



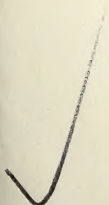






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The biographical cyclopedia  
of representative men of ...







THE  
BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPEDIA  
OF  
REPRESENTATIVE MEN  
OF  
RHODE ISLAND.

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P R E F A C E.

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In the preparation of this Cyclopedia, the publishers have endeavored to make it a valuable book of reference, and in order to accomplish this object, have spared neither pains nor expense to secure completeness and accuracy. The work contains over nine hundred biographies, which, with few exceptions, were prepared especially for it, and are composed of materials gathered from the most authentic sources of information.

Although Rhode Island is a small state territorially, she, nevertheless, has a record as brilliant and interesting as any state in the Union, and as her history extends over a period of nearly two and a half centuries, the greater part of this volume is necessarily devoted to sketches of the lives of men of past generations.

The biographies have been arranged chronologically, except so far as it became necessary to interrupt this order for the purpose of properly distributing the steel-plate portraits with which the work is embellished, and inserting sketches received too late for publication in their proper place. The fact that the biographies of many prominent men who are now upon the stage of action are not to be found in this Cyclopedia, and that steel-plate portraits do not accompany the sketches of several well-known men represented herein, may occasion some comment; but it is due to the publishers to state that they have used their best endeavors to supply this omission.

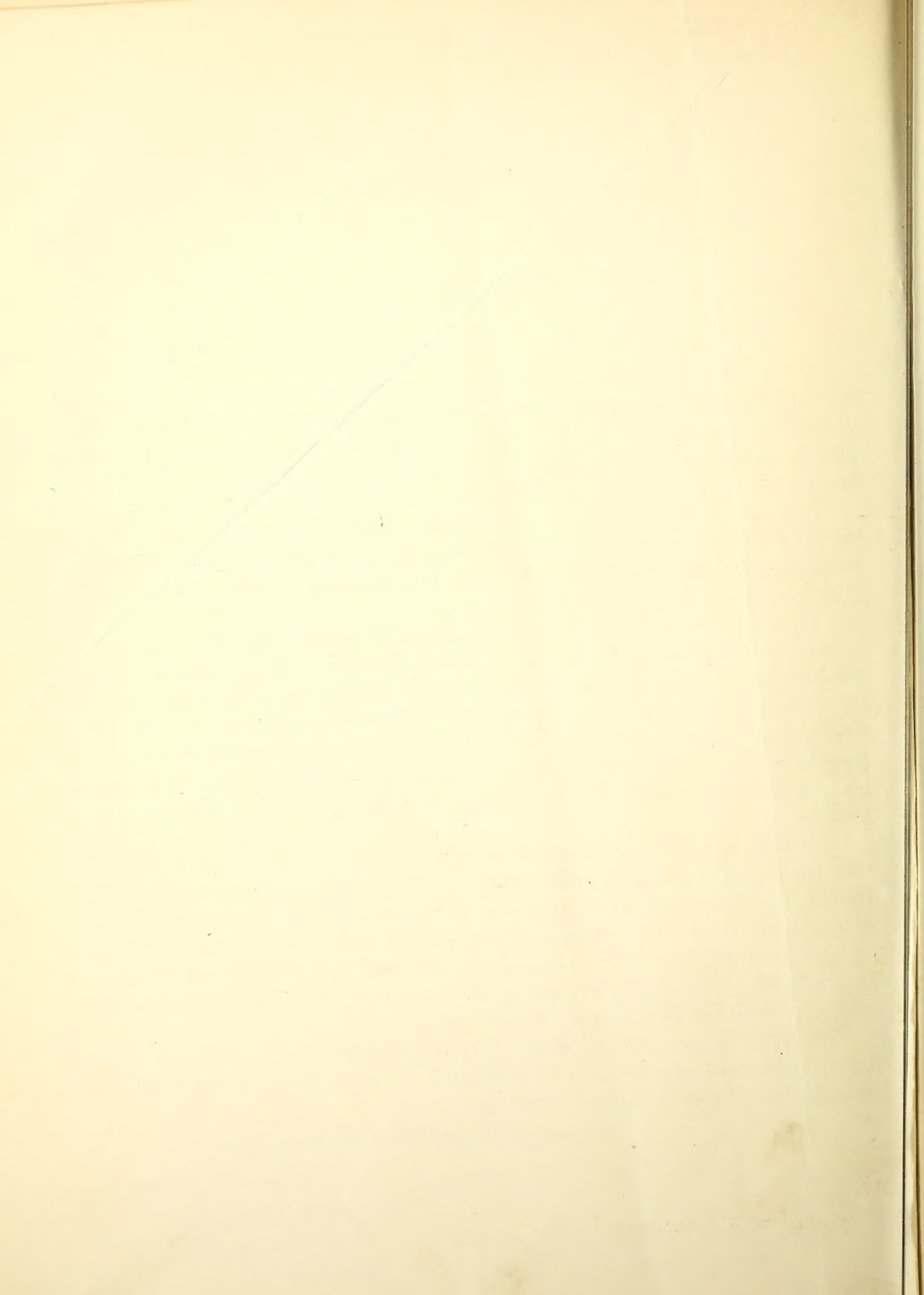
We desire to express our obligations to those whose literary aid and influence have facilitated the success of the work, among whom are Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, D.D., Rev. Frederic Denison, Reuben A. Guild, LL.D., Hon. John R. Bartlett, George C. Mason, Esq., and Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, D.D., from all of whom we have received numerous biographies of rare historic interest. Revs. J. P. Root, S. T. Livermore, O. O. Wright, J. M. Brewster, and M. Goodrich, Messrs. Frank A. Waterman and P. A. Gay, and others, have also furnished many sketches, and greatly contributed to the success of the publication.

The eye of the critic will undoubtedly discover imperfections in this volume; yet we trust that the work possesses sufficient merit to commend it to public favor, and that it will prove a substantial contribution to biographical literature.

National Biographical Publishing Company.

J. H. CHEEVER, *Treasurer.*

L. E. ROGERS, *Editor.*





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THE

# BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPEDIA

OF

## RHODE ISLAND.

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**W**ILLIAMS, ROGER, founder of Rhode Island, and the great apostle of civil and religious freedom, was born of Welsh parentage, in the year 1599. This is the date given by all his biographers with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Elton, who is of the opinion that he was born in 1606. This latter date, however, hardly agrees with various expressions used by Williams himself. In a letter dated July 21, 1679, he states that he was then "near to fourscore years of age." He could not with strict propriety have made use of such an expression, had he been but seventy-three. Again, in a letter to John Winthrop written in 1632, he states that he had been "persecuted in and out of" his "father's house these twenty years." Adopting the generally received date of his birth, he had been persecuted since the age of thirteen. He could hardly have been "persecuted" for his religious convictions at the early age of six. Concerning the place of his birth history is silent. In the publications of the Harleian Society for 1874, under the heading *Visitation of the County of Cornwall, 1620*, we read that "Roger, second son of William Williams, gentleman, was baptized 24th July, 1600, in the Parish Church of Gwinear." The Rev. N. T. Rodd, Vicar of Gwinear, in a letter to the late J. Wingate Thornton, of Boston, dated Cornwall, April 12, 1877, says, "I have searched the oldest parish register, which dates back to 1560, and have found the name of Roger Williams exactly as described" in the foregoing record. The date and place of his birth may be considered therefore as fairly established. No allusion to the parents of Williams has thus far been found in any of his writings; a single fact only respecting his early years has been placed on record. In the last of his published works, *George Fox digg'd out of his Burrowes*, he says: "From

my childhood, now about threescore years, the Father of lights and mercies touched my soul with a love to himself, to his only begotten the true Lord Jesus, and to his holy Scriptures." It is evident from this passage, taken in connection with others, that his father was a "gentleman" in good circumstances, that he was brought up in the worship of the Established Church, having been baptized in his infancy, and that in his early boyhood he had been taught to love and reverence the inspired word, and the blessed Redeemer therein revealed. From the place of his childhood and youth we trace him to London, where his remarkable skill as a reporter gained him the favorable notice of Sir Edward Coke, the first lawyer of his age. He, according to the statement of his daughter, Mrs. Sadleir, sent him to Sutton's Hospital, a magnificent school of learning, now called the Charter House. It was a propitious circumstance that made the author of the "Bill of Rights," and the Defender of the Commons, a benefactor of the youth destined to become the advocate of free principles in the New World. Upon the completion of his preparatory studies young Williams was admitted to Cambridge University, where Coke himself was educated, and where Puritan and liberal sentiments have always found a more congenial home than at Oxford. He was matriculated a pensioner of Pembroke College, July 7, 1625, and in January, 1627, took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The evidence of this, as stated by Arnold, in his history of Rhode Island, may be seen in the original records, which the writer has recently been permitted to examine through the kindness of Mr. Bradshaw, Librarian of the University. Mr. Williams now commenced the study of the law, under the guidance of his illustrious patron. The providence of God may here be seen, in thus leading his mind to an

acquaintance with those principles, which were to be so useful to him in future life, as the legislator of an infant colony. He soon, however, relinquished this pursuit and entered upon the study of theology; a study which to a heart and mind like his, possessed superior attractions. He was admitted to orders in the Established Church, and assumed, it is said, the charge of a parish, probably in the diocese of the excellent Bishop Williams, who, it is well known, winked at the Nonconformists, and spoke with keenness against some of the ceremonies inaugurated by King James and his advisers. It was during this period that the young clergyman became acquainted with many of the leading emigrants to America, including his famous opponent in after years, John Cotton. He appears, even then, to have been very decided in his opposition to the liturgy, the ceremonies, and the hierarchy of the church, as expounded and enforced by Laud, to escape from whose tyranny he finally fled to the new country. He embarked at Bristol, in the ship *Lyon*, and after a tempestuous passage of nearly ten weeks, arrived at Boston, with his wife Mary, to whom he had been but recently married, on the 5th of February, 1631. "He was then," says the historian Bancroft, "but little more than thirty years of age; but his mind had already matured a doctrine which secures him an immortality of fame, as its application has given religious peace to the American world. He was a Puritan, and a fugitive from English persecution; but his wrongs had not clouded his accurate understanding; in the capacious recesses of his mind he had revolved the nature of intolerance, and he, and he alone, had arrived at the great principle which is its sole effectual remedy. He announced his discovery under the simple proposition of the sanctity of conscience. The civil magistrate should restrain crime, but never control opinion; should punish guilt, but never violate the freedom of the soul." The arrival of this "godly minister" is duly recorded by Winthrop, and in a few weeks he was cordially invited to settle in Boston as a teacher. This flattering invitation he declined, because, as he afterwards wrote to Cotton, he "durst not officiate to an unseparated people." So impure did he regard the Established Church, that he would not join with a congregation, which, although driven into the wilderness by its persecuting spirit, refused to regard its hierarchy and worldly ceremonies as portions of the abominations of Antichrist. He, therefore, accepted an invitation to Salem, and shortly entered upon his duties as teacher, in place of the learned and catholic Higginson, who was in feeble health. The church with which he thus became connected was the oldest in the Massachusetts colony, having been organized on the 6th of August, 1629, "on principles," says Upham, its historian, "of perfect and entire independence of every other ecclesiastical body." It was, for this reason, eminently congenial to Williams's independent and fearless nature. At once the civil authority interfered to prevent his settlement, on the principle afterwards

established, that "if any church, one or more, shall grow schismatical, rending itself from the communion of other churches, or shall walk incorrigibly and obstinately in any corrupt way of their own, contrary to the rule of the word; in such case, the magistrate is to put forth his coercive power, as the matter shall require." The church at Salem, notwithstanding, maintained its independence, and on the 12th of April, 1631, received Mr. Williams as its minister. His settlement, however, was of short continuance. Disregarding the wishes and advice of the magistrates in calling him, the church had incurred their disapprobation, and raised a storm of persecution, so that, for the sake of peace, he withdrew before the close of summer, and sought a residence at Plymouth, beyond the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay. Here, says Governor Bradford, he was cordially received and freely entertained, exercising his gifts and being admitted into the church. He labored in the ministry of the word faithfully, both among the whites and among the Indians, whom he visited in their wigwams, and with whose chiefs, Massasoit and Canonicus, he became intimately acquainted. In the autumn of 1633, he returned to Salem. Already the principles of freedom which he everywhere proclaimed had made him an object of jealousy even among the liberal-minded Pilgrims of the Mayflower. On requesting his dismissal from the church, we find the Elder, Mr. Brewster, persuading his people to relinquish communion with him, lest he should "run the same course of rigid separation and Anabaptistry which Mr. John Smith, the Se-Baptist at Amsterdam, had done." Mr. Williams resumed his ministerial duties in Salem as an assistant to Mr. Skelton, whose declining health unfitted him for his work. Upon the death of Mr. Skelton, in August, 1634, he was regularly ordained as his successor, notwithstanding the opposition of the magistrates. He was highly popular as a preacher, and the people became strongly attached to him and to his ministry. Among his hearers were not a few of the members of the church at Plymouth, who, after ineffectual attempts to detain him there, had transferred their residence to Salem. The original framework of the house in which he preached is still preserved, as an object of interest to the historian and the antiquary. Whoever visits Plummer Hall will find in the rear of that institution, restored as far as possible to its primitive condition, the quaint structure which, two and one-half centuries ago, resounded with his eloquence. From this period of Mr. Williams's final settlement may be dated the beginning of the controversy with the clergy and court of Massachusetts, which at length terminated in his banishment from the colony. "He was faithfully and resolutely protected," says Upham, in his historical discourse, "by the people of Salem, through years of persecution from without; and it was only by the persevering and combined efforts of all the other towns and churches that his separation and banishment were finally effected." . . . . "They adhered to him long and faithfully, and sheltered him from all assaults. And



when at last he was sentenced by the General Court to banishment from the colony, on account of his principles, we cannot but admire the fidelity of that friendship which prompted many of the members of his congregation to accompany him in his exile, and partake of his fortunes, when an outcast upon the earth." Of the true causes which led to this final result, Governor Winthrop, of all the early writers, has given the fairest and most reliable account. "In April, 1635," he writes, "the Court summoned Williams to appear at Boston. The occasion was, that he had taught publicly that a magistrate ought not to tender an oath to an unregenerate man; for that we thereby have communion with a wicked man in the worship of God, and cause him to take the name of God in vain. He was heard before all the ministers and very clearly confuted." Mr. Williams, in alluding to his final trial, has given a different version respecting the force of the arguments which he presented. In his *Mr. Cotton's Letter Examined and Answered*, he says: "After my public trial and answers at the General Court, one of the most eminent magistrates, whose name and speech may be by others remembered, stood up and spoke. 'Mr. Williams' said he, 'holds forth these four particulars: First, that we have not our land by patent from the king, but that the natives are the true owners of it, and that we ought to repent of such a receiving of it by patent; secondly, that it is not lawful to call a wicked person to swear, or to pray, as being actions of God's worship; thirdly, that it is not lawful to hear any of the ministers of the parish assemblies in England; fourthly, that the civil magistrate's power extends only to the bodies, and goods, and outward state of man, etc.' I acknowledge the particulars were rightly summed up, and I also hope that, as I then maintained the rocky strength of them to my own and other consciences' satisfaction, so, through the Lord's assistance, I shall be ready, for the same grounds, not only to be bound and banished, but to die also in New England, as for most holy truths of God in Christ Jesus." The controversy now became more and more violent. In July he was again summoned to Court. His "opinions were adjudged by all, magistrates and ministers, to be erroneous and very dangerous," and after long debate, "time was given to him, and the church at Salem, to consider of these things till the next General Court, and then either to give satisfaction to the Court, or else to expect the sentence." "The interval," says Professor Gammell, "we may readily imagine, was a period of no common excitement among the churches and towns of Massachusetts Bay. The contest was one that could not fail to awaken the deepest interest among men entertaining views of government and religion like those prevalent among the early Puritans. On one side was arrayed the whole power of the civil government, supported by the united voice of the clergy and by the general sentiment of the people; on the other was a single individual, a minister of the Gospel, of distinguished talents and blameless life, who yet had ventured

to assert the freedom of conscience, and to deny the jurisdiction of any human authority in controlling its dictates or decisions. The purity of the churches and the cause of sound doctrine were thought to be in peril, and all waited with eager expectation to know the issue of this first schism that had sprung up among the Pilgrim bands of New England." The issue was at hand. The people of Salem had preferred to the Court a claim for a tract of land lying on Marblehead Neck, which claim had been refused as a punishment for their adhesion to Mr. Williams. This he denounced as an act of flagrant injustice, and he further urged his church to renounce all communion with the other churches. The next General Court was held in October, 1635, when he was again summoned for the last time, "all the ministers in the Bay being desired to be present." "Mr. Hooker," says Winthrop, "was chosen to dispute with him, but could not reduce him from any of his errors. So the next morning the Court sentenced him to depart out of our jurisdiction within six weeks, all the ministers, save one, approving the sentence." The act of banishment, as it stands upon the Colonial Records, is in these words: "Whereas, Mr. Roger Williams, one of the elders of the Church of Salem, hath broached and divulged new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates; as also writ letters of defamation, both of the magistrates and churches here, and that before any conviction, and yet maintaineth the same without any retraction; it is, therefore, ordered that the said Mr. Williams shall depart out of this jurisdiction within six weeks now next ensuing, which, if he neglect to perform, it shall be lawful for the governor and two of the magistrates to send him to some place out of this jurisdiction, not to return any more without license from the Court." This remarkable sentence, as the late Professor Diman has clearly shown, was passed on October 8, and not on November 3, as has generally been stated. On the final passing of this act "the whole town of Salem," says Neal, was in an uproar, and many people were led to listen to the teachings of Williams, and to embrace his views and opinions. This information led the Court to resolve to send him to England, and a small sloop was sent to Salem, with a commission to Captain Underhill to apprehend him. When, however, the officers came to his house, they found that he had been gone three days. It was in the middle of January, 1636, the coldest month of a New England winter, that the illustrious exile left his home and loved ones to escape the warrant for his arrest. The late Hon. Job Durfee, in his *Whatcheer*, has, with a poet's license, graphically described some of the scenes relating to this historic event. The account of the journey of Mr. Williams through the wilderness, and of his subsequent settlement, first at Seekonk, and afterwards at Providence, he has given in his own words, in a letter to his friend, Major Mason, of Connecticut. From this it may be inferred that he made his journey from Salem by sea, coast-



ing from place to place during the "fourteen weeks" that he "was sorely *tossed*," "not knowing what bread or bed did mean," and holding intercourse with the native tribes, whose language and friendship he had already acquired. This is not the view that has been generally entertained, but the various expressions which he himself uses certainly admit of such a construction. "Mr. Winthrop," he says, "privately wrote me to *steer my course* to the Narragansett Bay." "I *steered my course* from Salem." Again: "It pleased the Most High to direct my steps *into this bay*." A paragraph in *Cotton's Letter Examined and Answered* seems still more conclusive on this point: "Had his soul been in my soul's case, exposed to the miseries, poverties, necessities, wants, debts, hardships of *sea and land, in a banished condition*, he would, I presume, reach forth a more merciful cordial to the afflicted." If, on the other hand, he escaped at once into the wilderness, as has been more commonly supposed, he perhaps took the road over which he had so often travelled to answer the citations of the Court at Boston, striking west when he reached Saugus into the unknown and unbroken woods, guided by a pocket compass, which has been preserved, in accordance with the traditions that have come down to us, as a memento of his journey. After long exposure, the effects of which he felt even in old age, he reached the wigwam of his aged Indian friend, Massasoit, with whom he remained for some time, and from whom he obtained a grant of land, now included in the town of Seekonk, Massachusetts, and began to build a house or cabin. He cleared the ground and planted Indian corn. Meanwhile some friends had joined him, though his wife and children remained at Salem. The crops, beneath the sun and showers of June, looked green and thriving when he received a letter from his friend, Governor Winslow, of Plymouth. To use his own words: "I first pitched and began to build and plant at Seekonk, now Rehoboth; but I received a letter from my ancient friend Mr. Winslow, then Governor of Plymouth, professing his own and others' love and respect to me, yet lovingly advising me, since I was fallen into the edge of their bounds, and they were loath to displease the Bay, to remove to the other side of the water, and there, he said, I had the country free before me, and might be as free as themselves, and we should be loving neighbors together." It was in the latter part of June, 1636, as well as can now be ascertained, that Williams, with his five companions, embarked in his canoe at Seekonk, to find at length a resting-place on the free soil of Rhode Island. Tradition has preserved the shout of welcome, "What Cheer, Netop," which greeted his landing at Slate Rock. After exchanging friendly salutations with the Indians they again embarked, and pursuing their course around the headland of Tockwotten passed what are now called Fox Point and India Point, and entered the Mooshausick River. Rowing up this broad and beautiful sheet of water, then bordered by a dense

forest, their attention was attracted by a delicious spring, gushing from the foot of a hill near the margin of the stream. Here they landed, and upon the slope that ascends from the river commenced a settlement, to which, in gratitude to his Supreme Deliverer, Williams gave the name of Providence. Other settlers from Massachusetts joined them, and at an early period they entered into an agreement or compact "only in civil things," and became "incorporated together into a town fellowship." Thus was founded, says Gervinus, the celebrated German professor, "a small, new society in Rhode Island, upon the principles of entire liberty of conscience," . . . . . which principles "have not only maintained themselves here, but have spread over the whole Union," . . . . . and "have given laws to one-quarter of the globe." True to the principle that he had so earnestly avowed, that the Indians were the rightful proprietors of the lands they occupied, and that no English patent could convey a complete title thereto, he first secured the territory by semi-purchase, though to do this he was obliged to mortgage his house at Salem in order to secure presents for the Narragansett sachems. "It was not," he affirms, "thousands nor tens of thousands of money that could have bought an English entrance into this Bay, but I was the procurer of the purchase by that language, acquaintance and favor with the natives; and other advantages, which it pleased God to give me." The land was conveyed to him by formal deed from Canonicus and Miantonomi, and "was his as much as any man's coat upon his back." This land he freely shared with his companions, reserving for himself no special rights, and securing no kind of pre-eminence. In the spring of 1639 Williams, whose tendency to Baptist views, as a rigid Separatist, had long been apparent, was publicly immersed. Winthrop, in giving the account, says: "A sister of Mrs. Hutchinson, the wife of one Scott, being infected with Anabaptistry, and going last year to live at Providence, Mr. Williams was taken, or rather, emboldened by her to make open profession thereof, and accordingly was rebaptized by one Holyman, a poor man, late of Salem. Then Mr. Williams rebaptized him and some ten more." Thus was established a church, which, after two and one-half centuries of vicissitude, and trial, and growth, is now known as the First Baptist Church of Providence, and which has always been regarded by the denomination to which it is attached with sentiments of filial attachment and pride. It is true that he did not long retain his outward connection with the little band, which for seventy years and upwards were accustomed to worship in private houses and beneath the shade of spreading trees. "In a few months," says Scott, "he broke from the society, and declared at large the grounds and reason of it,—that their baptism could not be right because it was not administered by an apostle." He became what in the history of that eventful period is denominated a SEEKER; a term, says Professor Gammell, not inaptly applied to those who, in

any age of the Church, are dissatisfied with its prevailing creeds and institutions, and seek for more congenial views of truth, or a faith better adapted to their spiritual wants. Although, like his illustrious friends Milton and Cromwell and Vane, he preferred to live disconnected with any particular church, he nevertheless did not, as appears from his writings, undervalue the benefits of Christian fellowship. He continued on terms of the closest intimacy with his successor in the ministry, Rev. Chad. Brown, of whom he speaks in one of his letters as "that noble spirit now with God." He believed "in that gallant, and heavenly, and fundamental principle of the true matter of a Christian congregation, flock, or society, viz., actual believers, true disciples and converts, living stones, such as can give some account how the grace of God hath appeared unto them." He continued also to preach the Gospel. In a letter to Governor Bradstreet, written very near the close of his life, he desires to have the discourses which he had preached to "the scattered English at Narragansett" printed, either at Boston or Cambridge. In regard to what is known as the distinguishing sentiment of Baptists at the present day, viz., baptism by immersion, he did not, it appears, materially change his views. In a letter to Winthrop, dated September 10, 1649, more than ten years after the founding of the Baptist Church, speaking of immersion in the river at Seekonk by Clarke and Lucar, he says: "I believe their practice comes nearer the first practice of our great founder Christ Jesus than other practices do." In 1643 the neighboring colonies formed a League or Confederation for "mutual protection against the depredations committed by the natives," which Rhode Island was not invited to join, and to which she was afterwards refused admittance. The authorities of Massachusetts, not satisfied with having driven Williams and others from their territory, laid claim to jurisdiction over the settlements in Narragansett Bay, as in the case of Samuel Gorton, the history of which forms a melancholy chapter in the annals of New England. For these and other reasons the inhabitants of Rhode Island and Providence requested Williams to proceed to England, and obtain, if possible, a charter, defining their rights, and giving them independent authority, free from the intrusive interference of their neighbors. He proceeded to New York, from whence he set sail in June, 1643. Notwithstanding his distinguished services in allaying Indian ferocity, and preventing by his personal influence the attacks of the native tribes upon the settlements of the Bay State, he was not even permitted to enter her territory and to ship from the more convenient port of Boston. He arrived at London in the midst of the horrors of a civil war. Hampden, the great leader in political affairs, had been stricken down in battle, and the fate of the English monarchy hung suspended in the balance. The affairs of the Colonies were intrusted to a Board of Commissioners, of whom Sir Henry Vane, the intimate friend of Williams, was a member. Through his

influence a charter, bearing date March 14, 1644, was obtained, with which he returned to America. At Seekonk he received a perfect ovation, the inhabitants of Providence meeting him with a fleet of fourteen canoes, and conveying him in triumph to his home. The limits of a sketch like this compel us to pass rapidly in review some of the leading events in the further career of our great founder, referring the reader to the more extended memoirs of Knowles, Gammell, and Elton, and to Arnold's exhaustive history of the State. In 1645 he was instrumental, through his great personal influence among the Indians, in making peace between the Narragansetts and the Mohegans, thus preserving the settlements of New England a second time from a general war. He was chosen Deputy President of the Colony in 1649, but declined the honor, as also the office of Governor, three years later. In November, 1651, in company with his "loving friend" Rev. John Clarke, M.D., of Newport, he embarked at Boston, upon a second voyage to England, to procure the revocation of Governor Coddington's commission, and the confirmation of the first charter. It was during this visit that three of his works were published, a list of which we have reserved for our close. He enjoyed the hospitality of Vane, spending many weeks at Belleau, his beautiful country residence in Lincolnshire; and he was brought into intimate relations with Cromwell, Milton, Hutchinson, and other kindred spirits. In a letter to Governor Winthrop, written after his return, he says: "It pleased the Lord to call me for some time, and with some persons, to practice the Hebrew, the Greek, Latin, French, and Dutch. The Secretary of the Council, Mr. Milton, for my Dutch I read him, read me many more languages." This extract presents a pleasing view of the literary acquirements and tastes of Roger Williams. Returning to Providence in the summer of 1654, he succeeded in reorganizing the government upon a permanent basis, and in September following he was chosen President or Governor. This position he occupied until May, 1658, when he retired from the office. It was during this period that he addressed to the town his famous letter, which Knowles has quoted from the records, setting forth the principles on which the state was founded, and rebuking in the strongest terms the lawless license that then prevailed. "There goes," he says, "many a ship to sea, with many hundred souls in one ship, whose weal and woe is common, and is a true picture of a commonwealth." This letter has long been regarded as a classic. Concerning the closing years of Williams's life we know but little. He outlived most of his contemporaries, dying at the advanced age of eighty-four, in the full vigor of his intellectual faculties. With ample means for the acquisition of wealth in his earlier career, he was compelled, it appears, in his latter days, to endure the ills of poverty. The precise date of his death is nowhere mentioned. It must have occurred early in 1683, for Mr. John Thornton, of Providence, writing to

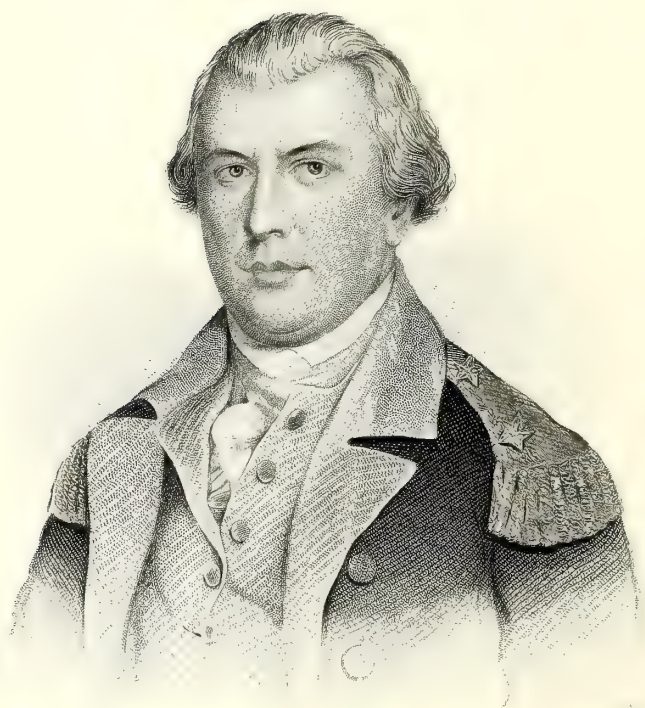


Rev. Samuel Hubbard, of Boston, under date of May 10th of this year, says, "The Lord hath arrested by death our ancient and approved friend, Mr. Roger Williams, with divers others here." He was buried under arms, "with all the solemnity," says Callender, "the Colony was able to show." The place of his interment is now an orchard, in the rear of the residence of the late Mr. Sullivan Dorr. In 1860 his remains, "dust and ashes," were exhumed, under the direction of one of his descendants, and removed to the North Burial Ground. The following is a list of the writings of Roger Williams, the titles being given in full, and arranged in chronological order: (1.) "A Key into the Language of America; or, An Help to the Language of the Natives in that part of America called New England; together with Briefe Observations of the Customes, Manners, and Worships, &c., of the aforesaid Natives, in Peace and Warre, in Life and Death; on all which are added Spirituall Observations, Generall and Particular, by the Author, of Chiefe and Speciall Use, upon all Occasions, to all the English inhabiting those Parts; yet Pleasant and Profitable to the View of all Men. London. Printed by Gregory Dexter. 1643." (Small duodecimo, 216 pages, including preface and table. It is dedicated to the Author's "deare and well-beloved friends and country-men in Old and New England.") (2.) "Mr. Cotton's Letter, lately printed, examined and answered. London. Imprinted in the yeere 1644." (A small quarto of forty-seven pages, including two pages to the "Impartial Reader.") (3.) "The Bloody Tenent of Persecution for Cause of Conscience, discussed in a Conference between Truth and Peace, who, in all tender affection, present to the High Court of Parliament, as the result of their discourse, these, amongst other passages of highest consideration. London. Printed in the year 1644." (A small quarto, comprising 247 pages of text, besides 24 pages of table and introduction.) (4.) "Queries of Highest Consideration, proposed to Mr. Tho. Goodwin, Mr. Philip Nye, Mr. Wil. Bridges, Mr. Jer. Burroughs, Mr. Sidr. Simpson, all Independents; and to the Commissioners from the Generall Assembly, so-called, of the Church of Scotland, upon Occasion of their late printed Apologies for themselves and their Churches. In all humble reverence presented to the view of the Right Honorable the Houses of the High Court of Parliament. London. Imprinted in the yeare 1644." (An anonymous pamphlet of thirteen pages.) (5.) "The Bloody Tenent yet more Bloody, by Mr. Cotton's endeavor to wash it white in the blood of the Lamb; of whose precious blood, spilt in the blood of his servants, and of the blood of millions spilt in former and latter wars for conscience' sake, that most Bloody Tenent of Persecution for cause of conscience, upon a second tryal, is found now more apparently and more notoriously guilty. In this rejoinder to Mr. Cotton are principally: 1. The nature of persecution. 2. The power of the civill sword in spirituals examined. 3. The

Parliament's permission of dissenting consciences justified. Also, as a testimony to Mr. Clark's Narrative, is added a letter to Mr. Endicot, Governor of the Massachusetts in N. E. London. Printed for Giles Calvert, and are to be sold at the Black Spread-Eagle, at the West-End of Pauls. 1652." (A small quarto of 373 pages, including the introduction and table of contents.) (6.) "The Hireling Ministry None of Christ's; or, A Discourse touching the Propagating the Gospel of Christ Jesus. Humbly presented to such pious and honorable hands, whom the present debate thereof concerns. London. Printed in the Second Month, 1652." (A small quarto, comprising thirty-six pages of text and eight pages of introductory matter.) (7.) "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health, and their Preservatives, in which the weakest Child of God may get assurance of his Spiritual Life and Blessednesse, and the strongest may finde proportionable Discoveries of his Christian Growth, and the Means of it. London. Printed in the Second Month, 1652." (A small quarto, comprising fifty-nine pages of text, and ten pages of introductory matter. In the form of a letter to his wife, commencing "My Dearest Love and Companion in this Vale of Tears." Dedicated to the Honorable Lady Vane.) (8.) "George Fox digg'd out of his Burrowes; or, An Offer of Disputation on Fourteen Proposals made this last Summer, 1672, so-called, unto G. Fox, then present on Rhode Island, in New England, by R. W. As also how, G. Fox slyly departing, the disputation went on, being managed three dayes at Newport, on Rhode Island, and one day at Providence, between John Stubbs, John Burnet, and William Edmundson, on the one part, and R. W. on the other. In which many quotations out of G. Fox and Ed. Burrowes's book, in folio, are alleadged. With an appendix of some scores of G. F. his simple lame answers to his opposites in that book, quoted and replied to. Boston. Printed by John Foster. 1676." (A quarto of 335 pages.) These works in their original editions are seldom now found, either in public or private libraries. They indeed belong to that class of books which Clement, in his *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, denominates "*excessively rare*." Under the auspices of the "Narragansett Club," they, together with his letters, have recently been reprinted, with the exception of *Hireling Ministry* and *Spiritual Experiments*, in six quarto volumes, constituting a monument to the author's genius and worth, more enduring than "storied urn" or sculptured marble. Professor Tyler has given a masterly analysis of them in his *History of American Literature*. "Roger Williams," he says in the commencement, "never in anything addicted to concealments, has put himself, without reserve, into his writings. There he still remains. There, if anywhere, we may get well acquainted with him. Searching for him along the two thousand printed pages upon which he has stamped his own portrait, we seem to see a very human and fallible man, with a large head, a







MAJOR GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE

*Nathaniel*

warm heart, a healthy body, an eloquent and imprudent tongue; not a symmetrical person, poised, cool, accurate, circumspect; a man very anxious to be genuine and to get at the truth, but impatient of slow methods, trusting gallantly to his own intuitions, easily deluded by his own hopes; an imaginative, sympathetic, affluent, impulsive man; an optimist; his master-passion benevolence; . . . lovely in his carriage; . . . of a hearty and sociable turn; . . . in truth a clubable person; a man whose dignity would not have petrified us, nor his saintliness have given us a chill; . . . from early manhood even down to late old age . . . in New England a mighty and benignant form, always pleading for some magnanimous idea, some tender charity, the rectification of some wrong, the exercise of some sort of forbearance towards men's bodies or souls." In February, 1872, Providence came into possession of the Joseph Williams farm, now called the "Roger Williams Park," a splendid inclosure of one hundred acres and upwards. The original owner was a son of Roger. By the terms of the will bequeathing the estate, the old family burying-ground in the southwest corner of the park must always be reserved "as a place of sepulchre of the descendants of Roger Williams." The will also required the erection of a monument to his memory. Plans for this, by Franklin Simmons, the distinguished American artist at Rome, were accepted by the City Council, and on Tuesday, October 16, 1877, the monument was formally dedicated. It stands on the high bank west of the lake, and faces west. The monument, which is twenty-seven feet in height from the base, is crowned by a statue of Roger Williams, seven and one-half feet in height, of which our frontispiece is an excellent engraving. Another monument to his memory will in time be erected somewhere on Prospect Hill, the late Stephen Randall, a descendant, having left funds in the People's Savings Bank to accumulate for this purpose.

**GREENE, NATHANAEL**, MAJOR-GENERAL in the army of the Revolution, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. His father, Nathanael, was a Quaker preacher, and also a large landed proprietor, the owner of a grist-mill, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a forge, which he kept in constant and profitable operation. Eight sons, two of them by his first wife, Phoebe Greene, the other six, including young Nathanael, by his second wife, Mary Mott, were trained from their boyhood to work in the fields, the mills, and the forge, and to walk their two miles to the meeting-house in all kinds of weather. At the age of fourteen he formed the casual acquaintance of a student by the name of Giles, who was passing a college vacation in the vicinity of Poto-  
womut. This event served to awaken in him new hopes and aspirations, and from this time on a world of knowl-

edge began to unfold itself before him. The next winter, under the direction of a teacher by the name of Maxwell, he began the study of geometry and Latin. He also read with avidity standard works of history. The further acquaintance of the Rev. Dr. Stiles, of Newport, and of the grammarian Lindley Murray, introduced him to Watt's *Logic* and Locke *On the Understanding*, and led him to lay the foundation of those habits of patient investigation, which so often excited the wonder and admiration of those who were called to act with him in his public career. At the age of twenty he had acquired a stock of knowledge, which would have been remarkable under any circumstances. His little library too had been enlarged, until he could count several hundred classics among his treasures. Notwithstanding his manual labors at the forge, and his literary and scientific pursuits, he retained his original passion for frolic and game, and was ever ready for a feat of strength or agility, being usually the victor in a contest. His chief passion was dancing, which he sometimes indulged, with the full knowledge of the penalties and pains of his stern father's displeasure. He soon began to take an active part in public affairs, and in 1770 he was elected a member of the General Assembly from Coventry. The taking of the King's cutter at Newport, in 1769, and the burning of the Gaspee in Providence River three years later, were evidences of an impending contest in which he felt that he must be a leader. To qualify himself for this he applied himself to the study of the art of war with all the energy of his soul, and Sharpe's *Military Guide*, the *Memoirs of Turenne*, *Cesar's Commentaries* and *Plutarch*, became his textbooks and daily companions. For engaging in military exercises and joining the Kentish Guards he was expelled from the Society of Quakers or Friends. In July, 1774, he married Catharine Littlefield, of Block Island, a lady worthy of his love, with whom he lived most happily through all the changes and vicissitudes of his after life. In May, 1775, he was appointed by the General Assembly to command as Brigadier-General the Rhode Island contingents in the army before Boston. He joined his command on the 3d of June, and from that time remained in active service, without a day's furlough, till the final disbandment of the army in 1783. The story of his military career has been faithfully portrayed by the historians of the war, by his biographer, Judge William Johnson, whose work in two large quarto volumes was published in 1822, and later by his grandson, the accomplished Professor George W. Greene, who in three large octavo volumes has embodied the researches and studies of twenty years, leaving nothing further to be desired. At Roxbury General Greene's brigade was distinguished by its discipline, and he at once won the love and confidence of Washington, a confidence that was never shaken, and a love that increased from year to year. He became the second of the Great Commander in the hearts of the people, and he would undoubtedly have succeeded him in case



of any unfortunate contingency. After the evacuation of Boston, he was intrusted with the defence of Long Island, but was stricken down by a fever a few days before the disastrous battle of August 27. In September, 1776, he was made Major-General, and appointed to the command in New Jersey. At Trenton he led the division with which Washington marched in person, and with Knox was for following up the advantages of that brilliant surprise. He took a prominent part in the battles of Princeton and of Brandywine. At Germantown he commanded the left wing which penetrated into the village. On the 2d of March, 1778, at the urgent solicitation of Washington and the Committee of Congress, he accepted the office of Quartermaster-General, stipulating that he should retain his right to command in action. This position he held until August, 1780. He commanded the right wing at Monmouth, in 1778, and took an active part in the battle of Tiverton Heights near Newport. He was in command of the army during General Washington's visit to Hartford in September, 1780, when Arnold's conspiracy was discovered, and sat as President of the court of inquiry upon Major Andre. On the 14th of October following he was appointed to the command of the Southern army, which he found on his arrival in a state of utter disorganization and want. His presence, however, soon restored the confidence of the troops. On the 20th he advanced to a well-chosen camp on the banks of the Pedee, and began a series of operations which, in less than a year, stripped the enemy of nearly all their hard-won conquests in the Carolinas and Georgia, and shut them up in Charleston and its immediate vicinity. Through his skilful strategy, even his reverses produced the fruits of victory. In March, 1781, he was defeated by Lord Cornwallis in the hard-fought battle of Guilford Court-house, but the English general derived no permanent advantages from his triumph. Cornwallis having retreated into Virginia, Greene defeated, after a severe action, the forces of Colonel Stewart at Eutaw Springs, and thereby put an end to the British power in South Carolina. This was the last battle in which General Greene was engaged, although he held his command till the end of the war. On the 16th of April came the long-expected news of peace. Charleston was illuminated, and the troops at their encampment on James's Island celebrated the day with firing and every military expression of joy. Soon the army was disbanded, and he with a lightened heart commenced his journey homeward. Everywhere on his route his presence was greeted with addresses and processions, and all those expressions of gratitude and veneration which go so directly to the heart that is conscious of deserving them. Congress was then sitting at Princeton; and thither he repaired to give an account of his administration, and surrender up his trust. There, too, he met Washington, and enjoyed with him, for the last time, that free and unreserved communion of confiding friendship in which they

had so often sought refuge from the cares and anxieties of their public career. After passing a year in Rhode Island in the society of his loved family and friends, in the spring of 1785 he returned to the South in order to establish himself as a planter at the beautiful seat of Mulberry Grove, on the Savannah River, which had been presented to him by the State of Georgia. Thither in the following autumn he removed his family. But his life amid these pleasant surroundings was soon to terminate. On Monday, June 12, 1786, he was stricken down from the effects of a sunstroke, and on the following Monday he expired, in the 45th year of his age. Congress at once passed suitable resolutions, and voted a monument, which, however, has never been erected. His only record at the seat of the national government is the noble statue by H. K. Brown, a gift of the State of Rhode Island. His published *Life and Correspondence* constitutes a monument more enduring than brass or marble. General Greene left five children, George Washington, Martha Washington, Cornelia Lott, Nathanael Ray, and Louisa Catharine. George accompanied Lafayette to France in 1785, and pursued his education under the Marquis's care until 1794, when he returned to Georgia. Soon after his return he was drowned in the Savannah River. Martha married John C. Nightingale, and afterwards Dr. Henry Turner, of Tennessee. Cornelia married Peyton Skipwith, and after his death E. B. Littlefield, of Tennessee. Nathanael married Miss Ann Clarke, and settled in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Louisa, who was born a few months after the death of her father, married Mr. James Shaw, and settled on Cumberland Island. Mrs. Greene remained a widow a few years and then married Mr. Phineas Miller. She died September 2, 1814, transmitting to each of her children a competent fortune, through judicious economy and vigorous management, assisted by the liberal grants made to her first husband by the legislatures of the Carolinas and of Georgia.



HARRIS, WILLIAM, one of the five persons who were originally associated with Roger Williams in the settlement of Providence, was born early in the seventeenth century. The early connection of Harris with Williams is thus referred to by the latter. Many years after the founding of the colony "my soul's desire was to do the natives good, and to that end to have their language (which I afterwards printed), and therefore desired not to be troubled with English company, yet out of pity I gave leave to William Harris, then poor and destitute, to come along in my company." On becoming the lawful owner of the extensive territory, a part of which embraces Providence, Roger Williams executed a deed giving an equal share with himself to twelve of his companions, one of whom was Harris, who, with William Arnold, William Carpenter, and Zechariah Rhodes, removed

in 1638 to "Pawtuxet Purchase," so called, to distinguish it from the "grand purchase of Providence." Mr. Harris was one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church in Providence, having been baptized by Roger Williams in March, 1638-39. The removal of the eccentric Samuel Gorton and his associates from Newport to Pawtuxet gave rise to serious disturbances between him and his neighbors, among whom was the subject of this sketch. It is said that "the parties became so much exasperated that they proceeded to acts of violence and bloodshed." Finding that they needed protection from a stronger government than that of Rhode Island, a number of citizens of Pawtuxet wrote to the government of Massachusetts for aid and counsel. Among those who signed this letter was William Harris, who seems, however, to have drawn back when the time of actual submission to the Massachusetts authority was reached. In 1654 Mr. Harris appears upon the stage of action as the promulgator of ultra doctrines on liberty of conscience, which, if carried into practice, would be subversive of all government. "In open court he protested, before the whole Colony Assembly, that he would maintain his writings with his blood." He seems, however, in a short time, to have come into a better state of mind, for, according to Backus, he "cried up government and magistrates as much as he had cried them down before." It was at this time that Roger Williams wrote his famous letter, in which he so forcibly points out the difference between true liberty and lawlessness. One unfortunate result of the controversy was to bring the founder of Rhode Island and the man whom, when he was "poor and destitute" he had befriended, into antagonism with each other. When the former was in office as President of the Colony, he was so exasperated by the conduct of Harris that he issued a warrant for his arrest, on the charge of high treason against the Commonwealth of England. The warrant was not carried into execution, but the accused was required to give bonds for £500 to keep the peace until the matter could be adjudicated upon in England. It is very evident that Harris was a man of marked positive character. Governor Arnold says that he "brought to whatever he undertook the resources of a great mind and, to all appearance, the honest convictions of an earnest soul." His enemies were not sparing in the utterances of their opinion about him. (See *Staples's Annals*, pp. 147-48.) His friends, however, clung to him, and he was often chosen to fill important posts of honor and trust. Knowles says: "We may hope that Mr. Harris, though he doubtless had faults, was less culpable than his contemporaries thought him. It was an unquiet time, and few public men escaped censure." Down even to the close of life he seems to have been in trouble of one sort or other. Grave difficulties arose with regard to the proprietorship of certain lands in Pawtuxet, the details of which cannot now be given. In 1677 Harris made a voyage to England in the interest of his friends, but no definite result

was reached. Three voyages to England were made for the same object. On his fourth voyage, in 1689, he was taken a prisoner by a Barbary corsair and carried to Algiers, where he was detained a year, being finally ransomed by the payment of \$1200. The summer following he spent in travel, but he was so broken down by the hardships he had experienced, that three days after reaching London he died. For an estimate of his character the reader is referred to Arnold's *History of Rhode Island*, vol. i, p. 437.



SMITH, JOHN, known in the early history of Rhode Island as "John Smith, the Miller," was born near the commencement of the seventeenth century. He was among the few individuals who joined Roger Williams at Seekonk previous to his crossing the river to take up his residence on its west side. In the distribution of land made by Williams his name appears among the fifty-four owners of "town lots," and as a signer of the document drawn up and dated December, 1647, designed to restore peace and union to the somewhat distracted colony. His designation as "the miller" was given to him to distinguish him from several other persons of the same name. It seems that the town, on the 1st of January, 1646, "agreed that John Smith should have the valley where his home stands, in case he set up a mill." This valley, we are told, "comprehended all the land between the west branch of the Moshassuck River and the hill to the east of Jefferson Plains, from Smith Street on the south to Orms Street on the north. Charles Stree now passes along this valley." In this valley John Smith set up a grist-mill, near the first stone lock of the Blackstone Canal, and the privilege descended to his posterity, and for many years has been used for manufacturing purposes. In the year 1654 we find the first record of an election of military officers in Providence. It took place November 6, and John Smith was chosen ensign. In 1658 his name appears as having been chosen a "commissioner" from Providence to meet his associates at Portsmouth on the 10th of March. During King Philip's war Providence was in great peril, and at one time the town was nearly forsaken by its inhabitants, who repaired to the island of Rhode Island for safety. An attack was made upon the town on the 30th of March, 1676, and some thirty houses, situated at the north part of the place, were burned. One of these houses was the dwelling of Smith, who at the time was town clerk, and had in his house the records of the town. They were thrown from his burning house into the mill-pond to preserve them from the flames. "To the present day," says Judge Staples, "they bear plenary evidence of the twofold danger they escaped and the twofold injury they suffered." On the 14th of August of this year a town meeting was held "under a tree," supposed to have been an old sycamore tree which, some years ago, stood on the east side of South Main Street, nearly oppo-



site Crawford Street. At this meeting a committee was appointed to decide what disposition should be made of certain Indians who had been taken captives. The whole thing was put up in shares, and the names of those to whom shares were assigned have come down to us. Among these we find the name of John Smith, miller, who was to have half a share. The amount received by him could not have been very large if we are to judge from the account of sales which has been preserved. One Anthony Lew became the owner of five of these Indian captives, "great and small," for a limited period for £8. Of the closing years of the life of John Smith we have been unable to obtain any information. It is evident from what we have been able to glean from various sources that he was a man of no inconsiderable standing among the citizens of the town of Providence.

**WICKES, FRANCIS.** His name is associated with the names of the original companions of Roger Williams in his first planting at Seekonk. It is also found in the "civil compact" signed by the thirteen early settlers of Providence. At this time he is supposed to have been a minor. He was one of the fifty-four who had allotted to them town lots on the east side of the river in Providence. The original "civil compact" not being decreed sufficiently minute in its details to lay the foundation of a well-ordered civil government, a committee, consisting of Robert Cole, Chad. Brown, William Harris and John Warner, was chosen to draft something coming nearer to the modern idea of a constitution. Twelve articles were specified, which the curious reader will find in *Staples's Annals*, pp. 40, 43. These articles were signed by thirty-nine persons, and among them we find the mark, a **X**, of Francis Wickes, the name being the tenth on the list. Of his subsequent history no information, so far as we know, has come down to us. Another Wickes, a more conspicuous character in Rhode Island history, bore the name of John. He was born in England in 1609, and came to this country in 1635, in the Hopewell. He was a tanner by trade. In 1637 he resided in Plymouth, Mass., where he formed the acquaintance of Gorton, for whom he cherished a warm friendship. For a time he lived at Portsmouth, in this State, and subsequently united with Gorton, Holden, Greene and others, in the purchase of what they called Warwick, in honor of Earl Warwick. In the Gorton troubles he was carried prisoner to Boston, and was confined in prison in Charlestown, at labor, in irons, "during the pleasure of the Court." After his release he returned to Warwick, where his fellow-citizens honored him by electing him as one of the two town magistrates, and subsequently as a representative to the General Assembly. He was killed by the Indians in November, 1675. The name is sometimes spelled Weeks.

**VERIN, JOSHUA**, one of the earliest settlers of Providence, was born in England, and came to this country in the ship *James*, Captain Graves, from Southampton, in the year 1635. In the clearance of the vessel he is called "a roper, of Salisbury, Wilts County." He took up his residence in Salem, where he became acquainted with Roger Williams, and soon after his arriving at Seekonk he joined him with his family, and, as has already been intimated, was one of the first settlers of Providence. Beautiful for situation although the new home of the exiles was, it was not altogether a paradise, and Verin had not long been there before he found himself in trouble. We find the following record of a vote passed at a town meeting May 21, 1637: "That Joshua Verin, upon the breach of a covenant for restraining of the libertie of conscience, shall be withheld from the libertie of voting till he shall declare the contrarie." To understand what this "restraining of the libertie of conscience" was, we refer to Governor Winthrop, as quoted by Judge Staples. After reciting the trouble which a certain Mrs. Oliver had given the ministers and magistrates of Massachusetts by her contumacious heresy, the Governor goes on to say: "At Providence, also, the Devil was not idle. For whereas at their first coming thither, Mr. Williams and the rest did make an order that no man should be molested for his conscience, now men's wives, and children, and servants, claiming liberty hereby to go to all religious meetings, though never so often, or though private upon the week days," and because one Verin refused to let his wife go to Mr. Williams's so often as she was called for, they required to have him censured. But there stood up one Arnold, a witty man of their own company, and withstood it, telling them that, when he consented to that order, he never intended that it should extend to the breach of any ordinance of God, such as the subjection of wives to their husbands, etc., and gave divers solid reasons against it. Then one Greene replied that if they should restrain their wives, etc., all the women in the country would cry out of them, etc. Arnold answered him thus: 'Did you pretend to leave the Massachusetts because you would not offend God to please men, and would you now break an ordinance and commandment of God to please women?' Some were of the opinion that if Verin would not suffer his wife to have her liberty, the church should dispose her to some other man who would use her better. Arnold told them that it was not the woman's desire to go so oft from home, but only Mr. Williams's and others. In conclusion, when they would have censured Verin, Arnold told them that it was against their own order, for Verin did what he did out of conscience, and their order was that no man should be censured for his conscience." Governor Arnold in relating this incident remarks: "Here was a case involving the cardinal principles of the Rhode Island settlers with the most delicate subject of family regulation; one of greater difficulty could not well be imagined. On the supposition that







*Ezek Hopkins*

Mrs. Verin felt bound in conscience to attend the meetings, and did so without detriment to her domestic duties, the restraint inferred by her husband was a violation of the Rhode Island principle, and as such, the punishment was correctly administered, although the report, as given by Winthrop, doubtless derived from Verin himself, naturally gives the best of this argument to the latter." Poor Verin, not finding even in free Rhode Island just the sort of liberty which he, as a husband, claimed to have over the actions of his spouse, went back to Salem, where "law and order" prevailed, and there we find him living as late as 1650. Although he had gone away from Providence very soon after his purchase of certain lands in this town, in addition to his receiving what was allotted to him in common with the other settlers by Roger Williams, he did not regard himself as relinquishing his claim to this land, which he still regarded as his rightful possession. Accordingly over the date of "Salem, November 21, 1650," he writes a letter which is "to be delivered to the deputies of the town of Providence, to be presented to the whole town," as follows: "Gentlemen and countrymen of the whole town of Providence. This is to certify you, that I look upon my purchase of the town of Providence to be my lawful right. In my travel I have inquired and do find it recoverable according to law, for my coming away could not disinherit me. Some of you cannot but recollect that we six which came first should have the first convenience, as it was put in practice, first, by our house lots; and second, by the meadows on Wanasquatucket River; and then, those that were admitted by us into the purchase to have the next which were about, but it is contrary to law, reason, and equity for to dispose of any part without my assent. Therefore deal not worse with me than we dealt with the Indians, for we made answer by purchasing it of them, and hazarded our lives. So hoping you will take it into your serious consideration and to give me reasonable satisfaction, I rest Yours in the way of right and equity, Joshua Verin." Reply was sent back to him: "If you shall come into court, and prove your right, they will do you justice. Per me, Geo. Dexter, Town Clerk." We hear no more of Mr. Verin, and have been unable to ascertain the date of his death. There came with him to this country, in the James, a brother, Philip by name, also a "roper," from Salisbury, who, in the year 1655, was imprisoned as a Quaker.

**A**NGELL, THOMAS. Governor Arnold, in his *History of the State of Rhode Island*, states that among the original companions of Roger Williams was "a lad whom tradition asserts to be Thomas Angell." Our knowledge of the early history of this "lad" is of the scantiest character. According to tradition, he was the son of Henry Angell, of Liverpool, England, and was born in 1618. It is also said of him that at the age of twelve he went to London to look

after his own fortune. In December, 1630, the ship *Lyon* sailed from Bristol, and had a tempestuous passage of sixty-four days across the Atlantic. Among the twenty, or, according to Governor Dudley, twenty-six passengers who came in the *Lyon*, were Roger Williams and Thomas Angell, who was regarded as the servant or "hired man" of Williams. We are told, as perhaps explaining this, that "a class of men of distinction sometimes escaped to America from England as servants to those permitted to come, who would have been prevented if they had attempted to come in their own names. Such was the strictness of the laws and the vigilance of officers that many found it necessary by this means to accomplish their object." It is supposed that Angell remained about two months in Boston with Williams, and then went with him to Salem, where he remained from 1631 to 1636, and was with him in the early days of the settlement of Providence. In the assignment of the six-acre lots in the new town, he received the lot where are situated the First Baptist Church and the High School House. He was elected in 1652 and re-elected in 1653 a commissioner to make laws for the colony. Two years later he is mentioned as a farmer and constable. The latter office, sometimes called that of sergeant, he held for many years. While holding this office it is said that an officer out of the State came and arrested a man in Pawtuxet, with intent to carry him off, but being detained in Providence, the officer and his prisoner were arrested by Angell, assisted by four other men, and taken before a court for examination, in Providence. It is a proof of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow citizens that he was often appointed to honorable positions in the community in which he lived. He died in Providence in 1695, and his will, dated Providence, May 3, 1685, has been preserved to the present time. By this he appears to have accumulated a considerable fortune. His children were John, who married Ruth Field, a resident of "Field's Point." He is said to have been a man of wonderful physical strength. The second son of Thomas was James, who married Abigail, only daughter of Rev. Gregory Dexter, and was deacon, for some time, of the First Baptist Church in Providence. Besides the two sons referred to, there were five daughters: Amphilis, Mary, Deborah, Alice, and Margaret. Thomas Angell was the progenitor of hundreds of descendants who have lived or are now living in Rhode Island.

**H**OPKINS, COMMODORE ESEK, U. S. N., a brother of Stephen Hopkins, the Rhode Island signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Scituate, R. I., in 1718. Of the facts of his earlier history we have been unable to obtain information. He became a resident of Providence prior to 1752, for we find that he was, at that date, on a committee whose duty it was "to have the care of the town school-house, and to appoint a master to teach in said house." Very soon after



the breaking out of the Revolutionary war the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at a special session held April 22, 1775, passed a vote to put the colony in a posture of defence. In August of this year several British ships, then in Newport and in the Bay, threatened an attack on Providence. At a town meeting, held on the 29th of the month, Esek Hopkins was appointed commandant of a battery of six eighteen-pounders, which had been erected on Fox Point. The preparations which were made to ward off the British resulted in their abandoning the plan of attacking Providence. A few weeks after this the fleet of the enemy made a demand upon the islands of Rhode Island and Conanicut for live stock. Esek Hopkins, under a commission from Governor Cooke, was placed in command of a force of six hundred men, five companies being from Providence, and the remainder of the men from Tiverton and Little Compton. His orders were to march at once to Newport to secure the stock and repel the invaders. The destruction of places on the sea-coast, like Portland, in Maine, which was bombarded October 18, 1775, seemed so obviously the purpose of the enemy, that the country was thoroughly aroused to the necessity of increasing the defences all along the coast and the Bays of New England. The danger to many places in Rhode Island was imminent. Early in October, Bristol and Warren had both suffered severely at the hands of the enemy. Under these circumstances, additional precautions were taken for the security of Providence. A floating battery was built, fire ships were prepared, and a boom and chain were got ready to be stretched across the channel in case of the approach of the British fleet. Messrs. Hopkins and Joseph Brown were appointed to visit what were regarded as the most exposed places in the colony; and to suggest and carry into execution the best plans for fortifying them. Under their direction batteries were erected at Pawtuxet and other places, and reinforcements were sent to Conanicut and Block Island. Meanwhile the attention of Congress had been called to the necessity of "building, at the Continental expense, a fleet of sufficient force for the protection of these colonies, and for employing them in such manner and places as will most annoy our enemies and contribute to the common defence of these colonies." Congress appointed a committee, with instructions to procure three vessels, one of fourteen, one of twenty, and one of thirty-six guns, and Esek Hopkins was made commander-in-chief of this infant navy. At once he proceeded to Philadelphia, and with a fleet of several vessels he left the capes of the Delaware on the 17th of February, 1776, and proceeded to the Bermudas. An attack was made on the fort at New Providence, and all the cannon and military stores there were captured, taking the governor, lieutenant-governor, and one of the council as prisoners. He safely brought them to the United States, landing April 8, 1776, at New London. When off Block Island, on his home voyage, Commodore Hopkins took the British schooner

Hawke and the bomb brig Bolten, for which gallant deeds he received the official thanks of Congress. Charged with the duty of strengthening the naval force of the country, the Commodore was obliged to contend with many discouragements. Charges were brought against him, which he was ordered to meet before the Congressional authorities in Philadelphia. Upon examination he was acquitted, and continued in his position as Commodore. John Adams defended him with great ability, and after his acquittal the famous John Paul Jones wrote him a letter of congratulation. The following year he was again cited before the same committee to reply to similar charges. Feeling that he was an innocent man, and had discharged his duties to the best of his ability, he declined to heed the citation. He was dismissed from the service January 2, 1778. As has been well said, "the fame of Commodore Hopkins stands unsullied for his bravery and integrity; his patriotism is beyond dispute, and no one has proved him neglectful of his duties." He died at North Providence, February 26, 1802. A fine portrait of him may be seen in the picture gallery of Rhode Island Hall, Brown University. It was painted by the artist Heade from a mezzotint engraving executed in London, in the collection of the late Hon. John Carter Brown.

**WATERMAN, COLONEL RICHARD**, one of the original settlers of Rhode Island, came to this country in the fleet with Higginson in 1629, having been sent as an expert hunter by the governor and company, although the tradition is that he came in the same ship with Roger Williams. He first settled in Salem, Massachusetts, where he was a member of the church. In March, 1638 he was permitted to follow Roger Williams to Providence, and was there named the twelfth among those to whom were granted equal shares of the land that Williams received from Canonicus. After a few years, he joined with Randall Holden, Samuel Gorton, and others, in the purchase, from the Indian chief Miantonomi, of a large tract on the western shore of the Narragansett. Here the settlement of Shawomut was commenced, which was afterward known as old Warwick. Waterman did not remove there from Providence with his fellow-purchasers; though he endured with his companions the losses and persecutions which fell upon that infant colony through the unjust claims of Massachusetts to the possession of that district. In 1643, a squad of Massachusetts soldiers arrested the leaders of the colony, and carried them prisoners to Boston, where many of them were incarcerated for several months. Richard Waterman suffered the confiscation of some of his estate, by order of the court, in October, 1643, and was bound over to appear at the May term following. His companions barely escaped the sentence of death, while the sentence pronounced against Waterman at the General Court was

as follows: "Being found erroneous, heretical and obstinate, it was agreed that he should be detained prisoner till the Quarter Court in the Seventh month, unless five of the magistrates do find cause to send him away; which, if they do, it is ordered that he shall not return within this jurisdiction upon pain of death." When released he took an important part in securing justice for the Warwick settlers. The agitation was finally settled by a decision of the English authorities in favor of the rightful owners who had purchased from the Indian sachem, and the controversy which had been urged so fiercely was forever set at rest. Waterman held possession of his valuable property, both in Providence and old Warwick, bequeathing it to his heirs, whose descendants have been very numerous, and many of whom have been prominent, influential, and useful citizens of Rhode Island. He was a church officer, and Colonel of the Militia; a man of great force of character and distinguished ability. The name of his wife was Bethia, but no trace of her family has been found. Colonel Waterman died in October, 1673. A monument to his memory has been erected by some of his descendants, on the old family burying ground, corner of Benefit and Waterman streets, Providence. His wife died December 3, 1680. Their children were, Nathaniel, who married Susanna Carder, probably daughter of Richard Carder; Resolved, who married Mercy, daughter of Roger Williams, and died in early manhood, leaving five children; Mehitable, who married a Fenner; and Waiting. The widow of Resolved Waterman married for her second husband Samuel Winsor, and for her third, John Rhodes, of Pawtuxet, leaving children by each marriage. Many persons bearing the names of Waterman, Winsor and Rhodes trace their line of descent through her to Roger Williams.

**H**OLLIMAN, OR HOLYMAN, EZEKIEL, was born at Tring, Hertford County, England, and was one of the original thirteen proprietors of Providence. He came to this country not far from the year 1634. It is known that he had resided in Dedham, Massachusetts, for some time before we hear of him as being, in 1637, a citizen of Salem, Massachusetts. That he was among the earliest settlers of Providence appears from the circumstance that under date of June 4, 1637, there is a record of an order confirming to him, among other persons, a certain grant of land in the town. He was also one of the fifty-four persons to whom was assigned a "home lot" on the "Town Street," so called, now North and South Main streets. It is known that Roger Williams became dissatisfied with his baptism, which had been performed in his infancy. Several other persons were also induced to adopt the sentiments of the Baptists, with regard to the mode and the proper subjects for baptism, and wished to form themselves into a Baptist church. There


being no properly qualified Baptist minister in Massachusetts to administer the ordinance of baptism, it was decided, under the novel circumstances in which they found themselves, that Holliman should baptize Mr. Williams, and then Mr. Williams baptized Holliman and ten other persons in March, 1638-39. This was the origin of the First Baptist Church, to which Mr. Williams ministered for a time, Mr. Holliman being his colleague. Soon after the settlement was commenced at Warwick by Gorton and his friends, Holliman removed to that place, probably in the year 1642. Here also resided John Warner, who had married his daughter Priscilla, and who in 1652 was the second magistrate of the town. After Mr. Holliman removed to Warwick he was called to occupy honorable positions. More than once he was a Deputy from that place to the General Court. He also was one of the Commissioners representing Warwick which, in August, 1654, perfected the plan for the reunion of the four towns of Providence, Portsmouth, Newport, and Warwick into one corporate body. Surely he deserves an honorable place among the worthy citizens of Rhode Island, which we are glad to assign to him. We know something of his domestic history. His first wife was Susanna, daughter of John Oxston, of Stanmore, Middlesex County, England. It is not certain whether she did or did not come over to this country with her husband. Probably not, but died either before or soon after his arrival here. It is thought that a daughter by this wife came with him. His second wife was Mary, widow of Isaac Sweet, of Salem, Massachusetts. She seems to have been excluded from the Salem Church, July 1, 1639, on account of her sympathy with the views of Roger Williams. She was married to Holliman in Providence in 1638. They had, as has been intimated, one daughter, their only child, probably Priscilla, who married John Warner, of Warwick.

**C**ODDINGTON, WILLIAM, Governor of Rhode Island, including Newport and Portsmouth, was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and was born in the year 1601. He arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, June 12, 1630, having been sent to this country as an assistant, or one of the magistrates of Massachusetts. We find him acting in this capacity in the records that have come down to us of the doings of this "Court of Assistants." On March 4, 1631, such a court was held in Boston, and the name of William Coddington appears in the list of the names of the judges. Party politics were as exciting on a small scale then as they are on a larger scale now. In 1637 Governor Winthrop was chosen in the place of Mr. Vane, to whose interests Mr. Coddington was attached, and he was not elected to the magistracy. In the excitement which attended the trial of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, Mr. Coddington threw the weight



of his influence on the side of the accused, and was opposed to Governor Winthrop and the ministers of Boston. His efforts to vindicate this woman against the charges that were laid to her account, and his want of success in some other positions which he took, so dissatisfied him that he abandoned a lucrative business in Boston, sold out his real estate in the town of Braintree, and joined the company of emigrants who left Massachusetts to make for themselves a home on the beautiful island of Rhode Island. In his *History of Boston*, Drake says, referring to the date of April 26, 1638: "Mr. Coddington removed with his family to Rhode Island. He had been an assistant from the first coming over of the Boston colony. Thus another excellent and valuable man was lost to Boston." He had already visited the place which he was to make his future residence, for we find his name standing first on the covenant which eighteen persons had signed at Aquidneck, or Rhode Island, March 7, 1638, forming themselves into a body politic, "to be governed by the laws of the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of kings." As there was something indefinite in this statement of the authority by which they proposed to be governed, it was found necessary to have something a little more explicit. A more formal code of regulations was drawn up, and Mr. Coddington was elected judge, three elders being connected with him in the administration of affairs. He held the office of judge a little more than one year. Portsmouth was at that time the chief settlement on the island. He was then appointed judge of Newport, and subsequently, when Portsmouth and Newport were united, in 1640, under one government, he was elected the first governor. It must be borne in mind that originally the State consisted of four towns: Providence, settled in 1636, Portsmouth in 1638, Newport in 1639, and Warwick in 1642. Each town had an independent government at the outset of the history of the State. Governor Coddington held his office from March 12, 1640, to May 19, 1647. The four towns were united in 1647 under a charter granted by the English Parliament, and the title of the chief magistrate was "President." He was chosen the second President of the State, and held the office from May, 1648, to May, 1649. In September of this year he made an unsuccessful attempt to have Rhode Island included in the Confederacy of the United Colonies. We find the record of the attempt thus made, in *Hazard*, II, pp. 99-100, as quoted by Drake in his *History of Boston*. We give the quaint language and spelling of those early days: Captain Alexander Partridge and Governor Coddington, "in behalfe of the Ilanders of Roode Iland," requested that they might be "resceauied into combination with all the vnited Colonyes of New England." They were answered that Rhode Island was within the bounds of Plymouth; that their "present state was full of confusion and danger, haueing much disturbance amongst themselves and noe security from the Indians;" that though the Commissioners desired "in

severall respects" to afford advice and help, all they could do then was to consider and advise how they might be accepted "vpon iust terms and with tender respect to their consciences." In 1651 Governor Coddington went to England, where he interested himself in promoting the prosperity of Rhode Island. Under the Royal Charter granted by Charles II, he was Governor from May, 1674, to May, 1676. He died November 1, 1678.

LARKE, REV. JOHN, M.D., the leading man in the settlement of the island of Rhode Island and the city of Newport, and the procurer of the charter of 1663, the third son of Thomas and Rose Clarke, was born October 8, 1609, in Suffolk (some say Bedfordshire), England. He received a university education, studied medicine, and practiced his profession for a time in London. He became a Baptist in England. Actuated by a strong love for religious liberty, he came to this country, and settled in Boston, as a physician, in 1637. He found such "differences" among the Puritans that, with William Coddington and others, through the influence of Roger Williams, he engaged, March 7, 1638, in the purchase of the island of Aquidneck, where, with his associates, he settled at Pocasset, but, April 28, 1639, with a select few proceeded to settle Newport. From the first he was a leader in civil and religious affairs, also continued his medical practice there. Very close was his intimacy and agreement with Roger Williams. A church of a mixed character was begun in Newport, of which he was an elder, but the organization was soon dissolved. He then proceeded, in 1644, to found the First Baptist Church in Newport, of which he was chosen pastor, and held the pastorate till his death. He was both Assistant and Treasurer of the Court of Commissioners that met at Warwick in 1649, and also of the same that met at Newport in 1650. In 1651 he, with Obadiah Holmes and John Crandall, for holding a religious meeting at the house of William Witler, in Lynn, Mass., was arrested, and imprisoned in Boston. Holmes received thirty lashes with a three-corded whip. Clarke was fined twenty pounds, and Crandall five pounds; and friends paid the fines without their knowledge. In October, 1651, he accompanied Roger Williams, by vote of the colony, to England, to secure the revocation of Coddington's commission, and to obtain a new and more explicit charter. Williams returned in 1654, leaving Dr. Clarke the sole agent of the colony; and Clarke wisely managed affairs during the Protectorate and until the new settlement of the monarchy, finally succeeding in securing from Charles II the remarkable charter of 1663, that Rhode Island held as her fundamental law till 1842. While in England he published two volumes: *III News from New England; or, A Narrative of New England's Persecutions*, in 1652; and, *Four Proposals to Parliament*,



and *Four Conclusions touching the Faith and Order of the Gospel of Christ, out of his Last Will and Testament*. Returning from England in 1664, he received the thanks of the colony, resumed his pulpit and his medical practice, and was chosen a deputy to the General Assembly. He served as a Deputy till chosen Deputy Governor. We soon find him at the head of a commission, next to Roger Williams, for revising the laws of the colony under the new charter. Among his numerous public engagements, we also find him on a commission for settling the long vexed question of the colony's western boundary, an affair that excited much ill feeling and led to criminations, but out of which Dr. Clarke came with untainted honor and an enviable reputation. His versatility of gifts and great strength of judgment are everywhere apparent through his eventful career. He was chosen Deputy Governor in 1669 and in 1671, having refused the honor in 1670.

He married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of John Harges, Esq., of Bedfordshire, England; (2) Mary Fletcher, who died April 19, 1675; (3) Sarah Davis, who survived him. He had three brothers, Thomas, Joseph, and Carew. From Joseph many of the Clarkes of Rhode Island have descended. Dr. Clarke died April 20, 1676, in the midst of King Philip's war, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He left, in manuscript, a statement of his religious opinions, from which it is shown that he was a Baptist of the Calvinistic school. Roger Williams says of him: "The grand motive which turned the scale of his life was the truth of God—a just liberty to all men's spirits in spiritual matters, together with the peace and prosperity of the whole colony." John Callender, in his valuable "Century Sermon," says: "No character in New England is of purer fame than John Clarke." Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, the historian of Rhode Island, adds: "To him Rhode Island was chiefly indebted for the extension of her territory on each side of the bay, as well as for her royal charter." "His life was devoted to the good of others. He was a patriot, a scholar, and a Christian." "His blameless, self-sacrificing life disarmed detraction and left him without an enemy." Rhode Island owes to him not less than she has paid to Roger Williams, a monument of granite and a statue of bronze; together they founded the colony, and, under God, anchored it fast in hope.

**H**OLMES, REV. OBADIAH, was born at Preston, Lancashire, England, about the year 1606. Of his early youth we have been unable to obtain any information. He came to this country about the year 1639, and settled first in Salem, Mass., and then in Rehoboth, Mass., where he resided eleven years. While living in this latter place he became a convert to the distinctive views of the Baptists, and was especially strenuous in rejecting infant baptism, and in main-

taining the doctrine of "soul liberty." He became a member of the Baptist Church in Newport, of which Dr. John Clarke was the pastor, and in July, 1651, was the companion of his minister in the visit to Lynn, Mass., of which an account may be found in the sketch of Mr. Clarke. He was fined thirty pounds by the magistrates of Boston for the part which he took in the affair of which mention is made in the sketch referred to. The alternative was the payment of the fine or to be publicly whipped. The fines of Dr. Clarke and his companion, Mr. Crandall, were provided for, but that of Mr. Holmes was not paid. He was kept in prison until September, when he underwent the cruel penalty of the sentence which had been pronounced against him. According to the testimony of Governor Joseph Jenks, he "was whipped thirty stripes, and in such an unmerciful manner that, in many days, if not some weeks, he would take no rest but as he lay upon his knees and elbows, not being able to suffer any part of his body to touch the bed whereon he lay." On recovering from his wounds, he removed from Rehoboth to Newport. Dr. Clarke having left his church to be absent for a time in England, Mr. Holmes, in 1652, was chosen to supply his place. His connection with the church as pastor, and assistant to Dr. Clarke, on his return from England, continued until 1682, at which time he died, at the advanced age of seventy-six. His remains were placed in a grave in his own field, over which a monument, with a suitable inscription, was subsequently raised to his memory. Mr. Holmes left eight children, from whom sprang a numerous posterity, which is widely spread through several different States. One of his sons, Obadiah, was for several years a judge in New Jersey, and a minister in Cohansey, in that State. Another son, John, was a magistrate in Philadelphia. In 1770 one of his grandsons, an old man of ninety-six years of age, was living in Newport.

**H**UTCHINSON, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, was born in Alford, Lincolnshire, England, not far from the year 1600, and, with his mother, wife, and children, arrived in Boston, in the ship Greffin, September 18, 1634. He is represented as having been "a man of a good estate, and appears to have been a peaceable individual and much trusted, before his wife, the celebrated Ann Hutchinson, involved him with her troubled course." The records of the First Church, Boston, under date of October 26, speak of the admission of William Hutchinson, merchant, into its membership. He took the freeman's oath, March 4, 1635, and shortly afterward was honored with an election as a representative of Boston in the General Court. He made himself useful in various ways in discharging the duties of civil offices to which he was appointed. It does not fall within the scope of an article like this to give a detailed account of the famous

"Antinomian" controversy Boston, in which Anne Hutchinson bore so conspicuous a part. A full account of it may be found in Governor Arnold's *History*, vol. i, chap. ii. A sentence of banishment was pronounced against Mrs. Hutchinson, November 15, 1637, and she with her husband and family went first to Providence, and then to Aquidneck, now Rhode Island, early in the year 1639, and there the family took up their residence. He was soon chosen one of two town treasurers of the new settlement, and was judge or executive head of Portsmouth from April 30, 1639, to March 12, 1640. He died some time in the year 1642. For aught that appears to the contrary he was faithful and true to his wife through all the bitter controversy which terminated in her banishment from Boston. Sparks says of him: "Doubtless, as in his last days at the island he reviewed his pilgrimage, it must have seemed strange to him to find himself and his family cut off from fellowship with the companions of his youth, who, though still living with him on a foreign shore, which they had sought together for freedom of faith, had been divided by a wider barrier than the ocean. We do not know that he ever complained of his lot. Perhaps it was not to him so great a hardship as to us it appears."

**G**REENE, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHRISTOPHER, a distinguished military officer in the Revolutionary war and son of Philip Greene, Esq., was born in Warwick in 1737. His father was a well-known and highly honored citizen, and was, from 1759 to 1784, a judge in the Court of Common Pleas of Kent County. The subject of this sketch received a good education, and showed, from his early youth, a special fondness for mathematical studies. For the years 1770, 1771, and 1772 he represented his native town in the Colonial Legislature. Upon the formation of the celebrated military corps, known as the "Kentish Guards," which embraced in its membership some of the most distinguished citizens of Kent County, young Greene was chosen a lieutenant. It is an interesting circumstance that all the members of the "Kentish Guards" who entered the Continental army became officers of the line. In May, 1775, Lieutenant Greene received from the legislature a commission as a Major in the "Army of Observation," a brigade of 1600 soldiers, the command of which was assigned to his distinguished relative, Brigadier Nathaniel Greene. His next promotion was to the command of a company of infantry in one of the regiments raised by the State for Continental service. This regiment composed a part of General Montgomery's army, which, in the attack on Quebec, was defeated. Captain Greene was here taken prisoner. His captivity was so irksome to him, that he formed the resolution that if he obtained his freedom he would never again be taken alive. In due time he was liberated by exchange and once more took his place in his

regiment, where he performed his duties with so much fidelity, that he was promoted to the Majority of General J. M. Varnum's regiment, and in 1777 was appointed to the command of the regiment, and was selected by General Washington to take charge of Fort Mercer, known under the more common name of Red Bank, which post, with that of Fort Mifflin, or Mud Island, it was deemed of the highest importance to hold. For the great gallantry which he displayed in contending with the British force, greatly superior to his own, he received the warmest commendations of the Commander-in-chief. His regiment was attached to the troops under General Sullivan's command in the attack on the British in Rhode Island. The end of the military career, and of the life of Colonel Greene, was a sad one. He was posted on the Croton River, in New York, in advance of the army. On the other side of this river was a corps of refugees—American Tories—who were under the command of Colonel Delancey. We are told that "these half citizens, half soldiers, were notorious for rapine and murder." An inferior officer of this corps made a midnight assault on Colonel Greene's force. When the noise of the approaching troops was heard preparations were made for defence. Major Flagg discharged his pistol at the approaching enemy, and was instantly mortally wounded. The foe then burst open the door of the room in which Colonel Greene was, who valiantly defended himself, and before he was overpowered, slew several of his opponents. He was put to death, and his body treated in the most brutal manner by his murderers. The death of this brave officer was greatly lamented by General Washington, who had ever found him a trusty officer in whom he could rely. For his gallant exploits at Fort Mercer, Congress, November 4, 1777, passed a resolution "that an elegant sword be provided by the Board of War and presented to Colonel Greene." For various reasons, this resolution was not carried into effect for some time, and when the sword was ready, he who was to receive it was no more. Some years afterwards it was forwarded to his son, Job Greene, of Centreville, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of War, General Knox, of a character most complimentary to Colonel Greene. The letter, after alluding to his death, closes with these words: "In that catastrophe, his country mourned the sacrifice of a patriot and a soldier, and mingled its tears with those of his family. That the patriotic and military virtues of your honorable father may influence your conduct in every case in which your country may require your services is the sincere wish, sir, of your most obedient and very humble servant, H. Knox." The wife of Colonel Greene was Miss Anne Lippitt, who, with three sons and four daughters, survived the death of her husband. He is represented as having been "stout and strong in person, about five feet ten inches high, with a broad round chest; his aspect manly, and demeanor pleasing; enjoying always a high state of health, its bloom irradiating a countenance which signifi-



*Greene*

COLONEL CHRISTOPHER GREENE

OF THE RHODE ISLAND BRIGADE.

Born 1747 Died May 29 1781.





cantly expressed the fortitude and mildness invariably displayed throughout his life."

#### THE INDIAN CHIEFS.

**T**HE accounts of the Indian sachems whose acts of kindness and friendship to Roger Williams and his associates marked the early settlement of Rhode Island, and of the leaders of the hostile bands with whom the colonists were afterwards brought into deadly conflict, occupy such prominence in history that sketches of these famous chieftains are entitled to a place in this work. "It is to be regretted," says Irving, "that those early writers, who treated of the discovery and settlement of America, have not given us more particular and candid accounts of the remarkable characters that flourished in savage life. The scanty anecdotes which have reached us are full of peculiarity and interest; they furnish us with nearer glimpses of human nature, and show what man is in his comparatively primitive state, and what he owes to civilization. There is something of the charm of discovery in lighting upon these wild and unexplored tracts of human nature; in witnessing, as it were, the native growth of moral sentiment, and perceiving those generous and romantic qualities which have been artificially cultivated by society, vegetating in spontaneous hardihood and rude magnificence." Among the Indian chieftains most distinguished for noble traits of character was **Massasoit**, or Ousemequin, of Pokanoket, the chief sachem of the Wampanoags, the native tribe that occupied the territory extending over nearly all the southeastern part of Massachusetts between Cape Cod and Narragansett Bay. He was born about 1580, and was in his prime when the whites began to settle in his dominions. The first knowledge we have of him was furnished by Captain Dermer, who sailed from England to America in 1619, and the same year made an expedition into the territory occupied by the Wampanoags, accompanied by a Pokanoket Indian, named Squanto, Squantum, or Tisquantum, whom he brought with him from England, and who, it is said, was carried from the coast of New England in 1605, by Captain George Weymouth, who had been sent from England to discover a northwest passage. Squanto rendered valuable service to the English as guide and interpreter. On the 22d of March, 1621, Massasoit visited the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and entered into a treaty with them which he sacredly kept until his death. The colonists had gathered some information concerning him a week previous to his visit from an Indian named Samoset, who, says the account, "entered the village with great boldness and greeted the inhabitants with a 'welcome.'" In July, 1621, Governor Bradford sent Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins, accompanied by Squanto as guide and interpreter, to return the visit of Massasoit, "to gain a better knowledge of the country and of the strength and power of the sachem, to confirm the treaty and

to strengthen their mutual good understanding, and to procure seed-corn." On their arrival at Sowams (now Warren, R. I.), the residence of Massasoit, the sachem was not at home, but he arrived soon after and gave them a kindly welcome. In March, 1623, news having been received at Plymouth that Massasoit was sick and "like to die," and that a Dutch vessel had been stranded near his dwelling, Governor Bradford again sent Winslow, accompanied by John Hampden, with an Indian named Habbamok for guide (Squanto having died in December, 1622), to visit Massasoit, and to have a conference with the Dutch. The tender ministry of Winslow seems to have saved Massasoit's life, and upon his recovery he thus expressed his gratitude, "Now I see the English are my friends and love me, and whilst I live I will never forget this kindness they have showed me." As his guests were about to leave he disclosed to them, through Habbamok, a plot against the colonists among the Massachusetts Indians, in which he had been invited to join, and which was suppressed by the notable exploit of Miles Standish. "These reciprocal acts of kindness and friendship between the English and Massasoit," says Miller, in his *Notes* concerning the WAMPANOAG INDIANS, "very naturally caused their relations to be more intimate, and the route through the woods between Plymouth and Mount Hope Neck, soon became a well-worn path. As early as 1632, the Plymouth settlers had a trading-post at Sowams. Sowams was probably the name of the river (what is now known as Warren River), where the Swanzy rivers meet, and run together for near a mile, when they empty into the Narragansett Bay. The trading-post was supposed to have been located on the Barrington side of the river, on the land known as Phebe's Neck." At the time of the visits referred to, Massasoit's residence was on the Sowams River, near the famous Massasoit Spring, in what is now the village of Warren. Roger Williams formed the acquaintance of Massasoit when on his missionary tours before his exile; was entertained by him for several weeks when banished from Massachusetts, and from him obtained the grant of land on the Seekonk River, where, he says, he "pitched and began to build and plant." Massasoit is described as "a portly man, in his best years, grave of countenance, spare of speech." All historians speak well of him. Trumbull says: "He seems to have been a most estimable man. He was just, humane and beneficent, true to his word, and in every respect an honest man." Fessenden, in his *History of Warren*, says: "Massasoit, though a heathen, proves himself true to the dictates which the light of nature suggested. He possessed all the elements of a great mind and a noble heart. With the advantages of a civilized life, and the light which a pure Christianity would have supplied, he might have achieved a brilliant destiny, and occupied a high niche in the temple of fame. In all the memorials which have come down to us, Massasoit's character stands above reproach. No one has ever charged him

with evil. From the time when he repaired to Plymouth, March 22, 1621, to welcome the Pilgrims and to tender to them his friendship, to the time of his death,—when they were weak and defenceless, encountering sickness, want and death, when at almost any moment Massasoit could have exterminated them, in no one instance did he depart from those plain engagements of treaty which he made when he plighted his faith to strangers. He was not only their uniform friend, but their protector, at times when his protection was equivalent to their preservation.” Massasoit had two brothers, Quadequina and Akkompoin, who seem to have been associated with him in the Pokanoket government. He had three sons, the first known by the names of Moanum, Wamsutta, and afterward as Alexander; the second as Pometacom, Metacom, and afterward as Philip; and the third as Sunconewhew; also a daughter, whose name is not known. His sons and their wives remained with him until his death. Massasoit died in the autumn of 1661, and was succeeded in the Pokanoket government by his eldest son, **Alexander**, who had been associated with him in his sovereignty for several years on account of the aged sachem’s infirmities. Alexander received his English name in 1662, when the name of Philip was conferred on his younger brother. Thatcher says: “The two young men came together, on that occasion, into open court at Plymouth, and, professing great regard for the English, requested that names should be given them. Their father not being mentioned as having attended them at the observance of the ceremony, has probably occasioned the suggestion of his death. It would be a sufficient explanation of his absence, however, that he was now an old man, and that the distance of Sowams from Plymouth was more than forty miles. It is easy to imagine that the solicitude he had always manifested to sustain a good understanding with his Plymouth friends, might lead him to recommend this pacific and conciliatory measure, as a suitable preparation for his own decease, and perhaps as the absolute termination of his reign.” Soon after this event, in the same year, it was rumored that Alexander was plotting with the Narragansetts to rise against the English and drive them from the land, and Governor Prince, of Plymouth, sent Major Winslow with an armed force to seize him and bring him to Plymouth to answer the accusation which had been made against him. He was surprised and humiliated at the suddenness of his arrest, and, chafing under the disgrace and indignities to which he was thus exposed, he was thrown into a raging fever. His recovery being regarded doubtful, the Indian warriors were permitted to take him home, where he died within two or three days, having reigned less than a year. “The forcible seizure of Alexander upon his own hunting-grounds, and its fatal sequence,” says Miller, “must have been a rude shock to the Indians, stoics though they were. It was a bold departure from the considerate and pacific policy which had marked the intercourse of the Plymouth government with the Wampanoags, during the

lifetime of Massasoit.” Is it to be wondered at that they were greatly exasperated? While the colonists generally admitted that Alexander died of a broken and crushed spirit caused by his arrest, is it surprising that the Indians believed the story that his death was caused by poison administered by the English? Wetamoe (Alexander’s wife) fully believed it, and from that time forth was the unrelenting foe of the colonists. She was the squaw sachem of the Pocassetts, and could rally around her three hundred of her own warriors. The successor of Alexander was his brother, Pometacom, Metacom, or **King Philip**, the famous warrior, whose spirit of independence, heroism, and misfortunes have rendered him the most noted of all the sachems of New England. His wife was Woontonekanuske, who was the sister of Wetamoe, the wife of Alexander. According to an Indian custom, not to live where a sachem had died, Philip chose for his residence the beautiful eminence of Mount Hope, in Bristol, concerning which *Monro*, in the story of *Mount Hope Lands*, says: “Fair now is the prospect which delights the sons and daughters of Bristol as they stand upon the summit of Mount Hope and gaze upon the matchless panorama of verdant fields, of waving forests, and of sparkling waters which lies unveiled before them. The ceaseless energy and the wise forethought of their fathers have made these fields to ‘blossom as the rose,’ their tireless daring has subdued the wild forces of the sea, and made it the highway upon which the products of lands lying beneath far-distant skies might come to contribute to their comfort and to increase their riches. But fairer and dearer to the eye of the Indian chieftain was the spectacle which, more than two hundred years ago, entranced his wandering gaze. Every spot on which his eye rested was rich to him from association and tradition. Here his ancestors for unknown ages had lived and died. . . . With an intensity which we of this age of change can scarcely realize, the Indian loved the home of his ancestors, and every look which Philip gave to that beautiful picture must have encouraged him to more mighty exertions to secure to his descendants this ancient patrimony of his race.” In 1662, soon after he had been proclaimed sachem, Philip renewed the treaty which his father, Massasoit, had made, and for several years thereafter there seems to have been no interruption in the friendly intercourse between him and the colonists. By-and-by, however, he began to manifest a spirit of jealousy on account of the growing power and encroachments of the whites, by whom he was now regarded with suspicion. He was finally summoned before the Plymouth colonists, and after being closely questioned, entered into another treaty, in which mutual friendship was pledged, and consented to the disarming of his people. Notwithstanding the apparent amicable result of the conference, the rigorous investigation to which Philip was subjected evidently increased his spirit of hostility against the colonists, who soon regarded him with still greater distrust. Smarting under the humiliations suffered by his brother and



himself, he finally resolved upon a war of defence, which, in the end, became one of revenge. This event was hastened by the murder of John Sassamon, a Wampanoag Indian, who had been converted through the instrumentality of Eliot, the Indian apostle, and had for some time served as Philip's confidential secretary and interpreter. Sassamon charged Philip with plotting against the safety of the English, which accusation greatly incensed Philip, and it was said he took steps to have his accuser put to death for his perfidy. Early in the spring of 1675 Sassamon disappeared, and after much search his dead body was found under the ice of Assawomset Pond, in Middleborough, Massachusetts. Three Indians connected with the council of Philip were arrested on suspicion of being his murderers. They were tried before the Plymouth Court, condemned, and executed. This so enraged the followers of Philip that they committed various depredations, and it is said that Philip took but little pains to conceal his hostility or to check that of his subjects. On Sunday, the 20th of June, the Indians made a raid into the town of Swanzy, and while they were engaged in hostile demonstrations one of their number was fired upon and wounded by a colonist. This was the signal for open hostilities, and soon ensued the tragic scenes of the bloody conflict known in history as King Philip's War, which raged with unabated fury until the autumn of 1676. On the 12th of August of that year, Philip was surprised at the foot of Mount Hope by a party under command of Captain Benjamin Church, a man skilled in all the arts of Indian warfare, and distinguished as the hero of the war. While endeavoring to escape from his pursuers, Philip was shot down by a renegade Indian of his own nation, and thus the conflict was brought to a close. The war resulted in the complete subjection of the Wampanoag tribe, the death of 600 colonists, the destruction of thirteen towns, the burning of 600 buildings, the expenditure of nearly a million dollars for the suppression of the war, and an immense loss in goods and cattle. It is said that hostilities were commenced before Philip was prepared for combat, and that he wept when he heard of the death of the colonists in Swanzy. "The story of Philip has been variously told," says Greene, "some looking upon him as a crafty savage, loving the wiles and cruelty of Indian warfare and fighting with no other object than immediate success; others as an Indian patriot, contending for the independence of his country. In either case, if we judge him by the standard of his own people, he was a great ruler in peace and a valiant leader in war." The two hundredth anniversary of Philip's death was observed by the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1876, and in 1877 a monument was erected near the spot where the chieftain fell. Among the other Indian sachems who occupy a prominent place in Rhode Island history are those of the Narragansett tribe. The first chief of the Narragansetts mentioned in history was Tashtassuck, who had two children, a son and a daughter, whom, it is said,

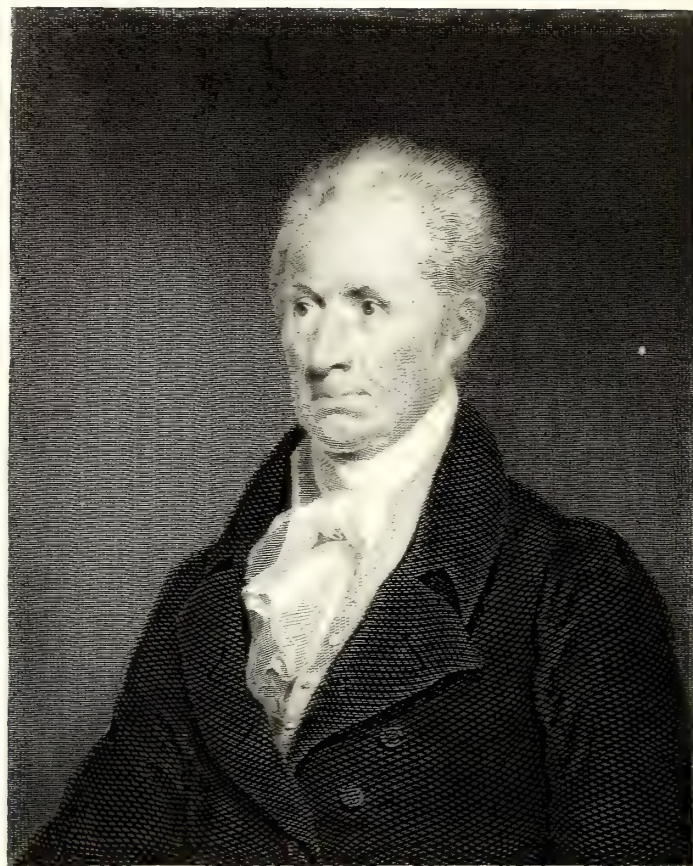
he joined in wedlock, because he could not match them according to their dignity, the issue of the marriage being four sons, the eldest of whom was **Canonicus**, who was born about 1565. Tashtassuck ruled over the Narragansetts when they numbered over four thousand trained warriors, and held the coast from Cape Cod to Connecticut. The old dominion had diminished when Canonicus came into power, the eastern part having come under the rule of the Wampanoags, and the western part under the dominion of the Niantics. The Narragansetts maintained peaceable relations with the English during the life of Canonicus, although engaged in several Indian wars, and that chieftain is especially noted for his firm friendship to Roger Williams, whom he received with hospitality when Williams was obliged to cross the Seekonk River after his banishment, and to whom he made the grant of land embraced in Providence Plantations. Canonicus resided on the island of Conanicut, at the mouth of Narragansett Bay, and was an old man when Roger Williams and his followers settled in his territory. It is said that, although he was the sole governor or sachem when the English first arrived, he and his nephew Miantonomi were soon after associated in the administration of the government. "What were the particular conditions of the royal copartnership, or what was the occasion of it," says Thatcher, "cannot now be determined. Some writers suppose that the sole authority belonged to the younger of the two, and that the elder acted in the capacity of regent; but considering that the association continued during the whole term of the joint lives of the two, it appears more probable that Canonicus, finding himself far advanced in years, as well as incumbered with the charge of an extensive dominion, at the period of the first English settlements, thought proper to make such an alteration in his regal state as seemed to be required by the exigencies of the times. He therefore selected as an associate the most popular and active prince of his own family." History has preserved a very meagre account of Canonicus. Roger Williams speaks of him as "a wise and peaceable prince," who "once in a solemn oration," "in a solemn assembly," said to him, "I have never suffered any wrong to be offered to the English since they landed, nor never will. . . . If the Englishman speak true, if he meane truly, then shall I go to my grave in peace, and hope that the English and my posteritie shall live in love and peace together." Canonicus died June 4, 1647. He seems to have been a discreet and popular ruler, and a man of kindly disposition and courteous manners. **Miantonomi**, the nephew and colleague of Canonicus, was a high-spirited man, and is described as of large stature, stern in manner, "causing all his nobility and attendants to tremble at his speech." When messengers from the whites visited him in 1636, he "lay extended on a mat, and his nobility sat around on the ground, their knees touching their chins. At the close of their message Miantonomi replied, he was willing to have peace with the English, but not with the

Pequots." His wigwam was at the old Wonumetonomy Hill, on the island of Rhode Island, north of Newport, now known as Tonomy Hill, and sometimes called Miantonomi Hill. Wonumetonomy, in whose honor that locality was first named, was the last sachem of the old Aquidnecks, conquered by the Narragansetts. Miantonomi, like his uncle Canonicus, was a firm friend of the colonists, whom he aided in the Pequot war, and is also noted for his hospitality to Roger Williams and his associates, to whom he made grants of land. In his unhappy contest with Uncas, sachem of the Mohegans, he fell into the hands of the Commissioners of the United Colonies—Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven—was wrongfully condemned, and at last treacherously put to death near Greenville, Connecticut, in 1643. His death has been styled a "clerico-judicial murder," as clergy and magistrates were guilty of it. Miantonomi's whole career with the English displayed "the nicest sentiment of honor, blended with a proper regard for his own dignity and absolute sovereignty," and he expected "to receive from his allies an equally honorable conduct." The place where he fell is marked by a granite block, and is now known as Sachem's Plain. "This," says Governor Hopkins, "was the end of Miantonomi, the most potent Indian prince the people of New England had ever any concern with; and this was the reward he received for assisting them seven years before, in the war with the Pequots. Surely a Rhode Island man may be permitted to mourn his unhappy fate, and drop a tear on the ashes of Miantonomi, who, with his uncle Canonicus, were the best friends and greatest benefactors the colony (of Rhode Island) ever had. They kindly received, fed, and protected the first settlers of it when they were in distress and were strangers and exiles, and all mankind else were their enemies, and by this kindness to them drew upon themselves the resentment of the neighboring colonies, and hastened the untimely end of the young king." Another distinguished chieftain of the Narragansett tribe was Nanuntenoo, or Quansanшет, commonly called by the English **Canonchet**, the son and heir of Miantonomi. He is supposed to have succeeded to his father's high rank after the death of Mexham, son of Canonicus, and Pessacus, brother of Miantonomi, who for some time were at the head of the Narragansett tribe. Canonchet is described as "a large, muscular man, of great courage of mind, as well as strength of body." He espoused the cause of Philip, and when asked to surrender the hostile Indians who had taken refuge in the Narragansett country, replied: "Deliver the Indians of Philip! Never! not a Wampanoag will I give up. No! not the paring of a Wampanoag's nail!" In the fierce and bloody engagement, so fatal to the Indians, known as the Swamp Fight, which took place in South Kingstown, R. I., December 19, 1675, he displayed remarkable valor. "The last scene of his life," says Irving, "is one of the noblest instances on record of Indian magnanimity. Broken down

in his power and resources by this signal defeat, yet faithful to his ally and to the hapless cause which he had espoused, he rejected all overtures of peace, offered on condition of betraying Philip and his followers, and declared that 'he would fight it out to the last man, rather than become a servant to the English.' His home being destroyed, his country harassed and laid waste by the incursions of the conquerors, he was obliged to wander away to the banks of the Connecticut, where he formed a rallying-point to the whole body of western Indians, and laid waste several of the English settlements." While encamped on Blackstone River, near Pawtucket Falls, he was surprised and captured by a party under command of Captain Denison, of Connecticut. In his endeavor to escape from his pursuers, he plunged into the river, when, unluckily, he slipped upon a stone and fell so deep as to wet his gun, which accident caused him to abandon all hope of escape. It is said that on being seized by a Pequot Indian, he made no resistance; but when questioned by a young Englishman, Robert Stanton, who first came up with him, he regarded his youthful captor with an air of contempt, and replied in broken English: "You much child, no understand matters of war; let your brother or your chief come, him will I answer." When offered his life on condition that he and his tribe would submit to the English, he disdainfully rejected the repeated offers and calmly said: "Let me hear no more about it." He was soon afterward taken to Stonington, Connecticut, where a council of war condemned him to death. When informed of his sentence, he answered: "I like it well; I shall die before my heart is soft or I have said anything unworthy of myself." The Pequots were permitted to shoot him, the Mohegans to behead and quarter him, and the Niantics to burn his body, his head being reserved and sent to the English Council at Hartford, "as a token of love and fidelity to their civilized allies." Thus bravely and heroically perished the last sachem of the Narragansetts. Another famous sachem was **Ninigret**, or Juanemo, who is said to have been of Pequot origin, and was found by Roger Williams at the head of the old Niantic tribe. Some writers represent that he was the uncle of Miantonomi, and others that he was the brother or brother-in-law of that celebrated chieftain, whose memory he cherished. Ninigret was the imperial name of the rulers of his tribe, like the Pharaohs and Cæsars of old. When Roger Williams first knew him, Ninigret, or Juanemo, was a young man, proud, reserved, brave, and a thorough pagan. Williams speaks of him as a "chiefe souldier," and he is said to have been usually successful in his wars with the Manisses and Montauks. When asked to favor the preaching of Christianity among his people, he replied that it would be better to preach it among the English till they proved its good fruits. He remained neutral during the Pequot war of 1632. In 1637, when Major John Mason marched with his intrepid band from Narragansett Bay to attack the Pequots in Groton, Connecticut, he halted







GEORGE CHARLES STUART.

*George Stuart*

at Fort Neck, in Charlestown, the residence of Ninigret, and the centre of his dominion. Ninigret declined to take an active part in the war, but allowed his subjects to go as volunteers under Mason. In 1653 he was suspected of having formed an alliance with the Dutch against the English, and in September of the same year complaints were made to the Commissioners of the United Colonies that the Narragansett and Niantic sachems had waged war upon the Long Island Indians, which called for interference on the part of the commissioners. On the receipt of the report of messengers who had been dispatched to demand explanation and satisfaction, the commissioners decided to make war against Ninigret, but as a member from Massachusetts did not favor this decision, and entered a protest against it, it was not immediately carried into effect. In 1654 Ninigret, having refused to obey a summons to appear at Hartford, Major Simon Willard was sent into the Niantic country with a body of troops raised in the three united colonies, "to demand of Ninigret the Pequots subject to his control, the tribute already due for them, and also a cessation of hostilities against the Indians of Long Island. On refusal to comply with these terms, they were to reduce him to submission and tribute by force and take hostages for security." When he heard of the approach of the troops, he fled into a swamp, ten or fifteen miles distant from the army, and messengers being sent to him to present the demand of the commissioners, he agreed to surrender the Pequots, but otherwise the result of the conference was very unsatisfactory to the commissioners. No further hostile movements were made against him, and he afterward maintained friendly relations with the colonists, to whom he finally sold a large portion of his territory. He refused to join in the great uprising of the Indians under Philip, of Pokanoket, against the whites, and on account of his fidelity his tribe and territory were spared, while the contest resulted most disastrously to the Narragansetts. Ninigret is supposed to have died soon after King Philip's war. While he was on a visit to Boston, in 1647, to meet certain colonial commissioners, a fine portrait of him was made by an English artist. His sister, Quaiapen, married Mexham, the son of Canonicus, and when Canonchet, the last sachem of the Narragansetts, fell, near the close of Philip's war, the Narragansetts and Niantics were consolidated in one nation, under the rule of Ninigret, and, though the majority were Niantics, they have since been called Narragansetts. By his first wife Ninigret had a daughter, who succeeded him, but did not reign long. By his second wife he had a son, Ninigret, who succeeded his half-sister, and died near 1722, leaving two sons, Charles Augustus Ninigret and George Ninigret. Charles Augustus became sachem, and dying left a son, Charles, who was acknowledged as sachem by a portion of the nation, while a greater part adhered to his uncle, George. Charles dying, George received the royal belt of peage in 1735. He left three children, Thomas, George, and Esther. **Thomas Ninigret,**


better known as King Tom, was born in 1736, and began to rule in 1746. During his reign much of the Indian reservation was sold, and a portion of the tribe, dissatisfied from the increase of the whites and the narrowing of their hunting-grounds, emigrated to the State of New York and affiliated with the red men of that region. King Tom yielded much to the light of Christianity, and in 1765 he petitioned the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to establish schools for the children, closing his letter with the hopeful words: "That when time with us shall be no more, that when we and the children over whom you have been such benefactors shall leave the sun and stars, we shall rejoice in a far superior light." The dwelling-house built by him is still standing in Charlestown, R. I., south of Queen Anne's Road, near Coronation Rock and Fort Neck. As a result of the "great revival," the Indian church was organized in 1750, and King Tom was a firm friend to the preachers among his people. He was succeeded by his sister Esther, who was succeeded by her son, George Ninigret. The latter was reigning during the period of our Revolution. When about twenty-two years of age, George Ninigret was killed by the falling of a tree. He was the last of the Niantic sachems, commonly called the Narragansett sachems. After his death the tribe was governed by an annually elected governor, or president, and a council of four members, and in 1707 the tribe and reservation of lands came under the jurisdiction of Rhode Island. The old Indian burying-ground in Charlestown has been suitably inclosed and marked by the State.

**STUART, GILBERT CHARLES**, the distinguished, portrait painter, was born in Narragansett, Rhode Island, in 1756. His decided taste for art early developed itself. A Scotch painter named Alexander, residing in Newport, gave him his first lessons in painting, and formed so strong an attachment to the youthful artist, that on his return to his native land he invited him to accompany him. He accepted the invitation. Soon after they reached Scotland, Alexander died, and Stuart found himself a stranger, without funds, in a strange land. Self-reliant and full of courage, he determined to work his way back to America, and to effect his object he shipped on a returning vessel as a common sailor before the mast. Immediately on reaching home he commenced his labors as a portrait painter, trying the experiment first in Newport, and then in Boston and New York. When he was but twenty-two years of age he determined to seek his fortune in the Old World, and in 1778 sailed for London. In that great metropolis he passed through an experience which has so often been the lot of men of genius. "He was," as we are told, "a wayward and eccentric genius, proud as Lucifer, and on his arrival in London he found himself full of poverty, enthusiasm and hope—often a painter's only capital." He must



have known that his countryman, Benjamin West, was a distinguished artist in London, but probably he was too sensitive to obtrude his acquaintance upon him. West, however, found him out, and at once bestowed on him those delicate attentions which would be so much appreciated by a high-spirited young man. He says, himself: "On application to West to receive me as a pupil, I was welcomed with true benevolence, encouraged and taken into the family, and nothing could exceed the attentions of the great artist to me; they were paternal." He remained for several years a member of his family, and before leaving his hospitable mansion he painted a full-length portrait of West, which, as a work of art, elicited expressions of the warmest commendation. About the year 1781 he commenced independent practice, and soon rose to great distinction, taking high rank among the best artists of Great Britain. While he was thus winning reputation and success in his profession in London, his great abilities attracted the attention of the Duke of Rutland, who invited him to visit Dublin, promising him his influence and patronage. When he reached Dublin, in 1788, he found that his noble friend was dead. He was not daunted by what seemed to be a misfortune, but at once offered his services as a painter of portraits, and had no difficulty in securing the best patronage of the city. Subsequently he resided for a time in Paris, where also success rewarded his labors. A brilliant future was before him if he should continue in his professional employment in the Old World. But, says his daughter, "the love of his own country, his admiration of General Washington, and the very great desire he had to paint his portrait, was his *only* inducement to turn his back upon his good fortune in Europe." In order to carry out this one most cherished purpose, he embarked for New York in 1793, and made a home for his family in that city. In 1794 he went to Philadelphia, where arrangements had been made with Washington that he should sit for his portrait. The President received him with great courtesy. Stuart used to say that when he found himself for the first time in the presence of Washington, he felt embarrassed, and that it was the first time in his life that he felt awe in the presence of a fellow-man. The first picture which he took did not satisfy him, and he destroyed it. Long meditation on what he desired to accomplish, in order to give to posterity a correct likeness of the "Father of his Country," had awakened an intense desire, amounting to a passion, in the bosom of the artist to reach his ideal, and he could be content with nothing short of perfection. His second portrait corresponded better with his conception of what he was aiming to secure. This second portrait is the one from which he made all his subsequent copies. It is now in the Boston Athenæum, together with a head of Mrs. Washington. Dunlap tells us that Stuart painted it on a three-quarter canvas, but only finished the head. "This beautiful image of the mind as well as features of Washington was offered to the

State of Massachusetts, by the artist, for one thousand dollars, which they refused to give. Those intrusted with our national government passed by the opportunity of doing honor to themselves during the life of a man they could not honor, and the only portrait of Washington was left neglected in the painter's workshop, until the Boston Athenæum purchased it of his widow." The excellence of this painting led other artists to attempt to make a copy of it. An English portrait painter, Winstanley, made several copies of it, and succeeded in palming one of them off on a Boston merchant for five hundred dollars, which he had lent the artist, taking the portrait as his security for the payment of his loan. The painter, soon after getting his money, absconded. The merchant found that he had been imposed upon. The picture was little better than a daub, and, what was worse, the purchaser found himself the butt of the town's ridicule for having suffered himself to be so deceived. The only thing he could do gracefully to get out of his trouble was to get Stuart to make a copy of his own Washington for six hundred dollars. This he did in nine days, and the picture now hangs in Faneuil Hall, Boston. Subsequently, in 1800, he painted, to fill an order from the General Assembly of Rhode Island, two other copies, one of which is in the State House in Providence, and the other in the State House in Newport. The last days of Stuart were spent in Boston, where he painted a large number of portraits, which are scattered all over the country. As a painter of heads, no artist of modern times has surpassed him. On the other parts of his pictures he bestowed but comparatively little labor. His last portrait was one of Hon. John Quincy Adams, the face only of which was the production of his pencil. Mr. Stuart, while residing in London in 1786, married the daughter of Dr. Coates. By this marriage he had thirteen children, two of whom were born in London. Two of his children were sons, one of whom had much of the ability of his father as a painter. The youngest daughter, Miss Jane Stuart, has achieved success and reputation as an artist. Stuart died in Boston, July, 1828. His remains were placed in the cemetery of the Episcopal Church, in which he worshipped while residing in Boston.

 HURCH, COLONEL BENJAMIN, a celebrated officer in the Indian wars, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Warren) Church, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1639. His father, a house-builder by trade, served in the Pequot war, and died December 27, 1668, leaving nine children. Benjamin learned the trade of his father. At the age of twenty-seven he married Alice Southworth, of Duxbury, Massachusetts. He first appeared in public life in 1668. In 1673 he assisted in purchasing Seaconet (Little Compton), Rhode Island, where he settled in 1674. He engaged in the war against



Philip, and was a conspicuous actor in the great swamp fight in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, December 19, 1675, when he was severely wounded. He was commissioned Captain by Plymouth Colony, July 10, 1676, and marched to capture the Nonpansets. Serving under an enlarged commission, he captured prisoners at Acushnet. On July 30 he chased Philip into the swamps of Norton and Rehoboth, and took many prisoners. He marched to Pocasset woods August 10. Finally meeting Philip at Mount Hope, he slew him, August 12, 1676. On September 11 he captured Annawon. June 7, 1677, he became a magistrate at Seaconet and Pocasset, and assisted in bounding lands (Talamanuck's). On September 14, 1680, he signed and sealed the Grand Articles for the settlement of Bristol, Rhode Island, to which place he soon removed. He became one of the original members of the Congregational Church in Bristol, May 8, 1687. On September 6, 1689, he was commissioned Major and Commander-in-chief of the Plymouth forces for the Eastern Expedition; on the 18th started for Casco, Maine, and had an engagement with the enemy on the 21st, losing eleven killed and ten wounded. He was commissioned for the second Eastern Expedition, September 2, 1690. In 1696 he removed from Bristol to Fall River, and on August 3 was chosen for the fourth Eastern Expedition. In January, 1703, he appears as Lieutenant-Colonel, and was commissioned for the fifth Eastern Expedition, March 18, 1704. Soon after this he removed from Fall River to Little Compton, where, November 29, 1704, he aided in forming the Congregational Church, of which he remained a consistent and valued member till his death. In 1706 he was a representative of the town in the State legislature. His historical works, *Entertaining Passages, etc., or Church's Philip's War*, and his *Eastern Expeditions*, appear to have been dictated to his son Thomas, at the place of his last residence. He was much engaged in public affairs. His death occurred January 17, 1717, and was occasioned by a fall from his horse. His wife died March 5 of the same year. His children were, Thomas, Constant, Benjamin, Edward, Charles, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Martha. Colonel Church was one of the ablest, bravest, noblest men of his time in the colonies.

**C**OGGESHALL, JOHN, First President of Rhode Island, was a native of England, and, with his wife Mary, and her three children, John, Joshua and Ann, arrived in Boston, on the ship Lyon, Sunday evening, September 16, 1632. He was descended from an ancient family in the county of Essex, dating, like the famous Tyrell family, from the Conquest. The Coggeshalls possessed ten manors and estates in Essex and Suffolk, including the manor of Little Coggeshall, and their chief seat, Codham Hall, Weathersfield, two and a half miles from St. Peter's Church, Coggeshall, an ancient


town on the Blackwater, twenty-five miles northeast of London, from which the family derives its surname. The older members of the family, following the usage of the Normans, wrote their names with the preposition, as Thomas de Coggeshall, who was the owner of these vast estates, in the reign of King Stephen of Blois, grandson of the Conqueror, 1135-1154. Five of the family, several of whom were knights, were sheriffs of Essex, which until 1556 included Herefordshire. Coggeshall Abbey, the most famous of the Cistercian order in England, was built by King Stephen, 1142, and endowed by his Queen Matilda of Boulogne, and his son Eustace, with their lands in France. Ralph Coggeshall, a pious and learned Cistercian monk, was in the Second Crusade, and on his return home wrote *A Chronicle of the Holy Land, or the Siege of Jerusalem*. This work, after lying in manuscript for five hundred years, was printed in London in 1729, and is now extremely rare. He also wrote a history of England, from the Conquest, 1066, to 1200, which was partly a history of his own times. He died, the sixth Abbot of Coggeshall, 1228, in the reign of Henry III, the fourth Plantagenet. As many branches of the family have three coats of arms, that of the Coggeshalls of Essex, from whom the subject of this sketch was descended, indicates their connection with the Crusades, and is probably one of the oldest in English heraldry. John Coggeshall first entered his name, and that of his wife, on the original records of the church in Roxbury, of which John Eliot, the Indian apostle, was pastor, their names being the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth on the list. The Roxbury church was formed the same year. He was admitted a freeman November 6, 1632. Being a merchant, and seeing that Boston was to be the seat of trade and commerce, he removed there in the spring of 1634, and on the 20th of April became a member of the church in that place, on the records of which his name, with that of his wife and two female servants, appear, under that date. He was soon elected a deacon of that church, under Wilson and Cotton, the pastor and teacher. Being a man of wealth, enterprise and ability, he was soon called to office in the state as well as in the church. On the 1st of September, 1634, he appears as one of the first Board of Selectmen of Boston, the other members being John Winthrop, William Codding, Captain John Underhill, Thomas Oliver, Thomas Leverett, Giles Firmin, also a deacon of the Boston church, John Peirce, Robert Hardinge, and William Brenton, afterward President of Rhode Island. The minutes connected with these names, in the handwriting of Winthrop, is the first entry in the town records of Boston. But a more important entry than this previously appears. At the first General Court of Massachusetts, that of May 14, 1634, he heads the list of deputies from Boston, who were John Coggeshall, Edmund Quincy and Captain John Underhill. The whole number of deputies was twenty-four, representing eight towns. Coggeshall was a member of

all the General Courts, except the fourth, tenth and eleventh, up to the twelfth, that of November 2, 1637. About this time there was considerable agitation in the community on account of the preaching of the celebrated Ann Hutchinson, wife of William Hutchinson, who was finally condemned by a legal tribunal, and she and her followers banished. Coggeshall being one of her most ardent supporters, and having entered his protest against the denial of the right of petition by the Massachusetts General Court, in the case of the petition of one of the parties marked for condemnation, was removed from his official position, and compelled to depart. Eighteen men, including William Coddington, who acted as leader in this important movement, John Clarke, and the Hutchinson family, upon the advice of Roger Williams, who was already in Providence, now purchased the island of Aquidneck of the Narragansett sachems. Here a civil organization was effected, based upon the principle of religious liberty.

Although the lands were among the most fertile and beautiful in New England, and were offered at the low price of one shilling per acre, no one took more than 240 acres, and some took less; for the reason that they had not come for personal aggrandizement, but for the advancement of civil and religious liberty. They first laid the foundation of the town of Portsmouth, near the north end of the island. The town was laid out in family lots of six acres each, of which six, on account of his large family, were assigned to William Hutchinson. The little colony grew so rapidly that enlargement soon became necessary. Accordingly, a settlement was made on the south end of the island, which resulted in the founding of Newport. The first streets laid out were Tanner, Spring, Marlborough, and Farewell; and the first house was built by Nicholas Easton. The houses soon afterward erected by Coddington and Coggeshall were standing until recently, and that of Henry Bull is still standing, being the only relic of the time. In the meantime, Warwick, on the western shore of the Bay, was settled, and the need of a general government being felt, Roger Williams was requested to visit England to procure a charter. He sailed from New York in September, 1643, and returned in September, 1644, bringing with him a charter, dated March 14, 1644, and bestowing upon those to whom it was granted corporate powers, with religious freedom and entire liberty of conscience. An organization was finally effected, at Portsmouth; Coggeshall was elected President, and Roger Williams was chosen assistant for Providence, William Coddington for Newport, and Randall Holden for Warwick; and with the adoption of a general code of laws, the government was completed.

Coggeshall had now assisted to found two cities, two states, and two separate and independent governments. He died in office, November 27, 1647, aged about fifty-six years, and was buried upon his estate, on what is now the

corner of Coggeshall and Victoria avenues, Newport, one mile and a half from the State House. Here also lies his wife, Mary, who survived him thirty-seven years, dying December 19, 1684, aged eighty-nine years, and his eldest son, John, who succeeded to his father's estate, and filled various important offices in the colony, for more than forty years, dying October 1, 1708, in his ninetieth year; also numerous members of his family. Here is the last resting-place of Abraham Redwood, the founder of the Redwood Library, and his wife, Martha Coggeshall, and his son William Redwood and his wife; also William Ellery, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was related to the Coggeshalls by marriage, with all his family, except Lucy, the mother of Dr. William Ellery Channing, the distinguished divine; and here is the grave of Russell Coggeshall, who died December 25, 1864, leaving \$50,000 to the poor of the city, and \$100,000 to various parties. He gave \$10,000 for the erection of the granite wall surrounding the beautiful cemetery in which his remains repose. Over the remains of the first President of the colony and his consort has been erected a granite obelisk. The name of John Coggeshall, with the date of his presidency, may be seen in one of the memorial windows of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., contributed by one of his descendants.

OGGESHALL. MAJOR JOHN, eldest son of John Coggeshall, the first President of Rhode Island, was born in England, in 1618, and was consequently fourteen years of age at the time of the arrival of the family at Boston, in 1632. He received a good education, and at his father's table had the advantage of meeting such men as the courtly Sir Harry Vane, Governor Winthrop, John Cotton, teacher of the church in Boston, John Eliot, the Indian apostle, and other distinguished men, whose conversation and deportment must have deeply impressed his highly receptive mind; while the preaching and the catechetical instructions of those two noted ministers doubtless had great effect in moulding his character. He was twenty years of age at the time the storm of persecution broke upon the heads of the friends and adherents of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson; and his father, being among those who had to depart from Massachusetts on that account, he accompanied him and the family into what was then an unknown wilderness, finally settling at Newport, in April, 1639. Upon the death of his father, in 1647, and upon coming into possession of most of his large estate, he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Baulstone, who came to Boston in the fleet with Winthrop, in 1630, and who was a soldier in the Pequot war, and one of the associates in the purchase of the island, in 1638. By her he had three children, John, William, and Elizabeth. This marriage, notwithstanding the respectability of the parties, seems to have been unfortunate. They



parted, by mutual consent, and by permission of the General Assembly, in 1654. She retired to the home of her father, who owned a large and valuable farm on the West Road, in Portsmouth, embracing what has since been the Portsmouth Grove and Hospital Grounds. William Baulstone brought up three grandchildren, and in his will, dated March 11, 1677, left to the two grandsons, John and William, this valuable property, with a life interest in it to their mother and sister Elizabeth. Elizabeth married John Warner. These children are the founders of a distinct branch of the family, long prominent in the history and politics of this ancient town, called the Baulstone Coggeshalls. The property above mentioned, on which stands a large house of ante-Revolutionary date, was in possession of the family until within the memory of persons now living. John Coggeshall and his wife both having received permission from the General Assembly to marry again, she married Thomas Gold, of Wickford, and, December, 1655, he married Patience Throgmorton, daughter of John Throgmorton, of Providence. They had ten children. She died September 7, 1676. Major Coggeshall was long and often in office, and during his official career exhibited eminent executive ability. He was Commissioner for Newport, upon the union of the four towns and the reorganization of the government, August 31, 1654; also at the last election under the old charter, May 22, 1663; and the last meeting under the old charter, November 24, 1663. He was one of the original grantees of the royal charter of 1663; and at the first general election under that charter, May 4, 1664, he was elected one of the five assistants, with Governor Benedict Arnold and Deputy-Governor William Brenton; also, in 1665, 1670, 1671, 1674, and 1676. He was Treasurer of the colony in 1664, 1665, 1666, 1683, 1684, 1685, and 1686—seven years; and was Deputy for Newport, October 25, 1665, October 29, 1668, and May 4, 1669. February 23, 1665, he was appointed to receive the King's Commissioners, Robert Carr, George Cartwright, and Samuel Maverick. His influence with these gentlemen was highly advantageous to the interests of the colony. April 8, 1665, with thirteen others, he was made a Justice of the Peace by these Commissioners. May 7, 1673, Captain John Cranston, Coggeshall, and John Clarke, each in order, were elected Deputy-Governor, but refused to serve. William Coddington was finally elected, and accepted, with Nicholas Easton, Governor. At the election of May 3, 1676, Coggeshall was an assistant, and was also chosen Recorder. Soon afterward he addressed two noted letters to the authorities of Connecticut, in regard to the jurisdiction of the Narragansett country, and was instrumental in securing to Rhode Island peaceable possession of the entire western portion of its territory. At the General Assembly of May 2, 1683, he was a deputy for Newport, and was also elected assistant. In 1684 he was re-elected to the same positions. This year he was chosen Major-General of the forces on

the island, and was thereafter frequently designated as Major Coggeshall. May 5, 1685, he was assistant. May 4, 1686, he was elected Deputy-Governor, Walter Clarke being at the same time chosen Governor. Upon the usurpation of Governor Andros, who seized upon or abrogated all the New England charters this year, he was appointed one of his council at Boston, December 30, 1686. Upon the fall of Andros, April 18, 1689, and the arrival of the news of the accession of William and Mary, Governor Clarke declined to assume his authority. Christopher Almy, one of the assistants, was then chosen, but also declined. Coggeshall then boldly seized the reins of government, and carried the colony through an interregnum of ten months, when, at a special election, February 27, 1690, Henry Bull was elected Governor, and accepted, Coggeshall continuing as Deputy-Governor. At the general election of May 7, 1690, Henry Bull was again chosen Governor, but declined to serve, when Coggeshall was chosen, who also declined. John Easton was then elected, and accepted. May 6, 1701, Coggeshall again appears as deputy for Newport, being then eighty-three years of age. This closed his official career, which extended over a period of nearly half a century. He died October 1, 1708, in his ninetieth year, and was buried in the family cemetery, at Newport. But few men of his time exerted greater influence, or rendered the colony such faithful and efficient service.

**COGGESHALL, JOSHUA**, the second son of the first President of Rhode Island, was born in England, December 22, 1631, and consequently was not nine months old at the time of the immigration in 1632. He was but six years of age at the time of the immigration to Rhode Island in 1638. On the 22d of December, 1652, he married Joan West, who was then seventeen years of age. They had seven children, Mary, Joshua, John, Josiah, Daniel, Humilis, and Caleb. In connection with his mother, Mr. Coggeshall sold 160 acres of land in Newport, and by different purchases, from October 23, 1654, to February 26, 1660, he procured a farm of 202 acres, situated on the "West Road," lying partly in Newport and partly in Portsmouth. His house "stood in from the road," on the Portsmouth side of the line, which made him an inhabitant of that town. The old homestead is still in possession of the family, the dwelling-house, a substantial structure, probably built in the reign of William and Mary, is on the other side of the line, in Middletown, which was a part of Newport until 1743. "The Anderson Place," so called, distinguished by the large and beautiful linden trees in front, was a part of this valuable estate. The house in which the gallant Colonel Barton captured General Prescott, on the night of July 9, 1777, is situated opposite the



Coggeshall farms. At the second session of the General Assembly, after the organization of the colonial government, under the new charter, in October, 1664, with John Clarke and others, Joshua Coggeshall appears as a deputy. He was also assistant in 1672, 1673, 1674 and 1676. During King Philip's war he was a member of the Committee of Safety, and discharged the duties thus required of him with rare prudence, courage, and sagacity. In the records of Portsmouth he constantly appears as moderator of town meetings, member of town council, member of important committees, and also as representative of the town in the infant colonial legislature, showing his great capacity for public business, and the confidence reposed in his judgment and integrity by the community, then so much in need of a controlling and guiding mind. He was one of the founders of Quakerism in the United States, and thus became one of the founders of religious liberty. While abroad, in February, 1660, he was seized in Plymouth Colony, thrust into Plymouth jail, and had his horse taken from him and sold. William Robinson and Marmaduke Stephenson, who were executed in Boston, October 19, 1659, and Mary Dyre, who was hung June 1, 1660, were his coreligionists. His brother-in-law, Daniel Gould, a speaker among the Friends, was lashed to a gun in Boston, November, 1659, and subjected to thirty lashes. Daniel Gould died at the advanced age of ninety, and was buried in Portsmouth. There was no church edifice in Rhode Island at that time, and the meetings of the Society were held at the houses of Governor Coddington, in Newport, and of Joshua Coggeshall and Adam Mott, in Portsmouth. The house of Adam Mott is still standing. The first houses of worship in the colony were the Friends' Meeting House, and Trinity Church, Newport, built in 1704, both of which are yet standing and in use. Joshua Coggeshall died March 1, 1689, at the age of fifty-seven years. The number of his descendants is estimated at five thousand.

**S**MITH, GOVERNOR JOHN, was born near the commencement of the 17th century, and was among the early emigrants from England to this country. According to Savage, he was probably a citizen of Salem in 1631 or 1632. Here he formed the acquaintance of Roger Williams, and was in sympathy with him in his views on civil and religious liberty. Subsequently he removed to Boston. In one of his letters written several years after this, Roger Williams alludes to him as a "Marchant or ship-keeper that lived in Boston." He was banished in 1635 for "divers dangerous opinions which he holdeth and hath divulged," and took up his residence in Providence, where he lived for a few years, and then removed to Warwick, being among the first settlers of that place. In 1648 he was elected "Assistant" for Warwick, under President,

or Governor, William Coddington. The 22d of May following, at a meeting of the General Assembly held in Warwick, he was elected Governor or President, to succeed Coddington. In those early colonial times persons were not so eager to get into office as in this age. At this meeting of the General Assembly it was "ordered, that if a President elected, shall refuse to serve in that general office, that then he shall pay a fine of ten pounds." John Smith declined the honor which had been conferred on him, and accordingly was fined. He seems, however, to have changed his mind, as his fine was remitted and his name appears in the list of "Presidents under the Patent," his term of service being from May, 1649, to May, 1650. Again, when a separation having taken place between the four towns of the colony, Providence and Warwick became a distinct corporation, John Smith was elected President and held the office from May, 1652, to May, 1653. In 1779 there was demolished in Warwick a venerable stone house built by John Smith soon after he took up his residence in the town. Being by trade a stonemason, he chose the material on which he had been accustomed to labor for the construction of his dwelling-house. This house bore the romantic name of the "Old Stone Castle." In 1663, when the Indians destroyed the village, this was the only house which escaped the fury of the flames. Many years after this the "Old Stone Castle" came into the possession of Thomas Greene, whose descendants, from this circumstance, were styled "Stone Castle Greenes." In 1795 Thomas Greene purchased a dwelling-house on the opposite side of the street, and tore down the "Castle," using the materials for the cellar of a house that stands near the site of the old John Smith house. Probably the "Castle" was regarded as a stronghold to which the people might flee if attacked by the Indians. After his service as President, Governor Smith was appointed one year, if not more than that period, as assistant, and was in office at the time of his death, which occurred in the early part of 1664.

**S**LATER, SAMUEL, son of William and Elizabeth (Fox) Slater, was born at Belper, in Derbyshire, England, June 9, 1768. The estate upon which he was born is known as "Holly House," and is now owned by Horatio Nelson Slater, Esq., of Webster, Mass., the fifth son of Samuel. William Slater belonged to the better class of English yeomen, owning his own farm, adding to the income derived from his agricultural pursuits the proceeds obtained from the sale of timber. His death occurred in 1782, when Samuel was fourteen years of age, being at the time on trial, previous to his being apprenticed to Jedediah Strutt, a cotton manufacturer at Milford near Belper. On his father's death, he executed his own indenture to serve until he became of age. As an evidence that



*Samuel Slater*





his early education had not been neglected we are told that his father replied to Mr. Strutt, who wished to secure the services of one of his sons to learn and carry on the business of cotton manufacturing, "Samuel writes well, is good at figures, and possesses a mechanical genius." He was received into the family of Mr. Strutt, who at once recognized the ability of his young apprentice, and directed his special attention to teaching him all the mysteries of his craft, and consulted him on matters pertaining to improvements which he was constantly making in machinery. A brilliant future was before him in his native land. When he closed his apprenticeship with Mr. Strutt, he was probably among the most skilful and best trained young men in England in his vocation as a cotton manufacturer. He was familiar with all the details of the Arkwright system, and with the inventions of Hargreaves and Crompton. As an intelligent and thoughtful young man, he could anticipate the speedy coming of the time when the bitter hostility which then existed against the introduction of labor-saving machinery would pass away, and a more enlightened state of public opinion would take its place. England at this time had virtually the command of the markets of the world in the sale of cotton fabrics, and, as is well known, very many enterprising men, who engaged in the business of manufacturing, made colossal fortunes. Humanly speaking, the success of Slater as an English manufacturer was placed beyond a peradventure. It could therefore not have been the mere love of gain which sent him forth from his home in the Old World, and led him to cross the ocean, and, a stranger in a strange land, to begin a career which in the event proved to be one of such marvellous success. The love of adventure and the laudable ambition to seek his fortune in a new country, whose wonderful resources and possibilities surpassed all conceptions, and, may we not add, the guiding hand of that Providence which shapes and controls human destiny, led to the formation of the resolution that he would turn his footsteps toward these western shores. It deserves to be mentioned that some attempts had been made in the United States, about this time, to spin cotton by machinery. Such an attempt was made in the Byfield factory in Newbury, Mass., but the machinery here used formed no part of the Arkwright system, and it proved to be worthless, and finally was abandoned. It may also be mentioned, that not long before Slater left England, the legislature of Pennsylvania had paid a bounty of one hundred pounds to a person who had constructed a carding machine to make rolls for jennies. It was very evident that there was a demand in the New World for the skill and inventive genius of just such a young man as Slater. The decision having been reached to emigrate to this country, there were some weighty obstacles to be overcome before he could leave. There was, in the first place, great jealousy in England against the emigration of skilled machinists, and if he had openly avowed his purpose, steps would undoubtedly have been taken to prevent its execu-

tion. And then, in the second place, the severest penalties had been made against either taking or sending out of the country models, patterns, or drawings of machinery, and Slater must have all these things so thoroughly and so accurately locked up in his memory, that he could readily reproduce them when he reached the place of his destination. To disarm suspicion, he left home in the dress of a farm laborer. The only thing he carried with him to indicate his profession was his indenture, which he carefully concealed. He sailed from London, September 13, 1789, and landed in New York, November 18th, after a passage of sixty-six days. His thoughts were from the beginning turned towards Philadelphia, but shortly after landing in New York, he found employment with a manufacturing company formed for the purpose of manufacturing by machinery. After a short time he became satisfied that the concern had no prospect of success, and he was considering the question of looking elsewhere for employment, when he heard from the captain of a sloop, trading between Providence and New York, of an experiment made by Moses Brown to spin cotton by machinery, and that the machine had proved a failure. Mr. Slater wrote to Moses Brown, on the 2d of December, and received a reply, dated on the 10th, describing the failure to use his machine successfully, and inviting Mr. Slater "to come and have the credit as well as advantage of perfecting the first water-mill in America." In the month of January, 1790, he left New York for Providence, and on reaching the latter place called on Moses Brown, who took him to Pawtucket and showed him his machinery, which Mr. Slater, on seeing, pronounced worthless. An examination of the machinery showed him at once its inferiority as compared with that of the Arkwright system, and he immediately set about the construction of machines, the models of which he carried in his well-stored brain. On the 20th of December, 1790, according to his own account, "he started three cards, drawing and roving, and seventy-two spindles, which were worked by an old fulling mill water-wheel in a clothier's building, in which they continued spinning about twenty months; at the expiration of which time they had several thousand pounds of yarn on hand, notwithstanding every exertion was used to weave it up and sell it." So good, however, was his prospect of ultimate success, that on the 5th of April, 1790, articles of copartnership were signed between Almy and Brown on the one part, and Samuel Slater on the other, under the style of Almy, Brown & Slater, a business relation which continued for about forty years. It is evident from what has already been said, that whatever may have been said to the contrary, the claim of laying the first foundations of the American cotton manufacture incontestably belongs to Samuel Slater, who introduced and established the whole series of machines patented and used by Arkwright for spinning cotton. In the construction of these machines he met with manifold obstacles, which would have thoroughly discouraged men of less patience

and heroic determination than he. One of his chief difficulties was in getting mechanics who could execute his plans. His machine cards were made by Pliny Earl, of Worcester. On attempting to use them they proved to be a failure. The cards were rude, and the holes in the leather being pricked by hand were too large, allowing the teeth to fall back, thus causing the cotton to roll up. A gloomy period of a few days followed, the lookers-on regarding the whole thing as a failure. Pliny Earl was sent for; he came, and pounded the teeth forward by hand, and machine carding was secured. And now came another trouble. The water-wheel which carried the machinery was in so exposed a situation that it was frozen every night, and as no one else could be induced to break the ice in the morning to start the wheel, it devolved on him to do it, and we are told that he spent two or three hours breaking the ice before breakfast, till he was wet and cold, and limbs benumbed, and thus were laid the foundations of chronic disorders from which he suffered so much in the latter part of his life. These obstacles and others were, one by one, overcome. For a period of twenty years after the establishment of the first cotton mill by Mr. Slater, almost all the mechanical and manufacturing skill was furnished in all new enterprises by men who had been in his service. In 1793 a mill was completed in Pawtucket which still stands, somewhat altered, and bears the name of the "Old Slater Mill." About this time another most important step was taken in the utilizing of cotton for domestic purposes, and the foundation was laid for the development of what has proved to be one of the greatest and most useful industries of the world. Up to this time, thread for sewing purposes was made of linen or flax. Mr. Slater had succeeded in spinning some very smooth and even yarn from Surinam cotton, resembling, in length of staple and quality of fibre, that which at a later date was produced from the Sea Island cotton. The hint was thrown out by his wife that it would make a good sewing thread. Some of it accordingly was twisted by her and her sister on a common spinning-wheel, and the result was a 2-ply No. 20 sewing thread. This is supposed to have been the first sewing cotton ever made. We are told that on testing this with linen thread, by sewing a seam of cloth with each, the cotton thread was found to be the stronger. About five years after this, *i. e.*, in 1798, Mr. Slater entered into a second partnership, his business relations with Messrs. Almy and Brown remaining unchanged. His new partners were Oziel Wilkinson, his father-in-law, and Timothy Green and William Wilkinson, the husbands of his wife's sisters. They erected a mill on the other side of the Pawtucket River, which at that time came within the bounds of Massachusetts. After several years of successful prosecution of business, the attention of Mr. Slater was turned in another direction, where rare facilities were presented to him for carrying on the manufacture of cotton. The place which he had in his mind was known as "Oxford South Gore," a locality about thirty miles northwest

of Providence. Here was a large supply of water, which would furnish sufficient power to run all the factories he might see fit to erect. Already one part of the business in the locality where it was originally started seemed to have reached its limit. The power-loom had not been invented, and cotton yarn only was manufactured by the then existing machinery. The yarn in skeins was at first sold in all parts of the country, wherever a market could be found for it. Afterwards it was chiefly dyed at the mill, put up into webs, and sent for many miles around to be woven in families. The cotton was also picked by families. At the time of which we now speak, 1811, it was not easy, so large was the amount of manufactured yarn, to find a sufficient number of families to take this yarn and weave it into cloth, and to pick the cotton by hand. For this reason Mr. Slater resolved to go back into the farming region in Massachusetts, and commence operations in what is now known as East Webster, the town of Webster, being since so called in honor of Hon. Daniel Webster. Having taken into partnership one of his former clerks, Mr. Bela Tiffany, the new firm, under the style of Slater & Tiffany, proceeded to erect the first cotton mill in what is now the flourishing village of East Webster. For several years improvements were made by different individuals upon French River, in which Mr. Slater took a deep interest. Woollen as well as cotton mills were built in various localities, three villages springing up where, but a few years before, there was only a forest. These villages, in connection with sections taken from the towns of Dudley and Oxford, were, in 1832, incorporated into a town, as already intimated, and named Webster, as before stated. Passing over some other enterprises in which Mr. Slater was interested, we come down to the year 1822. Some time during this year his attention was directed to the great capabilities of the Amoskeag Falls, on the Merrimac River. For the purpose of making a personal examination of these Falls, he visited them, with his wife and son, Horatio N., who was then a lad of fourteen years of age. Passing through Chelmsford, he saw laborers blasting rocks and laying the foundation of what is now the flourishing city of Lowell. Reaching the place of his destination, he was so impressed by what he saw, that he decided to purchase the property which would control the water-power, and to commence manufacturing operations at the Amoskeag Falls. Out of this comparatively humble beginning have grown the immense manufacturing industries of the city of Manchester, N. H. Almost uninterrupted success followed Mr. Slater in the prosecution of what had now come to be his very large and extended business, until the year 1829, when, during one of those great financial revulsions which, from time to time, visit the country, he met with heavy pecuniary losses, amounting in all to nearly a quarter of a million dollars. By his excellent management, and his rare financial ability, although he made large sacrifices, he passed through the fearful ordeal with unimpaired credit, and with no stain upon his repu-



tation. At this time he became the owner of the Providence steam mills, and of the mills at Wilkinsonville, in Sutton, Mass. While his mind was occupied with all the great material interests of which he had charge, he was not forgetful of the domestic comfort and the intellectual and moral wants of his employés. It was his aim to reproduce in this country what he had witnessed in the manufacturing villages of Derbyshire in England. The children and young people connected with the families, which, as business increased, clustered about the factories, were gathered into schools, and it is believed that Mr. Slater established the first Sabbath-school that was formed in New England. Among the first teachers of this school in Pawtucket was William Collier, then a student in Brown University, and afterwards well known as a city missionary in Boston. Not only Sunday-schools, but common day schools were established and supported by Mr. Slater in his manufacturing villages, in some cases he assuming the whole expenses connected with the department of instruction in these schools. So, also, regular public worship was maintained on the Sabbath, to the support of which he liberally contributed. Thus we are told that "hundreds of families, coming originally from places where the general poverty had precluded schools and public worship, brought up illiterate and without religious instruction, and disorderly and vicious in consequence of their lack of regular employment, were transplanted to these new creations of skill and enterprise, and by the ameliorating effects of study, industry, and instruction, were reclaimed, civilized, Christianized." Although the residence of Mr. Slater, during most of his active business life, was in Pawtucket, in which place he retained his citizenship to the last, he passed nearly all his time, in his last years, at his home in East Webster, now occupied by his son, Horatio N. Slater, Esq. Here he died, April 21, 1835, at the age of 66 years, 10 months, and 12 days. The story of his domestic life may be told in few words. He married, October 2, 1791, Hannah, daughter of Oziel Wilkinson, of Pawtucket. Their children were; William, born August 31, 1796, who died when young; Elizabeth, born September 28, 1801; Samuel, born September 28, 1802; George Basset, born February 12, 1804; John, born May 23, 1805; Horatio Nelson, born March 5, 1808; William 2d, born October 15, 1809; and Thomas Graham, born September 19, 1812. Mrs. Slater died shortly after the birth of her last son, and Mr. Slater married, a second time, November 21, 1817, Mrs. Esther, widow of Robert Parkinson, of Philadelphia. In personal appearance he is described as having been "tall, fully six feet, his usual weight being about two hundred and sixty pounds. He was of light complexion; his features were regular, his forehead was broad and high; his expression intellectual, and his presence and bearing were commanding." As the "father of American manufactures," Mr. Slater occupies a position which will always keep him in the front rank of the "Representative Men of Rhode Island."

**E**ASTON, GOVERNOR NICHOLAS, was born in Wales in 1593. By trade he was a tanner. He came to this country and landed in New England, May 14, 1634, accompanied by two sons, Peter and John. For some months his home was in Ipswich, Massachusetts. In the spring of 1635 he commenced the settlement of Agawam, now Newberry, Massachusetts. In 1638 he built the first English house in Hampton. In consequence of the Antinomian controversy, which produced so much excitement in Massachusetts, and reached even the most remote hamlets of the colony, Mr. Easton decided to cast in his fortunes with those who removed to Rhode Island. We find his name among the nineteen settlers of Aquidneck who signed the civil compact which was formed at Providence, by which the parties pledged themselves to be governed. The compact was as follows: "The 7th day of the first month, 1638. We whose names are underwritten do here solemnly, in the presence of Jehovah, incorporate ourselves into a Bodie Politick, and as he shall help, will submit our persons, lives and estates unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of kings and Lord of lords, and to all those perfect and most absolute laws of his given us in his holy word of truth to be guided and judged thereby. Exod. xxiv. 3, 4; 2 Chronicles xi. 3; 2 Kings xi. 17." The signature of Easton must have been affixed considerably later than January 7, 1638, as it was in this year that he built his house in Hampton, and was not admitted as a freeman into the little colony of Pocasset until August 20. In November a water-mill was projected by Mr. Easton, or, as the name was written, Esson, and his two sons, for the use of the plantation, and a grant of land and timber was made to him for that purpose. Six months later the father and his sons built the first house in Newport. He was elected an "Elder" to assist Judge Coddington in his official duties, etc. So rapid was the growth of Pocasset that it was decided to commence another colony on the southwest side of the island, where now Newport is, and the name of Nicholas Easton appears second on the instrument by which the parties agreed to start the new settlement. All the members of the Pocasset government were among the emigrants. Mr. Easton and his sons went to Newport, and, as has already been said, proceeded to erect the first house that was built in the place. The house was on the east side of Farewell Street, a little west of the Friends' meeting-house. By the carelessness or malice of some Indians, who kindled a fire in the woods near by, it was burned down in 1641. How modest in their expectations of growth the early settlers of Newport were, appears from the circumstance that they concluded that the territory selected by them for settlement "might reasonably accommodate fifty families." Four acres were assigned for each house lot. The town soon began to be in a flourishing condition, and it was not long before the two governments, that of Pocasset and that of New Port, as the name was spelled, were united; and at



the first "General Court of Election," held at Newport March 12, 1640, Nicholas Easton was chosen "Assistant" from that town. The four towns of the State were united under a charter or patent in 1647. Under this patent he was President from May, 1650, to August, 1651, and a second time from May, 1654, to September 12, 1654. From May, 1670, to May, 1671, he was Deputy Governor, and Governor under the Royal Charter from May, 1672, to May, 1674. His death occurred at Newport, August 15, 1675. For many years before his death Governor Easton had been a member of the Society of Friends.

**G**ORTON, GOVERNOR SAMUEL, the first settler of Warwick, was born in England, not far from the commencement of the seventeenth century. He sprang from a good family, had resided in London, and came to this country in 1636, and landed in Boston. Here he remained about a year, and then went to Plymouth. While in Boston he gave expression to what were considered very heretical doctrines, and made himself very obnoxious to the ecclesiastical powers; and in Plymouth, so great was the prejudice against him on account of his peculiar views, that he was subjected to corporal punishment on their account. Backus, the historian, tells us that he "evidently was a man of smart capacity, and of considerable learning, and when he pleased, could express his ideas as plainly as any man; but he used such a mystical method in handling the Scriptures, and in speaking about religion, that people are not agreed to this day (1777) what his real sentiments were." Mackie, in his *Life of Gorton*, says that had he lived in these days he would not unlikely have been denominated a "*Transcendentalist*." Gorton left Plymouth in 1638, and removed in June of that year to Rhode Island. While residing in Newport he made enemies by the utterance of his peculiar notions, and finding it uncomfortable to live any longer there, he went across Narragansett Bay, and in January, 1641, purchased land near Pawtuxet River, in the south part of Providence. Encroaching, as he was charged with doing, upon the lands of others, under cover of his purchase, complaints were made against him, and he was summoned to appear before the Massachusetts courts to answer to the charges brought against him. He treated the summons with contempt, and that he might protect himself against the attack which he had reason to anticipate would be made upon him, he, with eleven associates, purchased of Miantonomi, the Narragansett sachem, a tract of land in Shawomet, afterwards called Warwick, in honor of the Earl of Warwick. For this land he paid one hundred and forty-four fathoms of wampum. The contemptuous answers of Gorton to the Massachusetts magistrates aroused their anger, and forty men were at once selected for an expedition against him. On reaching Shawomet they found that the place had been fortified, and although the attacking

force outnumbered the besieged three to one, the occupants of the fort determined to defend it. Several times the fort was on fire, but the defenders of it succeeded in quenching the flames. At last, in spite of the most heroic resistance, the fort was taken, and nine of the besieged were carried to Boston, three of them having had the good fortune to escape. On the arrival of the party in Boston, great demonstrations of joy were made over the successful termination of the expedition. The Governor caused the prisoners to be brought before him, and "laid before them their contemptuous carriage and how obstinately they had refused to do right to those they had wronged, against all the fair means and moderation we have used; that now the Lord had delivered them into our hands." Gorton and his companions were all sent to prison. In the record of the events which transpired, we find a curious illustration of the character of the times, and of a state of feeling in the community which we should think bordered somewhat on bigotry. The prisoners, not sympathizing with the religious opinions of those among whom they found themselves, peremptorily refused to attend public worship on the Lord's day. Not having much respect for the rights of conscience, the officers of the law took the prisoners by force and compelled them to go to the church and listen to "the Word," which, under the circumstances, must have been very edifying. Such proceedings seem very strange to us, and it would be impossible to believe in their occurrence if the facts were not vouched for by the most reliable authorities. If, however, the sum of the trials to which these "Shawometites" were subjected was their compulsory attendance upon preaching which they did not care to hear, we might pardon the Puritans for the course which they pursued. But this was only the beginning of their sorrows. After a month's imprisonment, they were brought before the General Court, and after undergoing a kind of trial, the following sentences were passed upon them: The principal offender, Gorton, was sentenced to be confined in Charlestown, at the discretion of the Court, and kept at hard work, "and to wear such bolts or irons" as would prevent his escape; that if, in the meantime, he should speak or write "any of the blasphemous and abominable heresies wherewith he had been charged by the Court, upon conviction thereof, he should be condemned to death and executed." Seven of the companions of Gorton were sentenced to be sent to seven towns in Massachusetts, and there put to hard work, and wear irons upon one leg, on the same conditions as were awarded to Gorton. Among familiar Rhode Island names which we recognize as being among the prisoners are those of Randall Holden, Robert Potter, and Richard Waterman. The reaction against these severe measures at length came, and Gorton and his friends were released from their imprisonment and commanded to depart out of the coasts of Massachusetts. Motives of policy exerted an influence in this case, as they have done in many others of a similar character. It seemed very desirable to conciliate the favor of the

Earl of Warwick, who was the special friend of Gorton, and, accordingly, he was released from his hard bondage. To guard himself against persecution in the future, Gorton at once went to England, carrying with him a deed from the Narragansett Indians, transferring their territory to the king. An order, securing to him the peaceable possession of his lands, was obtained from Parliament. He returned to Boston in 1648, and repaired at once to his home in Shawomet, where he became the religious teacher of those who sympathized with him in his views. He died between November 27 and December 10, 1677, the precise date of his decease not being known. Among his published writings are *Simplicity's Defence against the Seven-Headed Policy*, *Antidote against Pharisaical Teachers*, *Saltmarsh returned from the Dead*, and *A Glass for the People of New England*.

**H**OLDEN, RANDALL, was born not far from the year 1600, and came to this country from Salisbury, Wilts County, England, the date of his arrival not being known. When, precisely, he came to Rhode Island we are not informed. Early in 1638 we find him a citizen of Portsmouth. He must, therefore, have come to the colony not long after Roger Williams commenced his settlement in Providence. In the year 1638, he was a witness with Roger Williams to the deed of the island of Rhode Island, which was purchased by the early settlers of Aquidneck of the sachems of the Narragansetts. Not long after this he removed to Warwick. When, in 1643, the famous controversy arose with regard to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts over the territory of Shawomet or Warwick, Samuel Gorton and his friends, among whom was Holden, were taken by an armed force of forty men and carried to Boston, where they were imprisoned, and subsequently put on trial for their lives. A majority of two votes only saved them from death. Gorton was sent to jail in Charlestown, and Holden was imprisoned in Salem. Each of the eleven prisoners was "compelled," as we learn from Knowles, "to wear an iron chain, fast bolted round the leg, and in this manner to labor. If they spoke to any person except an officer of church or state, they were to suffer death. They were kept at hard labor during the winter, and were then banished from Massachusetts, and from the lands at Shawomet, on pain of death." Gorton, with his friends, Holden and Greene, subsequently went to England and were successful in obtaining an order from the Earl of Warwick, and his associate commissioners, dated August 19, 1644, forbidding Massachusetts to disturb the settlers at Warwick. We are told "Massachusetts reluctantly complied, and Mr. Gorton and his followers occupied their lands in quiet." Under the Parliamentary Patent, Holden was General Treasurer for two years, May, 1652, to May, 1654. In 1653 he was elected General Assistant for the town of Warwick, and again in 1654. A Court

of Commissioners had been appointed to see what could be done towards perfecting a reunion of the towns on the island and on the mainland, an amicable adjustment of pending difficulties was made, and the four towns, viz., Portsmouth and Newport, Providence and Warwick, agreed "to order this colony by the authority of the charter granted to us by the honored Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, bearing date the 14th day of May, 1643." Among the six commissioners from Warwick was Randall Holden. For several years after this he was General Assistant from Warwick. Mr. Holden died August 23, 1692. His wife was Frances, daughter of Jeremiah Clark, of Newport. Their children were Frances, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Sarah, Randall, Margaret, Charles, Barbara, Susan and Anthony. Charles, son of Randall, married Catherine Greene, daughter of John Greene, of Warwick, who became Deputy-Governor of the colony, being in office from 1690 to 1700. Another son, Randall, married Bertha Waterman, and had six children, John, Randall, Waite, Mary, Frances, and Susanna. The descendants of Mr. Holden are very numerous, and representatives of the family are to be found in different sections of the country. As a friend and associate of Samuel Gorton, in whose fortunes, prosperous and adverse, he shared, he fills a conspicuous place in that part of Rhode Island history which relates to the early settlers of Warwick. The proceedings against these men furnish us a fair illustration of the temper of the times in which they lived. Professor Knowles well says: "The conduct of Massachusetts none will now defend. It was a manifest usurpation and a cruel abuse of power. It is a profitable example of the manifold evils of erecting the civil government into a court of inquisition. It was the alleged heresies and blasphemies of Mr. Gorton and his friends against which the edge of this persecution was directed; and those unhappy men narrowly escaped the fate which, a few years later, befell the Quakers. The rulers and clergy of Massachusetts undoubtedly thought that they were impelled by an honest zeal for the purity of religion and the glory of God. Their conduct proves that a being so fallible as man is unfit to be intrusted with power over the conscience."

**D**EXTER, REV. GREGORY, the fifth pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence is said to have been born in London early in the seventeenth century. He followed the stationery business in his native city with one Coleman. For printing a piece that was offensive to the government he was compelled to flee the country, and came to Providence in 1643. The same year he was received into the church, of which he subsequently became the pastor. That he soon became a person of some importance in the infant colony is evident from the circumstance that he was elected town clerk a few years after taking up his residence in Providence. He was also among the fifty-four persons to whom "town



lots" were assigned. In 1648 he was chosen a "commissioner" to represent the town in the General Assembly, and again in 1650. He was President of the two towns of Providence and Warwick one year, 1653-54. In Staples's *Annals* may be found, pp. 106-8, an interesting letter of Mr. Dexter's to Sir Henry Vane, in reply to the charge which that gentleman had made, that there were "divisions, disorders, etc., in the colony which had sorely troubled him, their loving and steadfast friend." In the subsequent history of the state, the name of Mr. Dexter occasionally appears, as taking part in the civil affairs of the colony. He was chosen Pastor of the First Church in Providence to succeed Rev. William Wickenden, who died February 23, 1669. Morgan Edwards says of him: "Mr. Dexter, by all accounts, was not only a well-bred man but remarkably pious. He was never observed to laugh, seldom to smile. So earnest was he in his ministry that he could hardly forbear preaching when he came into a house or met with a concourse of people out of doors." The exact date of his death is not known, but it must have been not far from the close of the century in which he was born. He lived to be over 90 years of age. "The wife of Mr. Dexter was Abigail Fullerton, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, Stephen, James, John, and Abigail."

**S**ANDFORD, JOHN, was born in England, not far from the year 1600, and came to this country, landing in Boston in 1631. He was sworn a freeman April 3, 1632, and the same year was made cannoneer of the fort. In the famous "Antinomian controversy" he sympathized with Ann Hutchinson and her adherents, and as the result, was obliged to leave Massachusetts in 1638. His name appears in the civil compact formed by the nineteen settlers of Aquidneck. In 1640 he was appointed Constable for Portsmouth, and in 1647 assistant to John Coggeshall, President of the four united towns of the state of Rhode Island. In 1651 a separation having taken place between the four towns, he served as President of Portsmouth and Newport from May, 1653, to May, 1654. The union of the four towns having been re-established, he was chosen General Treasurer of the State, and held the office from May 22, 1655, to May 21, 1661, and, after an interval of one year, to 1663. Under the Royal Charter of Charles II, he was again chosen to the same office, holding it from November 26, 1663, to May 4, 1664. He was Attorney-General from June, 1662, to May, 1664, and again from May, 1670, to May, 1671. Besides the offices already referred to, Mr. Sandford was Secretary of State from May, 1656, to May, 1661, and again from 1666 to 1669. Subsequently he filled the same office from 1671 to 1676, and from 1677 to 1686. His service to the state was a most useful one and covered a long period. Not long after Ann Hutchinson removed to a spot near Hurl Gate, all her household, sixteen in number, were murdered, with the ex-

ception of one or more of the children of John Sandford. The exact date of his death we have not been able to ascertain.

**S**LATER, JOHN, brother and business copartner of Samuel Slater—the first to introduce successfully the spinning of cotton in America—son of William Slater, was born in Belper, Derbyshire, England, December 25, 1776. Receiving a good education, and developing mechanical aptness and taste, he learned the trade of a wheelwright, which then included in its scope the construction and setting up of all sorts of machinery, and worked at Manchester and Oldham. At the suggestion of his brother Samuel, he made a special study of such machinery as was then profitable in the manufacture of yarns and cloths, with a view to transferring his ideas and skill to America. By invitation of his brother he came to this country in the latter part of 1803, and at once united his knowledge and skill with the ideas and plans of his brother, at Pawtucket, R. I., bringing with him particularly a knowledge of the mule spinning invented by the famous Samuel Crompton. His ideas were a great accession to the manufacturing interests already developed in Pawtucket under the guidance of his brother Samuel. In 1806 was formed the business firm of "Almy, Brown & Slaters," composed of William Almy, Obadiah Brown, Samuel Slater, and John Slater, equal owners. By this firm a purchase of property was made and a mill started in North Smithfield, thus beginning what has finally grown into the beautiful and prosperous village of Slatersville.

In 1807 John, having married, removed to Slatersville to superintend the mill and the rising village evoked by the new enterprise. Here he continued to reside through his laborious and successful life, steadily enlarging the mills and the young settlement, and directing business in other places in which he was interested. In 1833 he and his brother Samuel bought out the interests of Almy and Brown in Slatersville, and so became entire owners of these mills and privileges, becoming equal owners, under the firm-name of "S. & J. Slater." They had already, under the same firm-name, in 1823, purchased and put in operation the mill at Jewett City, Griswold, Conn. In 1825 John, on his own account, bought the mill property on Pachaug River, three miles above Jewett City, and named the place Hopeville. Here he increased the manufacturing business and made it remarkably successful; indeed, everywhere his skill, energy, and prudence insured success to his undertakings. In 1831 he purchased the interest of his brother Samuel in the Jewett City property, thus becoming sole owner of it, and placed his eldest son, John F., in charge as business manager. His second son, William S., assisted him in the conduct of the Slatersville interests. In other localities where he was interested with his brother Samuel he continued the copartnership as at Slatersville,





*John Statur*



till Samuel's death, in 1835, and for a time afterwards with the heirs of Samuel. In 1818 was established the Burrillville Agricultural and Manufacturers' Bank (chartered as early as 1815). In 1824 the name was changed to the Village Bank, and finally, in 1865, was styled the First National Bank of North Smithfield. Of this institution Mr. Slater was the first president, and he continued to preside over it till his death. In business he was systematic, studious, discerning, diligent, careful, prompt, and exact. He was a man of large form, and noble in appearance, as was also his brother Samuel. In disposition he was kind, hospitable, and generous. It was said no man could laugh more heartily than John Slater. In all affairs he was broad-minded and public-spirited, being particularly thoughtful and considerate of the interests of his workmen, and cherished a lively interest in the education and progress of the young. In educational, religious, and industrial interests Slatersville bore the impress of his worthy life. His business extended into other States. He was concerned, with Robert Rogerson and others, in a mill at Boylston, Mass. Robert Foss, the father of the twin brothers who were editors of the *Woonsocket Patriot*, was for many years his trusted private secretary or clerk. He married, in 1807, Ruth Bucklin, daughter of John Bucklin, of Pawtucket, R. I., and had eleven children, only four of whom, two sons and two daughters, lived to maturity, viz., Minerva, who married Dr. John C. Greene, of Lowell, Mass. (she died in early womanhood); Elizabeth, who married Dr. Elisha Bartlett, for many years Mayor of Lowell, Mass., Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, in the New York University, in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, in Transylvania University, and in Berkshire Medical Institute. His sons were carefully trained to business pursuits, particularly to manufacturing, and so were prepared to aid their father and to succeed him in the enterprises that he had established. John F. has become a celebrated and successful manufacturer in Connecticut, residing in the city of Norwich. William S. succeeded his father in Slatersville, and is elsewhere sketched in this volume. On the death of their father, the sons formed the firm of "J. & W. Slater." The father died in Slatersville, May 27, 1843, at the age of sixty-six years.

**B**BROWN, REV. CHAD, the progenitor of the distinguished family of that name so well known for more than two centuries in the annals of Rhode Island, was a native of England, and born not far from the year 1600. He came to America in the ship Martin, in July, 1638, as is generally supposed. He, with his wife Elizabeth and his little family, came to Providence not long after Roger Williams settled there. It is impossible to fix the exact date of his arrival, the early records of the town having, many of them, been destroyed during King Philip's

war. It appears, from such evidence as we can have access to, that he occupied a position of prominence among his fellow-citizens. Serious difficulties having arisen respecting the division of lands made by Roger Williams, the matter of the adjustment with the contending parties is thus referred to by Williams: "The truth is, Chad Browne, that wise and godly soul (now with God), with myself brought the remaining aftercomers and the first twelve to a oneness by arbitration." Among the names of the owners of "home lots," extending from what are now North and South Main streets eastward to Hope Street, we find the name of the subject of this sketch. Upon a portion of this "home lot" was what is now the college campus of Brown University. In 1642 Mr. Brown was formally ordained as one of the pastors of the Baptist Church in Providence. For more than half a century the church had no meeting-house, the place of their assemblage for public worship being a grove or orchard, and in unpleasant weather in the house of some one of the members. The special theological controversy which occupied the minds of the colonists during Mr. Brown's ministry, was on the "laying on of hands," referred to in the Epistle to the Hebrews, vi. 1, 2. The controversy gave rise to the formation of distinct Baptist churches in the colony, called "Six Principle Baptists," which have kept up their organization to this day. Mr. Brown performed the duties of the ministerial office till his death, which occurred about the year 1665. His remains, which originally were interred in a lot not far from where the new court-house, on the corner of College and Benefit streets, now stands, were removed, in 1792, to the North Burying-ground. Five sons survived the death of their father,—John, who married a Holmes; Judah, *alias* Chad, who died without children; James, who about the year 1672 removed to Newport; Jeremiah, who, like his brother, became a citizen of Newport; and Daniel, who married a Herenden. Chad Brown seems to have been, really, the first pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence, the connection of Roger Williams having been of such brief duration, and of so informal a character, as to forbid that he should be recognized as its first pastor. The venerable John Howland says: "On the question among the founders of Rhode Island College on what lot to place the building—University Hall—they decided on the present site because it was the home lot of Chad Brown, the first minister of the Baptist Church."

**B**BROWN, JOHN, eldest son of Rev. Chad Brown, was a native of England, and was born in the year 1630. His wife was Mary Holmes, daughter of Rev. Obadiah Holmes, of Newport. Of Mr. Brown's life and character we have very little information. From the little that has come down to us from the early colonial times in which he lived, he seems to have been respected in the community. We find him to



be one of the commissioners from Providence to meet commissioners chosen to represent other towns in the colony at Warwick, August 31, 1654, the purpose of the meeting being to adjust certain difficulties which had arisen, which threatened to disturb the peace and harmony of the colony. He was appointed, in 1662, an associate with Roger Williams and Thomas Harris, Jr., the three constituting the Town Council of Providence. The date of his death we have been unable to ascertain. His surviving children were John, born March 18, 1662; James, Obadiah, Martha, and Deborah. Governor Joseph Jenckes married Martha.


**BROWN, JAMES**, grandson of Rev. Chad Brown, and second son of John and Mary (Holmes) Brown, was born in Providence in the year 1666. He married Mary Harris, a granddaughter of William Harris, who was one of the first five who originally came with Roger Williams to Providence. He was for several years pastor of the Baptist Church, first as colleague with Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, and on his decease associating with himself in the pastoral office Rev. Ebenezer Jenckes. He seems to have been of a generous, liberal spirit, not insisting that what he regarded as matters of minor consequence should be made texts of church fellowship. Of the details in the life of Mr. Brown our information is exceedingly scanty. The period in which he lived was not one for writing memoirs or extended obituary notices. We have this simple but comprehensive record of him,—that he was “an example of piety and meekness worthy of all admiration.” He had ten children: John, who died in 1716, without issue; James, Joseph, Martha, Andrew, Mary, Obadiah, Jeremiah, Elisha, and Anna. These children married into families bearing well-known Rhode Island names: Barker, Rhodes, Smith, Comstock, Harris, Green, Field, Power, and Knowlton.

**BROWN, JAMES**, merchant, second son of James and Mary (Harris) Brown, was born in Providence, March 22, 1698. His tastes inclined him to mercantile pursuits, and he laid the foundation of the wealth and prosperity of his descendants, who have so distinguished themselves among the honorable and successful merchants of Rhode Island. He married, in 1723, Hope Power, daughter of Nicholas Power and granddaughter of the Rev. Pardon Tillinghast. At his own expense Mr. Brown built the first meeting-house occupied by the First Baptist Church in Providence. A deed of the church edifice and of the lot on which it stood was executed to the church and their successors in the year 1711. Mr. Brown died April 27, 1739, leaving a widow and six children. Mrs. Brown died June 8, 1792, having reached the age of ninety years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown were


members of the Baptist Church, and gave to their children a religious education. Their children were: Mary, who married Dr. David Vanderlight, a German, and a physician of Providence. She died May 6, 1795; James, who became master of a vessel, and died at York, Va., February 15, 1750; Nicholas, Joseph, John, and Moses. The last four are known in the annals of Providence as the “Four Brothers.”

**SMITH, RICHARD**, the first white settler in North Kingstown, and a man of great distinction, was a native of Gloucestershire, England, but who, it is said, “for his conscience to God, left fair possessions,” “and adventured with his relations and estate to New England, and was a most acceptable and prime leading man in Taunton, in Plymouth colony. For his conscience sake (many differences arising) he left Taunton and came to the Narragansett country, at Wickford, in 1639, where by God’s mercy and the favor of the Narragansett sachems he broke the ice (at his great charge and hazards) and put up, in the thickest of the barbarians, the first English house among them.” In 1641 he had a house at the head of Point Wharf Cove, the timber of which was brought from Taunton River by water. He purchased a tract of land of the Narragansetts, computed at 30,000 acres. This was the third settlement made in Rhode Island, the first being in Providence in 1636, the second being in Portsmouth in 1638. Smith immediately erected an important trading station, and was associated with Roger Williams in trade and public affairs. The jurisdiction of the territory he occupied came into sharp and long dispute between Rhode Island and the adjacent colonies, Massachusetts and Connecticut in turn seeking to establish a claim on the Narragansett country. Smith’s block-house—a real garrison—was the stronghold reached by the colonial forces after the “Great Swamp Fight” and victory of December 19, 1675, when the Indians lost about seven hundred men, and the whites about two hundred. In Smith’s garden, near a large rock (now bearing a drill mark), were buried in one grave forty-two of the white men who fell in the struggle. This is known as the “Great Grave.” The spot is about a mile north of the present village of Wickford, on what latterly was known as the Updike farm. Mr. Smith’s daughter married Dr. Gilbert Updike, and from her descended Daniel Updike, the Attorney-General of the colony for twenty-four years, and the intimate friend of Bishop Berkeley. His son, Richard, was a major in the service of Cromwell, and also served the colony. Mr. Smith’s wife brought from Gloucestershire the recipe for making the celebrated Cheshire cheese, which was adopted in the Narragansett country. The tract of land at one time owned by Mr. Smith was nine miles long and three miles wide. He was the first white owner of Hog Island, at the mouth of Bristol harbor, having bought it of Wamsutta, a Wampanoag sachem, in 1658.

He was one of the leading men of his time. His principles made him a fit colaborer of Roger Williams, who always spoke of him in terms of esteem, and who finally sold to him his chief interest in the Narragansett country. Smith, like Williams, always bought his lands of the natives, and was a man of clear religious principles. He died about 1670, and was buried near his house, which still stands, and the rude tombstones remained unlettered for more than two hundred years, till Major Theodore Warren chiselled on them Mr. Smith's name. The burial-ground has recently been inclosed by stone posts and iron rails, at the expense of the Udpike family. Mr. Smith's son, Major Richard Smith, died in 1692.

ARNOLD, GOVERNOR BENEDICT, son of William Arnold, was born in England, December 21, 1615, and was among the early Puritan emigrants from the Old Country to Massachusetts. Sympathizing with Roger Williams in his views on civil and religious liberty, he was among the first settlers of Providence. His name appears on the first conveyance in the records of the town. It is attached to a "memorandum, 3 m., 9th day, 1639," which is added to the deed conveying a grant of land by Massasoit. "This was all again confirmed by Miantonomi; he acknowledged this his act and hand, up the streams of Pawtucket and Pawtuxet without limits, we might have for our use of cattle. Witness hereof (signed) Roger Williams, Benedict Arnold." By comparing dates it will be seen that Mr. Arnold was at this time only a little more than twenty-three years of age. His name appears on the list of fifty-four persons to whom the "town lots," *i. e.*, the lots bounded by what are now North and South Main streets and Hope Street, were assigned to the first settlers of the town. His name also appears in the Civil Compact in which the signers declared: "We do promise to subject ourselves in active and passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for public good of the body, in an orderly way, by the major assent of the present inhabitants, etc.;" and when, not long after, another instrument was drawn up, designed to secure more stability and good order in the management of civil affairs, this paper was signed by Mr. Arnold. It will thus appear that from the very outset, and when he was but a young man, he took an interest in matters affecting the welfare of the little colony. In 1642 he was one of four of the inhabitants who, becoming dissatisfied with the conduct of Gorton and his company, placed themselves and their lands under the government and protection of Massachusetts, where they all remained for sixteen years, with the exception of Mr. Arnold, who, before the completion of this period, removed to Newport. He took an active part in Indian affairs, doing what lay in his power to allay the hostile spirit of the natives. His

removal to Newport was in 1653. We find his name upon the list of "commissioners" from that place, appointed to adjust certain difficulties and to bring about the union of the towns of Rhode Island under the charter or patent granted by the "honored Parliament of the Commonwealth of England." At the meeting of the General Assembly in September, 1654, he was elected a "colony officer" till the next May, and was re-elected the following year. For four years, 1657-61, he held the office of President of the colony, and under the charter of King Charles he was Governor from May, 1663, to May, 1666; also from May, 1669, to May, 1672. During Governor Arnold's second term of office, serious difficulties sprang up with the colony of Connecticut, which at one time threatened the peace and welfare of both the colonies. The Governor was appointed as agent of Rhode Island to proceed to England and defend what was believed to be the rights of the colony under the charter. The two towns of Westerly and Stonington maintained a sort of internecine strife for many years. In 1677 Mr. Arnold was again chosen Governor, and was in office at the time of his death, which occurred June 20, 1678. Governor Arnold was a leading man of the times in which he lived, and occupied a conspicuous place in Rhode Island history. Hon. S. G. Arnold says of him: "His liberal views and thorough appreciation of the Rhode Island idea of intellectual freedom appear in the letters that, as President of the colony, he wrote in reply to the arrogant demand of the United Colonies when they urged the forcible expulsion of the Quakers. Throughout his long and useful life he displayed talents of a brilliant order, which were employed for the welfare of his fellow-men."

RENTON, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, is supposed to have been born in Hammersmith in England, not far from the commencement of the 17th century. He was among the early settlers of Massachusetts, having been admitted as a freeman in Boston, May 14, 1634. For three years, 1634-37, he was a selectman of Boston, and for one year, 1635, was a Deputy in the General Court. August 20, 1638, he was admitted as a freeman of Pocasset, or Portsmouth, in the island of Rhode Island. In January, the year following, he was appointed an "Elder," to assist "Judge" Coddington in his judicial duties, etc. He was among the first settlers of what is now Newport, where he had assigned to him four acres of land. His fellow-citizens chose him from time to time to fill the highest offices of honor and trust. He was Deputy Governor of Aquidneck or the island of Rhode Island from March 12, 1640, to May 19, 1647. He subsequently held the same office from November, 1663, to May, 1666. He was President of the four united towns of Providence, Warwick, Portsmouth and Newport, from May, 1660, to May, 1662. He was Governor under the Royal Charter from



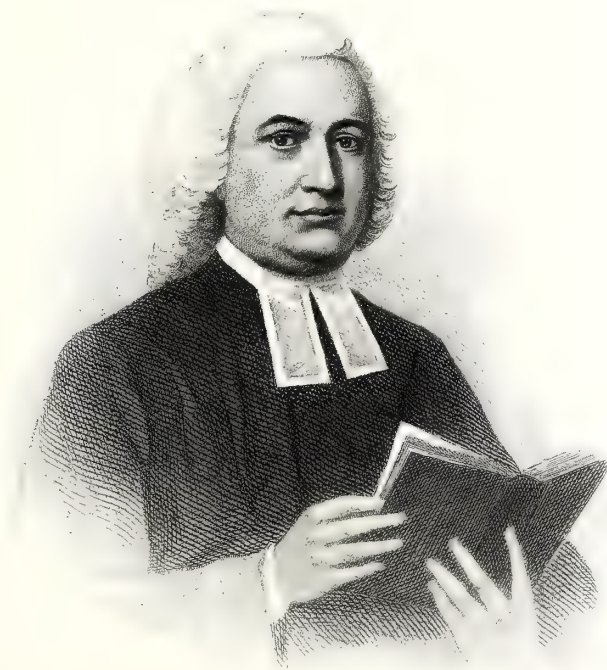
May, 1666, to May, 1669. Subsequently, in 1672, he was again elected governor, but declined to serve. His death occurred in 1674. Governor Brenton owned extensive tracts of land on Rhode Island, in Narragansett and other places. He had seven children, three sons and four daughters. His oldest son, Jahleel, died without issue, November 2, 1732, and was buried on Brenton's Point. This son held a commission from William and Mary, and was Collector and Surveyor-General of the customs of the colony. His second son was William, who was one of the first settlers of Bristol. His third son was Ebenezer, who also lived in Bristol, and probably died there. His son of the same name acquired military distinction and bore the title of "Major." The four daughters of Governor Brenton were Sarah, Mehitabel, Abigail, and Elizabeth. Several of his descendants reached eminence as naval officers; Jahleel, his great-grandson, rose to the rank of admiral in the British navy, and his son of the same name, Sir Jahleel Brenton, was also an admiral, and another son, Edward, a post captain. Another of his descendants, John, was secretary to Admiral Provost on the East India station, and a post captain.

**S**HERMAN, PHILIP. The Civil Compact, founded at Providence for the occupation of the island of Aquidneck, now Rhode Island, was signed by the nineteen settlers, March 7, 1638. One of the signers, who became one of the proprietors, was Philip Sherman. All of the signers, with the exception of William Coddington and Randall Holden, had been dismissed by the famous act of the previous November, which formally banished them from the Massachusetts colony. The settlement was called Pocasset, and at the meeting for the election of officers the following year, 1639, seven assistants were chosen, "for the help and care of conducting public business and affairs," one of the number being Philip Sherman. These officers constituted a court for settling any dispute involving less than forty shillings. Some of the settlers removed to the southern end of the island and formed another settlement, known as Newport, but Sherman remained at Pocasset, which name was changed in 1639 to that of Portsmouth. In May, 1648, the "General Court of Election" was organized, and at the first election Philip Sherman was chosen General Recorder, and at the spring election in 1650 he was again elected to the same office.

**M**ANNING, REV. JAMES, D.D., a distinguished scholar and divine, the first President of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, October 22, 1738. His father, Isaac Manning, was a farmer in easy circumstances. His son enjoyed superior advantages for intellectual culture, and at the age of eighteen

entered the academy at Hopewell, where he was fitted for college by the Rev. Isaac Eaton. In 1758 he entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1762, with the second honors of his class. Among his classmates were his intimate friend Rev. Hezekiah Smith, D.D., of Haverhill, Mass.; Ebenezer Hazard, the first Postmaster-General of the United States; Jona. Dickinson Sergeant, the first Attorney-General of Pennsylvania; and Hon. Isaac Allen, who was the Valedictorian. Soon after graduating, March 23, 1763, he was united in marriage to Margaret, daughter of John Stites, Esq., a "ruling elder" in the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, and for several years the Chief Magistrate of Elizabethtown. On the 19th of April following he was publicly ordained and set apart for the work of the Christian ministry, to which he had consecrated his life. Having been chosen by the Philadelphia Association as a leader in the enterprise of establishing in Rhode Island a Baptist College, "in which," to use the words of the historian Backus, "education might be promoted and superior learning obtained, free from any sectarian tests," he at once set out on his mission. In the month of July, 1763, he arrived at Newport and submitted his plans to Colonel Gardner, the Deputy Governor, and other gentlemen of like views. The result was an application to the General Assembly the month following for a charter, which was finally granted in February, 1764, the delay having been caused by opposition on the part of those who were unfriendly to the enterprise. Immediately after this Manning removed with his wife to the town of Warren, and established a Latin school, which is still continued in Providence, under the name of the "University Grammar School." He also preached stately on the Sabbath. His zeal and eloquence soon attracted crowds of hearers, many of whom were converted. On the 15th of November, 1764, a Baptist Church was organized, over which he was duly installed as Pastor. This relation he sustained six years, or until the removal of the college to Providence. In 1765, having been appointed President by a formal vote of the corporation, he commenced the work of college instruction with a single pupil, William Rogers, a lad from Newport. In 1767 the Warren Association, which owes its origin to the suggestions and personal influence of Manning, and which is the mother of all similar associations in New England, held its first meeting in connection with the Warren church. The first commencement of the College was held in the meeting-house on the 7th of September, 1769. The occasion drew together a large concourse of people from all parts of the colony, inaugurating the earliest state holiday in the history of Rhode Island. Seven young men, most of whom acquired distinction in after-life, then took their bachelor's degree in the arts. At once a contest arose as to where the College should be permanently located. The four towns of Warren, East Greenwich, Newport, and Providence all pressed their claims for the honor of giving the





*James Manning*

First President of Brown University — From a Portrait painted in 1756



young institution a home. It was finally decided by a vote of 21 to 14, that the College should be removed to Providence, and in May, 1770, the foundations for the building, now known as University Hall, were laid. It was painful for Manning to sever his pastoral relations with the people in Warren, to whom he had become greatly endeared, but his work he felt must be in connection with the College, of which he may justly be regarded, in one sense, as the founder. The Baptist church in Providence having invited him to preach for them, he, in 1771, accepted the invitation, continuing for twenty years the twofold relation of Pastor and President. In 1774 a remarkable revival of religion attended his labors, which resulted in the erection of the present noble edifice, the pride of the city and the joy of the Baptist denomination. It was dedicated in May, 1775. The first commencement held in the new meeting-house was in 1776, when nine young men were graduated. From December 7, 1776, until May 27, 1782, the seat of Muses became the habitation of Mars. The course of studies was suspended, and the college edifice was occupied for barracks, and afterwards for a hospital by the American and French troops. The President, who had thus far discharged his arduous and responsible duties with unwearied assiduity and the most gratifying success, now employed this interval in the labors of the ministry, and in various acts of social benevolence, which the perils and distresses of that period prompted him to perform. In 1782 college instruction was resumed. In 1785 Manning received from the University of Pennsylvania the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1786 he was, by a unanimous resolution of the General Assembly, appointed to represent Rhode Island in the Congress of the Confederation. In this new relation he acquitted himself with distinguished honor, having the pen of a ready writer, and being thoroughly familiar with the discussions and controversies of the day. Dr. Manning, as the late Samuel Thurber quaintly remarks, "did great things in the way of enlightening and informing the people. Schools revived by means of his advice and assistance." He was a member of the school committee of the town, and for many years the chairman. One of the last acts of his life was to draw up a report in favor of the establishment of free public schools, which was read at an adjourned town meeting held in the state-house two days after his decease. This report, which forms the basis of the present free school system, has been pronounced by a leading educator of New England, Hon. Henry Barnard, to be the best document of the kind extant. On the last Sabbath in April, 1791, he preached to the people of his charge his farewell sermon, and at a meeting of the corporation held on the 13th of the same month, he requested them to look out for a successor in the presidency. He seems to have had a singular presentiment of his approaching mortality, but what gave rise to it can never perhaps be ascertained. On Sabbath morning, July 24th, while uttering the voice of prayer

around the domestic altar, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, in which he remained, with but imperfect consciousness, till the ensuing Friday, when he expired, July 29, 1791, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral, which was the day following, was the "most numerous and respectable," says the *Providence Gazette*, "ever attended in town." The memory of President Manning will be perpetuated in the beautiful hall erected by the late Hon. Nicholas Brown, which bears his name, and in the characters and lives of his pupils and their descendants. His reports, addresses, and letters, such as are preserved, have been published in a volume of 523 pages, entitled, *Life, Times and Correspondence of James Manning, and the Early History of Brown University*. The following extract from the inscription on his monument, written by his friend and associate in college instruction, Hon. Judge Howell, may fitly close this sketch: "His person was graceful, and his countenance remarkably expressive of sensibility, cheerfulness, and dignity. The variety and excellence of his natural abilities, improved by education and enriched by science, raised him to a rank of eminence among literary characters. His manners were engaging and his voice was harmonious. His eloquence was natural and powerful. His social virtues, classic learning, eminent patriotism, shining talents for instructing and governing youth, and zeal in the cause of Christianity, are recorded on the tables of many hearts. The Trustees and Fellows of the College have erected this monument."

**B**LACKSTONE, REV. WILLIAM, an Episcopal clergyman, born in 1595, graduated at Cambridge in 1617, ordained in 1621, left his native country, England, with the expedition of Robert Gorges in 1623, and first settled at Shawmut—now Boston. The plan of establishing an Episcopal colony was unsuccessful, and all returned to England except Blackstone. He had occupied Shawmut about seven years when Winthrop and his party arrived. He says, "I left England to get from under the power of the lord bishops." He was therefore a pronounced nonconformist. At his request the major part of the colonists of 1630, who had settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, removed to Boston. But Puritanism proved little less to his taste than the domination of the "lord bishops." In 1635 he sold his lands in Boston to the Puritan settlers, "each inhabitant paying him sixpence, and some of them more." Purchasing cattle, he removed to what was known afterwards as "the Attleboro Gore," in Plymouth patent, now the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island, and settled on a spot that he named Study Hill, a place of natural beauty, favorable to his mental pursuits. A venerable oak, encircled by an iron railing for its protection, about a hundred yards east of the Lonsdale Railway station, marks his place of residence. Of his dislike for Boston he said: "In America I am fallen under the



power of the lord brethren." In the wilderness he found freedom. He was the first permanent white settler on lands now belonging to Rhode Island. At Study Hill he planted an apple orchard, the first that ever bore fruit in Rhode Island, and it is said that "he had the first of that sort called yellow sweetings that were ever in the world perhaps, the richest and most delicious apple of the whole kind." "As late as 1830 three of his apple-trees were living, and two of them bore apples." In 1659 he married a widow, Sarah Stevenson, of Boston, by whom he had a son John, who afterwards lived in Providence. Mrs. Blackstone died in June, 1673. "Though not agreeing in all respects with Roger Williams, Mr. Blackstone ever lived in fraternal relations with him, and frequently came to Providence to preach." He died at Study Hill, May 26, 1675, at the age of eighty. A few days after, his house and library were burned by the Indians in Philip's bloody war. He has descendants now living in Connecticut and New York.

**W**HALE, THEOPHILUS, the distinguished early settler of South Kingstown, Rhode Island, was born in England, of an opulent family, near 1616, and received a university education. His remarkable reticence in regard to his family and early history has left us only the fact that "till he was eighteen years old he knew not what it was to want a servant to attend him with a silver ewer and napkin whenever he wanted to wash his hands." When nearly twenty years of age, under official auspices, he came to America, and served as an officer in the Indian difficulties in the colony of Virginia. In personal appearance he was full six feet high, of a strong though not heavy frame, and he preserved his erectness to his one hundredth year. Returning to England after his experiences in Virginia, he served in the memorable Parliamentary wars, and also through the period of the Protectorate, and was an officer in a regiment of guards that participated in the execution of King Charles I, in 1649. But on the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, the political situation induced him, as it did the regicide judges and others, to flee the country. Again he came to Virginia, where the most we have learned of him is that, near 1670, he married Elizabeth Mills, and here, probably four of his children, Joane, Anna, Theodosia, and Elizabeth, were born. On account of religious dissensions, as he was a Baptist, and from variances with the Royalists, possibly fearing the consequences of being known as a participant in the execution of Charles, he removed with his family from that colony, and came to Narragansett, Rhode Island, about 1680. Here he settled near the head of Pettaquamscutt Pond, in South Kingstown, on what was known as the farm of Colonel Francis Willitt. His first abode was very humble, and he lived by fishing, weaving, and teaching. Here his three children, Martha, Lydia, and Samuel, were born. Mr. Whale here opened a private

school of a high order, through which classical tastes and attainments were infused into the Narragansett country, greatly to the credit of Rhode Island. He could speak Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, all of which he desired to teach to his grandson, Samuel Hopkins, and was a constant student of his Greek Bible. Among the Narragansett settlers he was conspicuous as a gentleman of manners, talents, attainments, and character, though he habitually shrank from public notice, and was not disposed to become communicative about affairs in England or in the colonies. He preferred the life of a student and a recluse. He did much service to the planters as a penman in executing their deeds and papers, and in teaching their children. Distinguished men from Boston and other parts of the country visited him, and it is believed privately supplied him with money. A Captain Whale once entered Narragansett Bay in his ship, and landing, called at Theophilus's residence, where there was a cordial meeting. Facts like these, coupled with his persistent silence in regard to his English history, awakened the suspicion, which finally grew into an accepted opinion, that he was of the Whalley family, and had altered his name lest he should be detected. It was even surmised that he was the real Edward Whalley, one that had signed the death-warrant of Charles. He finally came into possession of a farm. His wife died near 1715, aged about seventy years. His daughter, Martha, married Joseph Hopkins, and became the mother of Judge Samuel Hopkins. In his last days, leaving his old home in South Kingstown, he lived with his daughter in West Greenwich, where he died, near 1719, aged one hundred and three years, and was buried with military honors on Hopkins Hill, in what has been known as Judge Samuel Hopkins's lot. The grave may be found about six miles south-west from East Greenwich Court-house, one mile west of the East Greenwich line, and a mile north of the Exeter line. A careful plat of the ground has been prepared by Mr. Charles W. Hopkins, one of his descendants.

**M**ILLETT, CAPTAIN THOMAS, born near 1612, was one of the last of the Leyden company who came to this country, arriving at Plymouth in 1629. Having been educated as a merchant, and, through his intimate business relations with Holland, having acquired a full knowledge of the customs and language of the Dutch, he was of great service to the first settlers of this country. He was sent by the people of Plymouth as the superintendent of a trading-house they had established at Kennebeck, where he continued six or seven years, when he married a Plymouth lady and removed to Dorchester, but between 1641 and 1647 returned to Plymouth. In this last year, 1647, he succeeded Miles Standish in the command of the military force of Plymouth. In 1651 he was elected one of the Governor's

Assistants, and was annually re-elected to that office till 1665, when business engagements compelled him to decline the position, and James Brown, of Swansea, succeeded him. In 1660 he settled in Rehoboth and became a great landowner in that region. He finally relinquished Attleboro and Cumberland, in 1666, into the hands of the Plymouth Colony. In 1667 he, with Rev. John Miles, founded the town of Swansea. On the surrender of New York to the English, under Colonel Nichols, in August, 1664, by the Dutch Governor, Stuyvesant, Captain Willett accompanied the Commissioners of Appeals, Nichols, Carr, Cartwright, and Maverick, and rendered such service in that city, by his knowledge of the Dutch and their language, that after the organization of the new municipal government he was elected the first English Mayor of the municipality, and was continued in office for two years. He was so popular among the Dutch people, for his abilities and integrity, that they selected him as their umpire to determine the disputed boundary between New York and New Haven. When his term of mayoralty expired he returned to Rehoboth, afterwards known as the Northwest of Swansea, later a part of Barrington and Seekonk. He married, July 6, 1636, Mary Brown, supposed to have been the daughter of John Brown, the elder, at Plymouth, and sister of James Brown, one of the seven constituent members of the Swansea Baptist Church, under Rev. John Miles. He had eight children, some of whom died young. Several of his descendants have distinguished themselves in the history of the country. Francis Willett was prominent in Rhode Island. Colonel Marinus Willett served with special honor in the Revolution, and was also a mayor of New York city. Captain Thomas Willett died in Barrington, August 4, 1674, at the age of sixty-three, and was buried at the head of Bullock's Cove. His wife, Mary, died near 1669, and was buried at the same place.

**CLARKE, GOVERNOR WALTER**, son of Jeremiah and Frances (Latham) Clarke, was born in Newport in 1640. As a public man he filled many posts of honor and civil trust. During King Philip's war he was chosen Governor, and held the office from May, 1676, to May, 1677. He was acting Governor some time previous to this, for we find that when Providence was threatened with an attack from the Indians, application was made to Governor Clarke for assistance. The reply of the Governor may be found in Staples's *Annals*, page 162. It is written in a quaint style, and expresses sentiments such as we might expect a Quaker Governor would utter. "What you can secure by your own people is best," he tells Captain Arthur Fenner and the other citizens who had petitioned for help, "and what you cannot secure is best to be transported hither (Newport) for security; for we have

no hopes, but sorrows will increase and time will wear you out, and if men lie upon you, their charge will be more than your profit twice told. I know your losses have been great and your exercises many, which do and may exasperate to passionate words, yet men should keep within the bounds of reason, lest what they threaten others with, fall upon themselves; and if reports are true, we have not deserved such reproach, and I can truly say I have done to the uttermost of my ability for your good, and do, and shall do; yet we know the Lord's hand is against New England, and no weapon formed will or shall prosper till the work be finished by which the wheat is pulled up with the tares, and the innocent suffer with the guilty." Soon after the town was burned Governor Clarke was again called upon for aid, and agreed "to bear the charge of ten men upon the colony's account." Rhode Island was a great sufferer by the war, and the wisdom of her Governor and his Council was taxed to the utmost to meet the emergency. "Victors and vanquished at the close of the war were alike exhausted. The rural districts were everywhere laid waste. Rhode Island, excluded from the league, and always opposed to the war, had suffered most severely of all. Her mainland had become a desert, her islands fortresses for defence and cities of refuge." To add to the misery of the citizens, especially of the island of Rhode Island, in the train of war came pestilence, and but few families escaped without the loss of some of their number. At the spring election, May, 1677, Benedict Arnold was elected Governor in the place of Governor Clarke, which was considered a triumph for the war party in Rhode Island. The fact that Governor Clarke was chosen Deputy Governor from May, 1679, and each year to May, 1686, is an evidence of the high place he held in the regards of his fellow-citizens. In May, 1686, he was again elected Governor. During the suspension of the Royal Charter, for a period of nearly four years, Governor Clarke declined to serve, and the Deputy Governor, John Coggeshall, acted as Governor. This was the period of the administration of the obnoxious Sir Edmund Andros. Governor Clarke was one of seven persons from Rhode Island whom Andros selected to be members of the First General Council, which was to meet in Boston. On the return of Andros from his visit to Connecticut, in October, 1687, when the charter of the State was concealed in the famous oak in Hartford, he stopped at Newport and proposed to take possession also of the charter of Rhode Island. We learn from the Foster MSS., as quoted by Governor S. G. Arnold, that "in this attempt he was foiled by the foresight of the cautious Clarke, who, on hearing of his arrival, sent the precious parchment to his brother, with orders to have it concealed in some place unknown to himself, but within the knowledge of the secretary. He then waited upon Sir Edmund and invited him to his house. A great search was made for the coveted document, but it could nowhere be found while Andros remained in Newport. After he



left it was returned to Governor Clarke, who kept it until the fall of Andros permitted a resumption of the government under it." This resumption took place in 1689, and Governor Clarke remained in office until the election of Governor Henry Bull, in February, 1690. In the month of December, 1695, Governor Carr died, and again Walter Clarke was chosen Governor, and entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1696, and was in office until March, 1698, at which time he resigned in favor of his nephew, Governor Samuel Cranston. His fellow-citizens, however, were not willing to dispense with his public services, and at the spring election of 1700 he was chosen Deputy Governor, and held that office until the day of his death, May 22, 1714. Few men in Rhode Island have been longer in public life than was Governor Clarke.

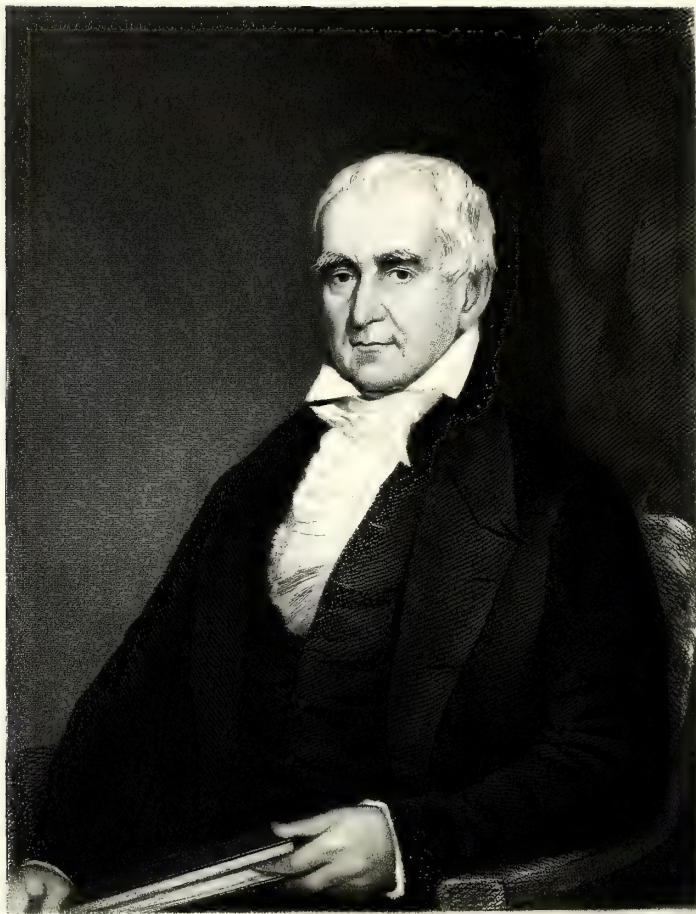
**C**RANSTON, GOVERNOR JOHN, came to Rhode Island probably from England. An act was passed by the General Assembly, March 1, 1664, permitting him "to administer phisicke and practice chirurgery," and in these words that body conferred upon him the title of M.D.; "and is by this Court styled and recorded Doctor of Phisicke and Chirurgery by the authority of this the General Assembly of the Colony." The same year Captain Cranston, with John Clarke and William Dyre, was sent to England with a letter from the authorities in Rhode Island, expressing the gratitude of the colony to the King for the charter he had been pleased to grant, and congratulating the commissioners. May 1, 1672, Captain John Cranston was elected Deputy Governor, which office he held for that year. In 1676 he was again elected to the same office, which he held till November 8, 1678, when he was chosen Governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Coddington, which election was confirmed by the people the following May. He died while in office, March 12, 1680, the third Governor who had died in office in Rhode Island. He was the first person who had the title of Major General, which office was conferred upon him in King Philip's war. Governor Samuel Cranston, who was in office during the long period of twenty-nine years, was his son.

**C**RANSTON, GOVERNOR SAMUEL, son of Governor John Cranston, was born in Newport in 1659. He was Governor of Rhode Island for twenty-nine consecutive years, from 1698 to 1727. His father was a physician and surgeon, and served as Attorney-General of the Colony from 1654 to 1656; was Deputy Governor in 1672, 1676, and 1677, and Governor from November, 1678, to March 12, 1680, when he died. He was the nephew of Governor Walter Clarke, whom he succeeded in office. The Quaker *régime* went out with Governor Clarke, and that of "the world" came in with

Samuel Cranston. His life was romantic, almost from the beginning to the close. He married Mary Hart, a granddaughter of Roger Williams. Soon after his marriage he went to sea, and was not heard of for many years. He had been captured by pirates, and was unable to communicate with his family, who, after a long time, concluded that he was dead. It is related by Bull, in his *Memoirs of Rhode Island*, that "his wife having an offer of marriage," from Mr. Russell, of Boston, "accepted it, and was on the eve of solemnizing the marriage ceremony. But Cranston, having arrived in Boston, hastened homeward, and at Howland's Ferry, just before night, was informed that his wife was to be married that evening. With increased speed he flew to Newport, but not until the wedding guests had begun to assemble. She was called by a servant into the kitchen, a person being there who wished to speak with her. A man in sailor's habit advanced and informed her that her husband had arrived in Boston, and requested him to inform her that he was on his way to Newport. This information induced her to question the man very closely. He then told her that what he had said was the truth, for he had seen her husband at Howland's Ferry that very afternoon, and that he was on his way to Newport. Then, stepping toward her, he raised his cap and pointed to a scar on his head, and said, 'Do you recollect that scar?' from which she at once recognized her husband as in her presence. He then entertained the wedding guests with the story of his adventures and sufferings." It is said that Mr. Russell took this very unexpected turn of events in good part, and relinquished his expected bride to her lawful husband with a good grace. In giving an account of his elevation to the gubernatorial chair, Governor Arnold, in his *History of Rhode Island*, says: "The administration of Governor Cranston is remarkable for many reasons. He held his position, probably, longer than any other man who has ever been subjected to the test of an annual popular election. His great firmness in seasons of unexampled trial, that occurred in the early part of his public life, is, perhaps, the key to his wonderful popularity." He died in office, April 26, 1727, aged sixty-eight years. "The death of Governor Samuel Cranston," says Arnold, "was no ordinary event in the history of the colony. In the strength of his intellect, the courage and firmness of his administration, and the skill with which he conducted public affairs in every crisis, he resembles the early race of Rhode Islanders. Thirty times successively chosen to the highest office, he preserved his popularity amidst political convulsions that had swept away every other official in the colony. He was the connecting link between two centuries of its history, and seemed, as it were, the bridge over which it passed in safety, from the long struggle for existence with the royal governors of Massachusetts to the peaceful possession of its chartered rights under the House of Hanover." He was buried at Newport, and his tomb bears the follow-







William M. 4  
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ing inscription: "Here lieth the Body of Samuel Cranston, Esqr., late Governor of this Colony, Aged 68 years, and departed this Life, April 26, A.D. 1627. He was son of John Cranston, Esqr., who also was Governor here, 1680. He was descended from the noble Scottish Lord Cranston, and carried in his veins a stream of the ancient Earls of Crawford, Bothwell and Traquair; having for his grandfather James Cranston, clerk, chaplain to King Charles the First. His great grandfather was John Cranston, Esqr., of Bool. This last was son to James Cranston, Esqr., which James was son of William Lord Cranston." James Cranston, Esq., married Lady Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Francis, seventh Earl of Bothwell, who was nephew of Mary, Queen of Scots. Others of this distinguished family have also been in public office. John Cranston, Jr., was Speaker of the House in 1716; Thomas Cranston in 1748, and again from May, 1760, to May, 1762; Henry V. Cranston in 1835, from 1839 to 1841, and again in 1854. He was also a member of Congress from 1843 to 1847. The town of Cranston, Rhode Island, takes its name from this family.

**C**RANSTON, COLONEL JOHN, the eldest son of Governor Samuel Cranston, was born in 1684. In the unfortunate expedition, conceived by Governor Dudley, against Arcadia, the sloop *Bathsheba* was fitted out by the colony of Rhode Island. She carried eight guns and was manned by twenty-six men. When ready for sea she was placed under the command of Captain John Cranston. In 1708 two sloops were sent out by the colony in pursuit of French privateers that were annoying vessels on the coast. One of the vessels was commanded by Captain Cranston. The privateers, seeing they were pursued, burnt their prizes and made good their escape. In 1710 the command of the Rhode Island forces, in the movement against Port Royal, was given to Lieutenant-Colonel Cranston, that being his rank at the time. He became the leader of the forces against Port Royal. In 1715 he was elected a Deputy. In 1739, in the war with Spain, he was in command of Fort George, with a garrison of fifty-two men, and again in command of the fort in 1744. He died October 15, 1745. Colonel Cranston married Penelope Godfrey, born 1686, and died March 18, 1760. Their children were John, Samuel, Thomas, William, James, Jeremiah, Peleg, Caleb, Mary, Hart, Sarah, and Elizabeth.

**B**BROWN, HON. NICHOLAS, son of Nicholas and Rhodes (Jenckes) Brown, was born in Providence, April 4, 1769. He graduated at Brown University, in the class of 1786. His father died in 1791, and he came into possession of a large estate. Having entered into partnership with the husband of his only sister, Thomas Poynton Ives, the firm at once em-

barked in commercial business on an extensive scale. For over forty years Brown & Ives were among the most enterprising and sagacious merchants in the country, and their name was honored and their credit unquestioned in almost every quarter of the world where commerce had reached. Mr. Brown, who was a Federalist of the old school, interested himself somewhat in politics. For many years he was in the General Assembly, either as a Senator or Representative. As one of the Rhode Island Electors, he cast the vote of his native State for General Harrison for President of the United States. He took a deep and intelligent interest in those institutions in Providence which had for their object the welfare of the community in which he lived. He was one of the original founders of the Athenæum. He gave liberally to several colleges and seats of learning which were founded and fostered by the Baptists, with which denomination he was connected. The institution, however, for which he cherished a regard which never faltered, was the University which bears his name. He was elected one of its trustees in 1791, and for twenty-nine years was the treasurer of its corporation. In 1825 he was chosen a member of the Board of Fellows, and continued in office until his death, in 1841. He commenced his gifts to the College in 1792, by presenting to the corporation the sum of five hundred dollars, to be used for the purchase of law-books for the library. In the letter which accompanied the donation he says that he makes the gift "under a deep impression of the generous intentions of my honored father, deceased, towards the college in this town, as well as from my own personal feelings towards the institution in which I received my education, and from a desire to promote literature in general, and in particular the laws of our country, under the influence whereof not only our property, but our lives and dearest privileges are protected." A few years later, in 1804, he gave to the University five thousand dollars as a foundation for the establishment of a professorship of oratory and belles-lettres. This gift, added to others which his kindred and himself at different times had bestowed, led the corporation to change the name of Rhode Island College to that of Brown University. At his own expense he erected a college hall, in 1822, to which the corporation, at his suggestion, gave the name of "Hope College," in honor of his sister, Mrs. Hope Ives. He also erected at his own expense, in 1835, another building, which at his request was called, in honor of the first president of the college, "Manning Hall." Towards the erection of Rhode Island Hall and the president's house, in 1840, he contributed ten thousand dollars. When it was proposed to raise the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars towards the library fund, he subscribed ten thousand dollars. It is estimated that the entire sum of his recorded benefactions and bequests to the University amounts to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, assigning to the donations of lands and buildings the valuation which was put upon them at the time



they were made. "He lived," says Professor Goddard, "to rejoice in the conviction that what he had done in this instance had not been done in vain. He lived to behold the University placed, mainly by his instrumentality, on stable foundations, supplied with means of instruction largely increased; endowed with impulses which insure her continued progress." In the same strain Professor Gammell remarks: "The monuments of his wise and pious benefactions are all around us,—in the University with which his name is associated; in the Butler Hospital for the Insane, and the Providence Athenæum, to whose founding he so largely contributed; and in the churches and colleges and institutions of philanthropy over the whole land to which he so often lent his liberal and most timely aid. So long as learning and religion shall have a place in the affections of men, these enduring memorials will proclaim his character and speak his eulogy. *Hi sanctissimi testes, hi maximi laudatores.*" It was Mr. Brown's bequest of thirty thousand dollars for the founding of a "Retreat or Asylum for the Insane," that led to the establishment of the Butler Hospital for the Insane in Providence. His gifts to the First Baptist Church, in whose place of worship he was a devout attendant, were frequent and generous. What, at the time, was considered one of the finest organs in the country, was presented to the society by Mr. Brown. He was a decided, outspoken Baptist, and one of the most liberal supporters of the institutions of his denomination, not only in his native State, but in different parts of the country. He was one of the liberal supporters of the American Tract Society from the commencement of its existence, and contributed liberally towards the stereotyping of several of its most important volumes. Thus in his native city and State, and throughout his own country and other countries he made his influence felt. In the winter of 1841 his health began to decline. Through a somewhat protracted illness he exhibited the spirit of a true Christian, and at length passed away to his reward. His death occurred September 27, 1841, in the seventy-third year of his age. Mr. Brown was twice married. His first wife was Anne, daughter of John and Amy (Crawford) Carter, whom he married November 3, 1791. She died June 16, 1798. They had three sons and a daughter, Nicholas, Moses—who died in infancy—John Carter, and Anne Carter—who was the wife of Governor John Brown Francis. Mr. Brown's second wife was Mary Bowen, daughter of Benjamin and Huldah (Crawford) Stelle, whom he married, July 22, 1801. She died, without issue, December 12, 1836.

**B**ROWN, NICHOLAS, Merchant, the oldest of the "Four Brothers," and second son of James and Hope (Power) Brown, was born in Providence, July 28, 1729. He lost his father when he was but ten years of age, and came under the care of a fond mother, for whom he never ceased to cherish the most

profound respect, combined with the warmest affection. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, having tastes in that direction which he inherited from his father. His plans of business were prompted by sagacity and an intelligent conception of the wants of the community, which he aimed to supply. With diligence and unwearied devotion to his calling, he added largely to the patrimony which he had received from his father. The domestic relations of Mr. Brown were of the happiest character. His first wife, whom he married May 2, 1762, was Rhoda Jenckes, the fifth daughter of Judge Daniel Jenckes. They had ten children, two only of whom survived their parents,—Hon. Nicholas Brown, and Mrs. Hope Ives, the wife of Thomas Poynton Ives, Esq. Mrs. Brown died December 16, 1783. The second wife of Mr. Brown was Avis, daughter of Captain Barnabas Binney, of Boston, a lady of superior accomplishments. Mr. Brown died suddenly, May 29, 1791. He rode out on the morning of the Sabbath on which he died, and was arranging to go to the church where he worshipped, when he was stricken down by the disease from which he had been suffering, and in a few hours breathed his last. At his funeral Rev. Dr. Stillman, of Boston, preached the sermon, and thus sketched the character of his deceased friend: "He was the affectionate husband, the tender father, the compassionate master, the dutiful son, the loving brother, and the steady, faithful friend. He took much pains, by reading and by conversation, to inform his mind, and had acquired much general knowledge. But religion was his favorite subject. To Christianity in general, as founded on a fulness of evidence, and to its peculiar doctrines, he was firmly attached. . . . He was a Baptist from principle, and a lover of good men of all denominations. Blessed with opulence, he was ready to distribute to public and private uses. In his death the college in this place, this church and society, the town of Providence, and the general interests of religion, learning, and liberality have lost a friend indeed."

**B**ROWN, JOSEPH, Merchant, third son of James and Hope (Power) Brown, and second of the "Four Brothers," was born in Providence, December 3, 1733. He early became interested in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, and acquired a competency, and thus was able to gratify other marked tastes besides those which led him to pursue the vocation of a merchant. He was fond of the natural sciences, and experimented, especially in electricity. It is said that at his death he left an electrical apparatus of his own construction, equal, if not superior, to any then existing in the country. He was also an adept in the mechanic arts. So respectable were his attainments in scientific knowledge, that in 1770, Rhode Island College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1784 called him to the chair of Natural Philosophy, in

which department he gave instruction for several years without drawing any salary. He was warmly interested in the prosperity of the College, contributing to its funds, and acting as a trustee from 1769 to the close of his life. In the erection of the noble edifice of the First Baptist Church in Providence, of which he was the principal architect, he took the deepest interest, and left everywhere upon it the marks of his own good taste and architectural skill. As an evidence of the reputation which he had acquired, we find that the General Assembly, in which he was a Representative, appointed him and Hon. Ezek. Hopkins a committee to visit different sections of the State and fix upon the localities upon which forts should be erected. In his domestic relations Mr. Brown was happy. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Power, Esq. He built, in 1774, what was at the time one of the most elegant mansions in Providence, the building 70 South Main Street, now occupied by the Providence Bank. Mary Brown, the oldest of his children, was married in 1799 to the Rev. Dr. Gano, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence. The last living representative of the family of Mr. Brown was the late Mrs. Eliza B. Rogers, wife of Joseph Rogers, Esq. His son Obadiah Brown never married. He died February 14, 1815. Eliza Brown, the third child, became the wife of Richard Ward, a merchant of New York. She died, leaving no children, in 1845. The youngest child, Joseph, died at the age of sixteen, in 1771. By the decease of Mrs. E. B. Rogers, this branch of the family ceased to exist. Mr. Brown's name is associated with the transit of Venus, which he observed June 3, 1769, the observations having been taken on the hill where, subsequently, what is now known as Transit Street was laid out. Professor Benjamin West, at the time Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Rhode Island College, had responded to the desire expressed by Mr. Brown to aid him in any way in his power, by asking him to get certain instruments needed to obtain the best possible view of the expected transit. Costly apparatus, designed to facilitate the observation, was imported from London at Mr. Brown's expense, and was used with great skill and success at the required time. Professor West says: "Mr. Brown's expense in this laudable undertaking was little less than £100 sterling, besides near a month's time of himself and servants in making the necessary previous experiments and preparations." Mr. Brown died December 3, 1785

**B**ROWN, JOHN, Merchant, fourth son of James and Hope (Power) Brown, and the third of the "Four Brothers," was born in Providence, January 27, 1736. He was a fitting representative of the commercial activity and enterprise which have added so much to the prosperity of the town in which the eminent merchants who bore his name were born. This "brother"

holds a pre-eminent place in his family for mercantile sagacity and the ability to lay out and mature large plans, the execution of which was followed by the most gratifying success. He is said to have been the first merchant in Rhode Island who embarked in the China and East India trade. Like his brothers, he was interested in all good and charitable enterprises. He was also a firm patriot. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he was in the prime of life. That his professions of attachment to his country were more than mere words, appears from the following facts: "Finding the army destitute, in 1775, of every munition of war, particularly of powder, Mr. Brown directed the captains of his vessels, on their return voyage, to freight with that article; and when the army at Boston had not four rounds to a man, most fortunately one of Mr. Brown's vessels brought in a ton and a half of powder, and it was immediately forwarded, under the charge of one of his apprentices—Mr. Elkanah Watson—to Cambridge, attended by six or eight recruits to guard it." It appears from the colonial records of Hon. J. R. Bartlett that, including a period of four years (1776-79), the name of John Brown appears in connection with important committees and various public services no less than twenty-six times. Subsequently he threw the full weight of his influence, and against a strong opposing force, in inducing his fellow-citizens to adopt the Constitution of the United States. In 1784 he represented Rhode Island in Congress, and was appointed one of the commissioners for the erection of the Federal buildings. He was re-elected in 1785, and in 1799 was again chosen a member of Congress. His death took place September 20, 1803. Some interesting facts have been preserved in the life and experience of Mr. Brown, to which we may briefly allude. He was eminently a "man of affairs," and ready whenever there was a call for it to lay his own hand to any work that was to be done. Dissatisfied with the condition in which Main Street, then the leading street of the town, had too long been suffered to be, he caused it to be paved, and, although a wealthy merchant, his ships plying between Providence and almost all quarters of the civilized world, he might be seen superintending the work himself, watching its progress from day to day and carefully noting what was done and what needed to be done. To build what was for the time his stately mansion, on Main Street, he imported his brick and freestone from England, in 1786. In that house, it is said, was given on a certain occasion the greatest private dinner that had ever been given in Rhode Island. The festivity was in honor of General Nathanael Greene. Mr. Brown was Treasurer of Rhode Island College from 1775 to 1796, and his commencement dinners, at which so many distinguished gentlemen, friends of the College and others, were entertained, long lived in the memories of those who were his guests. The part he took in what is known as the "Gaspee affair," is familiar to all who are acquainted with Rhode Island history. A brief account of the affair may properly



be introduced in a sketch of the life of one who took so prominent a part in that brilliant exploit. For this account we are indebted to Dr. R. A. Guild, who compiled the facts from various writers. In March, 1772, the *Gaspee*, a British armed schooner, first appeared in the waters of Narragansett Bay, having been dispatched thither by the Commissioners of Customs at Boston to prevent infractions of the revenue laws. Her appearance disquieted the people, and her interference with the free navigation of the bay irritated them. Thereupon a spirited correspondence ensued between Deputy Governor Sessions and Governor Wanton on the one part, and Lieutenant Duddingston and Admiral Montague on the other. On the 9th of June, 1792, Captain Lindsey left Newport for Providence in his packet, the *Hannah*. The *Gaspee*, as usual, gave chase, but ran aground on Namquit, since called *Gaspee Point*, below Pawtuxet, and the *Hannah* escaped. Arriving at Providence about sunset, Captain Lindsey at once communicated the fact of the grounding of the *Gaspee* to Mr. Brown, who thought this a good opportunity to put an end to the vexations caused by her presence. He immediately ordered the preparation of eight of the largest long-boats in the harbor, to be placed under the general command of Captain Abraham Whipple, afterwards Commodore, who was one of his most trusty shipmasters. Information of the enemy's situation was proclaimed by beat of drum, a man named Daniel Pearce passing along Main Street and inviting such of the inhabitants as were willing to engage in a perilous enterprise for the destruction of the *Gaspee*, to meet at the house of James Sabine, known in later times as the Governor Arnold house, northeast corner of South Main and Planet streets. The boats left Providence between ten and eleven o'clock, filled with sixty-four well-armed men, and between one and two in the morning they reached the *Gaspee*. Two shots were exchanged, one of which wounded Lieutenant Duddingston in the groin. This was the first British blood shed in the War of Independence. The schooner was now boarded without much opposition, and the crew and officers were compelled to leave without their effects, when she was set on fire and blown up. Mr. Brown was the last man to leave the deck, being determined that no one should carry from the vessel anything which might lead to the identification and detection of the parties. By so doing he narrowly escaped with his life, in consequence of the falling timbers and spars. A reward of one thousand pounds was offered for the arrest and conviction of the two leaders of the affair, but they were not to be found, although it was well known in Providence who they were. It was a brave exploit, performed under the impulse of excited feeling. On subsequent reflection Mr. Brown regretted the part he took in the affair, although he never regretted the result. Mr. Brown died February 27, 1828. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Daniel Smith, of Providence. They had six children: James, died December 12, 1834; Benjamin, died July 7, 1774; Abigail, died in

infancy; Abby, wife of John Francis, married January 1, 1788; Sarah, wife of Charles F. Herreshoff, and Alice, wife of James Brown Mason. The part which Mr. Brown took in the building of the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church makes it proper to allude to the circumstances which led to the erection of this venerable and time-honored place of worship. The meeting-house in which the church had been worshipping for many years was very small—thirty-five by forty feet in dimensions. It was built in 1726, and stood on the corner of North Main and Smith streets. From the description we have of it, it must have been a structure of which the religious congregation accustomed to frequent it could not have been very proud. We are told that "at high tide the water flowed nearly up to the west end of the building. There were no pews. From the front door, opening on Main Street, an aisle extended to the pulpit, which was raised three or four steps from the floor. On each side of the aisle benches extended north and south to the walls of the house, and there were benches in the gallery, which was entered by narrow stairs from a door on the south side of the house. The church did not approve of singing, and never practiced it in public worship. The house could not contain a large congregation, nor did the number present seem to require a larger house, as they were not crowded, though many of them rode in from the neighboring towns on horseback, with women behind them riding on pillions." The popular preaching of President Manning so crowded the small house that it could no longer contain the people who came to listen to the eloquent preacher. It was therefore decided to erect a new church. Among the resolutions passed at a meeting of the society, held April 25, 1774, was the following: "That Mr. John Brown be the committee-man for carrying on the building of the new meeting-house for said society." The choice of Mr. Brown to fill this important position is the best proof of the high regard in which he was held in the society. In accordance with the customs of the times, recourse was had to a lottery to raise a portion of the necessary funds. The sum thus to be secured was two thousand pounds lawful money, or not far from seven thousand dollars. On Monday, August 29, 1774, the new meeting-house was "raised" in the presence of a large crowd. The day seems to have been of a general suspension of business throughout the town. The house was opened for public worship Sunday, May 28, 1775, on which occasion President Manning preached a dedication discourse from Gen. xxviii: 17: "And he was afraid, and said, How dreadful is this place! This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." The raising of the steeple, which occupied nearly four days, was completed June 6. The house is modelled after the church known as St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in London, in the neighborhood of Charing Cross and Trafalgar Square, a view of which may be seen in Knight's *Illustrated London*, vol. v, p. 195. The total height of the steeple



is one hundred and ninety-six feet. The house is eighty feet square. Upon the bell that was placed in the tower was this inscription :

For freedom of conscience the town was first planted ;  
Persuasion, not force, was used by the people ;  
The church was the eldest, and has not recanted,  
Enjoying, and granting, bell, temple and steeple.

The whole cost of the edifice with the lot, was somewhat over twenty-five thousand dollars, a very large sum for the times in which it was erected.

**B**ROWN, MOSES, a distinguished member of the Society of Friends, the youngest son of James and Hope (Power) Brown, was born in Providence September 23, 1738. He was the youngest of the "Four Brothers" whose names occupy so prominent a position in the earlier annals of Providence. He left school when he was but thirteen years of age. His father died when he was a mere lad, and he was placed in the family of his paternal uncle, Obadiah Brown, who supplied, so far as it was possible, the love and tender care of a father. He married Anna Brown, the daughter of his uncle, in 1764, and a portion of the large estate of his wife's father, came, by will, into his possession. In 1764 he formed a partnership with his three brothers for the transaction of commercial business. He remained in the firm but ten years, and then, in consequence of feeble health, and because the excitements and cares of business were not congenial to his tastes, he retired to the seclusion of his pleasant home, in what was then the suburbs of the town of Providence. He did not entirely withdraw from the discharge of his duties as a citizen. He represented his native town in the General Assembly of the colony from May, 1764, to October, 1771, where he was an influential member of the House. "Though decided in his views on political questions, he abstained habitually and conscientiously from partisan strife; but he never neglected to exercise the right of suffrage when any grave public interest or any commanding principle of *right* seemed to be involved in the issue." He was deeply interested in the foundation of Rhode Island College, and in 1764, heartily co-operated with the gentlemen who led off in the enterprise. Governor Hopkins and Moses Brown were largely instrumental in the final establishment of the University at Providence, rather than at Newport, Kent, or Warren; and Moses Brown and his brother John gave to the University the land on which University Hall stands, it being the home lot of their ancestor, Chad Brown, the first Baptist elder in Rhode Island. With a far-seeing sagacity he anticipated the results which might be expected to follow from the introduction of domestic manufactures into the colony, and he encouraged Mr. Samuel Slater, the "Father of Manufactures," in his attempts to advance the

cause which interested his energies and taxed his best powers to bring to the point of success which it subsequently attained. Like so many of his relatives and personal friends, Mr. Brown was originally a Baptist and worshipped in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church in Providence. Following his own convictions, and what he recognized as the teachings of the Divine Spirit, he became, at the age of thirty-five, a member of the Society of Friends. From the outset of his connection with the Society till his death, he was thoroughly devoted to the concerns of the religious body to which he became so warmly attached. His interest in the cause of education led him to feel how important it was to the well-being of the rising generation in his own denomination, that there should be some institution of a high character to which they could repair and receive that mental culture which would better fit them to act well their parts on the stage of life. Prompted by this feeling he was one of the founders and most generous patrons of the "Yearly Meeting Boarding School," established in Providence in the year 1780. For about fifty-three successive years he was the treasurer of this institution, and held the office almost to the close of his long life. As an evidence of the deep regard he had for the school, he presented to its trustees in 1817 the land, measuring forty-three acres, on which its buildings have been erected. He also gave it a house and lot and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. Moses Brown was a strong anti-slavery man, making the matter one of practical interest, and proving the sincerity of his avowed convictions by freeing all his slaves in 1773. In many ways he evinced the regard which he had for the down-trodden, oppressed colored people, and sought by a variety of means to alleviate their condition. In like manner he was opposed to all wars, and advocated the formation of Peace Societies. For some of the natural sciences he had a special fondness, particularly for chemistry and natural philosophy. He made himself acquainted also with matters connected with hygiene and the practice of the healing art, and cheerfully gave the results of his studies in this direction to those who, he thought, might be benefited by them. Mr. Brown reached a remarkable old age, having survived all the contemporaries of his early life. He was almost ninety-eight when he died. There was nothing peculiar in the care which he took of himself which led to such longevity. He was temperate in his habits of eating and drinking, although accustomed to take four meals a day. He preserved an even temper and a uniform trust in the beneficent orderings of Divine Providence. He took the charge of the affairs of his large estate, and was ready to counsel his friends who sought his advice in the management of their worldly concerns. He died September 6, 1836. Of him it could with great emphasis and truth be said that he came to his grave "like a shock of corn fully ripe." Few citizens of Rhode Island deserve to hold a warmer place in memory than Moses Brown. He

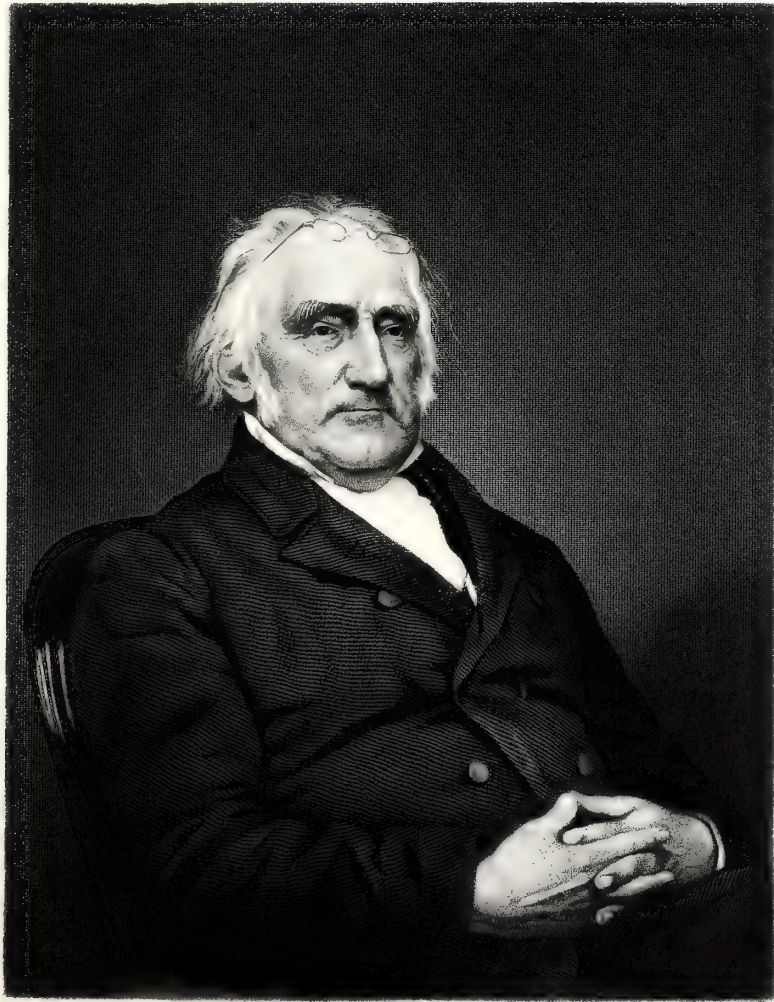
was married three times. His first wife was Anna Brown. By this marriage there were three children, a son and two daughters. He outlived all his family. His only grandchild was Mrs. Anna Almy Jenkins, whose sad death, at the burning of her house on Benefit Street, was a shock to the whole community.

**S**ANDFORD, GOVERNOR PELEG, son of John Sandford, was born in Boston, in 1632, and removed to Rhode Island when his father took up his residence there, in consequence of his sympathy with the views of Ann Hutchinson and her adherents. Of his early history we know but little. He shared with his family in the hardships and self-denials incident to the lot of the new settlers of a country. In one of the numerous boundary questions which mark the earlier years of the history of Rhode Island, he was appointed by the General Assembly as an agent of the colony, in connection with Richard Bailey, to proceed to England, to endeavor to adjust the difficulties which had arisen, and two hundred and fifty pounds were voted for their outfit. Matters were so arranged, subsequently, that the colony agents did not cross the ocean. In 1677 he was appointed one of eight commissioners to settle disputes between Providence and Pawtuxet relating to titles to lands in the latter place. In 1678 he was chosen one of five Bankrupt Commissioners, who was sworn to make a just distribution of insolvent estates among the creditors. Under the Royal Charter he was General Treasurer from 1678 to 1681. On the decease of Governor John Cranston, "Major" Sandford was elected his successor by the General Assembly, and his election confirmed by the people March 16, 1680, and was in office until May, 1683. In the month of October, a crew of privateers having been taken and imprisoned in Newport, a portion of them broke jail and laid a plot to assassinate Governor Sandford. The plot was disclosed by one of their number in time to avert the peril which threatened his death. At the election in the spring of 1683, Governor Sandford declined to be a candidate, and William Coddington, Jr., was chosen in his place. In September of this year he was again chosen, with Arthur Fenner, as colonial agent, to proceed to England on business affecting parties living in Narragansett. In 1699 he was appointed by royal commission a Judge of Admiralty. As such, he had to sit in judgment on more than one case of piracy, especially that of the famous Captain Kidd. From this brief recital it is evident that Governor Sandford was "a man of affairs" in Rhode Island and one of her most useful citizens. His wife, whom he married in 1665, was the daughter of Governor William Benton, by whom he had three daughters. 1. Ann, who married a Mason and had a son, Peleg Sandford Mason. 2. Bridget, who married Job Almy, of Tiverton. They had three children,

Sandford, Peleg, and Cook Almy. 3. Elizabeth, who married Thomas Noyes, of Stonington, Connecticut. Governor Sandford died not far from the year 1700.

**W**AYLAND, FRANCIS, D.D., LL.D., eldest son of Francis and Sarah (Moore) Wayland, and fourth President of Brown University, was born in the city of New York, March 11, 1796. His parents were of English birth and came to this country in 1792. The occupation of his father was that of a currier. Soon after his arrival in New York he became a member of a Baptist church worshipping in Fayette Street. Of this church he was appointed a deacon, and received from it a license to preach, which was granted June 10, 1805. Subsequently he became a pastor in two or three places, his last settlement being at Saratoga Springs, where he died April 9, 1849. The subject of this sketch received his academic training in the Dutchess County Academy, Poughkeepsie, under the charge of Daniel H. Barnes, who was a thorough teacher, and subsequently reached distinction as a scientific scholar. He entered Union College, Schenectady, in May, 1811, being admitted to the third term of the Sophomore year, and was graduated July 28, 1813. Soon after leaving college he commenced the study of medicine in Troy, New York, spending the winter of 1814-15 attending medical lectures in New York. In due time he received a license to practice his profession. But all his plans for life were changed when he became a Christian, an event which occurred in 1816. At once he decided to study for the ministry, and went to Andover, Massachusetts, and entered the Theological Seminary in that place. Here he remained until the close of the Seminary year in the summer of 1817. He then accepted an appointment as tutor in Union College. The range of studies over which, in his instructions, he passed would be deemed, in our day, more extensive than usually falls to the lot of one man. There were vacancies in the faculty, and it became his business to teach every class, and in nearly every department. "Xenophon, Homer, and Longinus, Tacitus, Cicero, and Horace, geometry, trigonometry, algebra, and the various branches of mathematics, rhetoric and chemistry." "These," he remarks, "I well remember." He spent four years in Union College, a period, he says, "of great service to me intellectually." On the 8th of January, 1821, a letter was sent to him from Boston, requesting him to supply the pulpit of the First Baptist Church, made vacant by the death of their pastor, Rev. J. M. Winchell. This invitation was responded to, by the promise to visit Boston in the spring, and at the time agreed upon he went to New England, taking with him his little stock of prepared sermons, eight in number. He preached four Sabbaths, and then was called to the pastorate of the church. He ac-





*H. Wayland*





cepted the call, and was ordained August 21, 1821, and commenced his ministerial labors by preaching two sermons from the text: "It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful," a passage of Scripture which might properly be selected as a description of his own character, as it developed itself in all his subsequent career,—a steward of God, and a faithful steward. Mr. Wayland found himself occupying a difficult position as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston. He had to contend with much that must have been peculiarly trying to a young man of extreme sensitiveness as he was. There was no general widespread sympathy with what were known as "evangelical sentiments." The popular ministers of the city were in the Unitarian and Episcopal pulpits, and the wealth and culture of the city of the Puritans were but feebly represented in Baptist congregations. "Only a few plain people," says his biographer, "found their way down to hear the awkward young stranger just settled at the North End. No crowd thronged the long plank-walk that led from the street back to the old and unattractive wooden meeting-house, nor did any benches obstruct the aisles, as Mr. Winslow, the sexton, with the dignity of a beadle, gravely preceded the minister and ushered him into the desk. Nor was the new minister a man calculated specially to draw a crowded house, and impart popularity to a waning interest. His manner in the pulpit was unattractive; he was tall, lean, angular, ungraceful, spoke with but little action, rarely withdrawing his hands from his pockets save to turn a leaf, his eye seldom meeting the sympathetic eye of the auditor. To those who conversed with him, he appeared abstracted and embarrassed. The work of composition was laborious, and, with his habits of study, consumed so much time as to leave him little leisure to win, by personal intercourse, the affections of the people." Moreover, there was a minority, strong, at least, in numbers, opposed to him. With a rare knowledge of human nature, and in the exercise of the kindest spirit, he met and at length triumphed over all this opposition. Writing to Reverend, afterwards Bishop, Alonzo Potter, a few months after his settlement, he says: "The people are becoming united, if I am not much misinformed. The attention on Sabbath is uniformly good; and I believe that they are not very much elated with the idea of anybody else going into the pulpit. I ought to be thankful to God; I hope I am." There was one sermon which he preached a little more than two years after his settlement in Boston which at once arrested attention as a remarkable pulpit production, and made its author famous, both at home and abroad. The circumstances under which this sermon was preached are worthy of mention. A notice appeared in the daily papers, October 25, 1823, that Rev. F. Wayland, Jr., would preach the annual sermon before the Boston Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the following Sabbath evening. The evening proved to be a disagreeable one, and but a small audience was in attendance.

After the preliminary services the preacher announced his text, "The field is the world;" the subject, "The Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise." We are told that the house was uncomfortable (the preacher wearing his great coat throughout the service), and there was but little enthusiasm on the occasion. On Monday morning Mr. Wayland went to Rev. Mr. Wisner's, the pastor of the Old South Church, and threw himself on the sofa, in one of his most depressed moods, saying: "It was a complete failure. It fell perfectly dead." The sermon was published, and the high rank which it holds among the discourses of the American pulpit no one will question. The publication of other discourses soon followed, and only added to the well-deserved reputation of their author. His connection with this church in Boston continued a little more than five years. He preached his farewell sermon, September 17, 1826, and went to Schenectady to enter upon his duties as a professor in Union College, where he remained until February, 1827, when he removed to Providence, having been elected in September, 1826, President of Brown University, to take the place made vacant by the resignation of President Messer. The outlook was anything but hopeful. The college was not supposed to be in a flourishing condition, and it was believed by the corporation that there needed to be infused into it the sort of new life, which it was confidently hoped a comparatively young man of vigorous intellect and experience would bring to it. What President Wayland accomplished for Brown University during his long administration, is matter of history. He was thirty-one years of age when he commenced the great task which had been laid upon him, as he believed, by a higher than human power. He had exalted conceptions of what a college should be, and he determined to spare no pains to reach his ideal. He raised the standard of study and discipline. He brought himself in direct contact with every student, and made him feel the impress of his own character, in moulding and shaping his habits of thought and modes of action. What, externally was done, in great part through his agency and personal influence, while he was in the presidential chair, is thus summed up. Manning Hall was erected. The library fund of \$25,000 was created, and the library placed on a new basis; Rhode Island Hall and the new president's house were built, the college grounds were enlarged and improved, and the college funds greatly increased. What was brought to pass in the interior life and workings of the University it is not so easy to describe. In the class-room he was the prince of instructors, and dull indeed must have been the intellect, and devoid of sensibility the heart, which did not feel the influence of his great mind, and perhaps, his still greater heart. The testimony of some of the graduates of some of his earlier classes, as to the new quickening that was given to every department in the college, when he assumed the reins of government, is of the most decided

and appreciative character. On all his students he left his mark, and, as one after another of them was called to fill stations of honor or trust, they looked back with devout gratitude to Him who, in the ordering of His wise Providence, had brought them to sit, for a season, at the feet of so accomplished a teacher. The honors which were conferred upon President Wayland during the twenty-eight years of his connection with Brown University were numerous and merited. He received the degree of D.D. from Union College in 1828, and from Harvard College in 1829. In 1852 Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was chosen the first President of the "American Institute of Instruction," and for several years was re-elected to that office, retiring from it in 1833, by his own free choice. He was selected to deliver the address at the opening of the "Providence Athenæum," July 11, 1838. He was appointed preacher of the "Dudleian Lecture" at Harvard University, which was delivered in May, 1831, and at the first anniversary of the Rhode Island Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, September 7, 1831, he was the orator. He was frequently selected to preach ordination, installation and missionary discourses. He delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard University, September 1, 1836. In the course of Foreign Missions he took a lifelong interest. He was elected President of the "Baptist Triennial Convention" in 1844, and in the deliberations of the "Baptist Missionary Union" his advice was sought and respected. He held connection with numerous other organizations which delighted to do him honor. The best years of his life were given to Brown University, and how much that institution owes to him it is not possible to estimate. His term of service as president closed with the commencement of 1855. With the exception of a brief period, during which Dr. Wayland acted as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence, the remaining years of his life were spent in the quiet of his own pleasant home on the corner of Governor and Angell streets, Providence. He did not, however, lose his interest in public affairs, nor give up those literary pursuits which had occupied his thoughts and his pen through life. When the civil war broke out his voice was uttered for the cause of his country, and he followed the fortunes of the Federal army with the deepest interest, until the Rebellion was brought to a close by the surrender of General Lee. In the charitable and benevolent institutions of his adopted home, he also took a constant interest. We can but barely allude to his labors in connection with the Reform School and the State Prison. One is amazed to note how much he did with his pen in addition to all the other things he brought to pass. With the exception of one or two years, during the long period extending from 1823 to 1865, there is not a year in which one or more of his productions did not pass through the press. What his biographers allude to as an "imperfect" list of his works, refers to seventy-two of

his published writings in the form of textbooks, sermons, discourses, review articles, etc. Among these the more prominent are his *Moral Science*, *Political Economy*, *Intellectual Philosophy*, *University Sermons*, *Memoir of Dr. Judson*, 2 vols., *Limitations to Human Responsibility*, *Notes on the Principles and Practices of the Baptist Churches*, and *Domestic Slavery considered as a Scriptural Institution*, discussion with Rev. R. Fuller, D.D. A life of such prolonged, incessant, intellectual labor, must inevitably draw to a close, with a sense of weariness and a conviction that the mental powers have been overtaxed. The last public service which he attended was the meeting of the "Warren Association," held with the "Central Baptist Church," in Providence, September 13 and 14, 1865. The end came a few days after this. He died Saturday, September 30, 1865. Had he lived until the 11th of the March following, he would have been seventy years of age. Dr. Wayland was twice married. His first wife was Lucy L. Lincoln, of Boston. Two children by this marriage survive the death of their parents, Hon. Francis Wayland, of New Haven, and Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D., of Philadelphia. Mrs. Wayland died in Providence, April 3, 1834. His second wife was Mrs. H. S. Sage, of Boston, whom he married, August 1, 1838. One son, Howard, was the fruit of this marriage. He died in Providence, August 19, 1874, his death being preceded by that of his mother, who died October 22, 1872.



YILKINSON, LAWRENCE, son of William and Mary (Conyers), was born in Lanchester, Durham County, England, early in the seventeenth century. Of his early youth we have no knowledge. Not far from 1640 we find that he was a lieutenant in the Royal Army, endeavoring to maintain the authority of his King, Charles II, against Oliver Cromwell. At the fall of Newcastle he was taken prisoner, and his estates were sequestered. Having obtained permission of Lord Fairfax, then in command of the Parliamentary army, he embarked for New England, accompanied by his wife and child, and arrived in Providence, according to one authority, in 1645, and according to another in 1646, while another makes it as late as 1652. Soon after he reached Providence he received a gift of twenty-five acres of land in the new town, and commenced the life of a hardy tiller of the soil. He must have realized the contrast between his situation in Rhode Island, and that of an English gentleman with every convenience and luxury of life at his command. Thrift and energy soon won for him a large estate, and the marked qualities of his character, in due time, brought him into prominent notice among his fellow-citizens. In 1659 he was chosen a member of the legislature which met at Portsmouth. Fre-



quently he was called to fill offices of honor and trust. He heartily sympathized with his friend Roger Williams in his doctrine of "soul liberty." He is represented as having been a man of great firmness and decision of character. In the Indian wars, he was a fearless soldier, and when the savages threatened the destruction of Providence, although many fled from the town, he, with Roger Williams and Major Hopkins, would not desert their post. After a long and useful life, he died August 9, 1692. When the wife who accompanied him from England died, we have been unable to ascertain. His second wife was Susannah Smith, only daughter of Christopher Smith, whose name is perpetuated in the well-known locality in Providence called "Smith's Hill." Mr. Wilkinson was the father of six children, three sons, Samuel, John, and Jonas; and three daughters, Susannah, who died young, Joanna, and Susannah, named for her deceased sister. (For an account of Samuel, see sketch.) The second son of Lawrence was John, born in Providence, March 2, 1654. He was noted for his great physical strength. Like his brother Samuel, he took up land within a few miles of Providence settlement, although within the boundaries of the town. The locality is now known as "Martin's Wade." He took an active part in King Philip's War, where he was noted for his bravery and rashness. In a fight with the Indians, several years after the war, he was severely wounded, and the General Assembly voted him ten pounds in token of their appreciation of his services. He received honors from his fellow-citizens, among which was the office of Deputy for Providence to the General Court for several years. He died suddenly April 10, 1708. He married April 16, 1689, Deborah Whipple, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. Most of the name in Cumberland and several in Smithfield descended from John. The third son of Lawrence was Jonas, born about the year 1660 and married Hannah Tyler, of Taunton, by whom he had one daughter. He died August 10, 1692, one day after his father. Of the daughters of Lawrence, Susannah died young; of Joanna, no record is left, and of the second Susannah, little is known except that she married a citizen of Rehoboth.

**WILKINSON, SAMUEL**, eldest son of Lawrence and Susannah (Smith) Wilkinson, was born in Providence, not far from the year 1650. In 1672 he married a daughter of Rev. William Wickenden. She bore the somewhat singular name of "Plain." Mr. Wickenden, the father of Mrs. Wilkinson, was associate pastor with Rev. Chad Brown, of the First Baptist Church in Providence, and when Mr. Brown resigned his office, he was for several years sole pastor of the church. He died at a place called "Solitary Hill," near the south part of Olneyville, February 23, 1669. "Wickenden Street,"

on the east side of Providence, perpetuates his name. Immediately after his marriage, Samuel Wilkinson removed to what is now Smithfield, where he had taken up a farm. Here the hardy pioneer was performing the severe tasks of his daily life when King Philip's War broke out, and the Rhode Island colonists barely escaped annihilation. He sent his wife and child to the garrison-house in Providence for safety, while he performed his duty as a soldier. At the end of the war, which was brought to a close by the death of King Philip, he returned to his farm in Smithfield, where he lived the rest of his life. He died August 27, 1726. Of his children, the oldest, a son, bore the name of his father, Samuel. He was born September 18, 1674. His father gave him a farm in what is now Smithfield, then within the limits of Providence. His wife was Huldah Aldrich, by whom he had fifteen children. Besides carrying on his farm, he was a tanner and currier, and shoemaker. His life seems to have been a quiet, peaceful one, unmarked by any very stirring incidents. By religious profession he was a member of the Society of Friends. He died January 18, 1726-7. The second son of Samuel and Plain Wilkinson was John, who was born January 25, 1678. He went to Pennsylvania, where he took up his residence and died in 1751. The third son, William, was born in Providence August 1, 1680. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and became a preacher among them. When he came to man's estate, he went to Barbadoes on business, and thence sailed for England, where he married a Yorkshire lady, whose maiden name we have not been able to learn. He died in England, but exactly at what date is not known. The fourth son, Joseph, was one of the first settlers of the town of Scituate. He was born January 22, 1682, and married Martha Pray, a granddaughter of one of the oldest settlers of Scituate. He was a "man of affairs" in the town, representing it in the Legislature, acting as Town Treasurer, interesting himself in military matters, etc. He became a very extensive landowner, nearly a thousand acres coming into his possession during his lifetime. For the times in which he lived he was a rich man. His death occurred April 24, 1780. The oldest daughter of Samuel and Plain Wilkinson was Ruth; she married William Hopkins, who was a mechanic or day-laborer on her father's farm. They had a large family, some of whom ranked among the most distinguished citizens of Rhode Island. Their oldest son was William, who became a sea captain. His life was full of adventure. Another son was Stephen, the signer of the Declaration of Independence (see sketch). Commodore or Admiral Esek Hopkins was also a son (see sketch). The second daughter of Samuel and Plain was Susannah, born April 27, 1688; she married James Angell, by whom she had three sons and two daughters. The descendants of Samuel Wilkinson are among the most honored and respected inhabitants of the State, and have a record of which they may reasonably be proud.

**W**ILKINSON, JEREMIAH, son of John and Deborah (Whipple) Wilkinson, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, June 4, 1707. Early in life he went to Cumberland, where he took up lands.

About the year 1738 he married Elizabeth Amey Whipple, by whom he had a large family of children. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends. Among his children, the eighth in the order of birth was the celebrated Jemima Wilkinson, who was born in Cumberland, November 29, 1752. She was brought under the influence of the preaching of George Whitefield when she was eighteen years of age, and a most marked change in her life was the result. In 1775 she had a fever, and for a time was so greatly reduced in strength that her death was soon expected. Coming out of a sort of trance state, in which she had been lying for nearly a half hour, she claimed that she had died, and her mortal body had been reanimated by "the spirit and power" of Jesus Christ, while her own spirit was in heaven. Becoming now a public speaker, the fame of her eloquence and singular power soon spread in every direction. She preached in Providence and all the principal towns in the State, proclaiming everywhere to large assemblages the message which, she believed, it had been given to her to utter. Not merely the ignorant and the easily excited became her followers, but some of the most intelligent and thoughtful men and women of the State. Among these was Judge William Potter, of South Kingstown, who according to Updike, "for the more comfortable accommodations of herself and her adherents, built a large addition to his already spacious mansion. Her influence controlled his household servants and the income of his great estates. She made his home her headquarters for about six years." From an elaborate description of her personal appearance and style of address, we learn that "in her public addresses, she would rise up, and stand perfectly still for a minute or more, and then proceed with a slow and distinct enunciation. She spoke with great ease and increased fluency, her voice clear and harmonious, and manner persuasive and emphatic. When she rode on horseback her appearance was imposing. In her religious peregrinations Judge Potter usually rode beside Jemima, and then her followers, two by two, on horseback, constituted a solemn and impressive procession." Subsequently she settled in Yates County, N. Y., six miles from Penn Yan, where she built up a place which she called Jerusalem. She took the name of "Universal Friend." Her fame reached all over the country and across the ocean. It is said that visitors of rank and distinction from the South, from France and England, frequently enjoyed her hospitality. She died July 1, 1819. It was not many years before whatever of religious organization Jemima Wilkinson had built up fell into decay, and she is remembered in our day only as a religious monomaniac, who had wonderful success in duping large numbers of people by her fascinating gifts and the elo-

quence of her speech. Jeremiah, the brother of Jemima, born July 6, 1741, was another noted person in the family. He was a natural born mechanic. When quite young he engaged in making hand cards for carding wool, and for currying horses and cattle. He was the first person in America that "drew" wire. His greatest invention, which gave him a world-wide reputation, was that of cutting nails from cold iron. The first machines for doing this were, as might be supposed, of a very rude character, but they have been improved until they have reached a high state of perfection, and the business of cutting nails and tacks is one of the most extensive and lucrative in the country. Mr. Wilkinson died January 29, 1831. His father, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, died not far from 1777.

**W**ILKINSON, OZIEL, son of John and Ruth (Angell) Wilkinson, was born January 30, 1744, in Smithfield. His early educational advantages were quite limited, so far as schools were concerned. When he was twenty-two years of age he married Lydia Smith, of Smithfield. By trade he was a blacksmith, and possessed the inventive genius which characterized so many of his relations. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War he moved to the "Falls of Pawtucket," to avail himself of the admirable water-power which was of such assistance to him in his business. Here great prosperity attended him. He became a leading man in the town, and stood foremost among the manufacturers of the country. Samuel Slater married into his family. His own sons and sons-in-law were distinguished for their enterprise, and the great energy which they brought to the development of that especial department of business in which they engaged,—the manufacture of cotton goods. Mr. Wilkinson started his anchor shops in 1784 or 1785, and furnished many anchors for ships built in different places. He carried on also the manufacture of nails and screws, and farming utensils, as shovels, spades, etc. A few years later he built a rolling and slitting mill, bought out a flouring mill, and buying his grain in Albany, and shipping it to Pawtucket, he ground it into flour. The first cotton-mill built at Pawtucket was erected in 1793 by Almy, Brown (Moses) & Slater. It had seventy-two spindles, and was set in motion July 12, of that year. (See sketch of Samuel Slater.) In 1799 the second cotton-mill was erected in Pawtucket on the Massachusetts side of the river. It was built of wood, and next to the river was four stories high, and was known as the "White Mill." It was destroyed by fire in 1823. There was no plan which tended to promote the welfare of the community in which Mr. Wilkinson did not take an interest. We are told that "in 1804, when it was proposed to construct the 'Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike,' he had charge of *thirteen* miles



of said road, and furnished spades, shovels, and picks from his establishment in Pawtucket for the laborers. He was not above his business, and though he had become wealthy, he was not purseproud, and could carry his own nails to Boston, and sell them in quantities to suit purchasers, at *sixteen cents per pound.*" Nor were his manufacturing operations carried on in Rhode Island only. He purchased, in connection with his sons-in-law, a water-power in Connecticut on the Quinnebaug River, and the town of Pomfret owes much of its prosperity to his enterprise. A life of seventy-one years, full of activity, and attended with great success, terminated at Pawtucket, October 22, 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson were the parents of ten children. The first, Lucy, married Timothy Greene, of Potowam, Warwick, who became a partner with his father-in-law and his brother-in-law, Samuel Slater. They had a family of eight children, among whom was Sarah, wife of William Harris, whose daughter, Eliza Green, became the wife of Rev. Dr. Henry Waterman, rector of St. Stephen's Church in Providence; Samuel, who married Sarah Harris, daughter of Stephen Harris, and had two sons, Paul and Captain Charles Harris; Daniel, William, Mary, Paul, Eliza, who married Benjamin C. Harris, and had a family of eleven children, and Anna W., who married Edward Walcott, and moved to the South. The next two children of Oziel were twins, Abraham and Isaac. They carried on an extensive iron business in Pawtucket, Providence, and Fall River. They had also large cotton-mills in Pawtucket, Valley Falls, and Albion. Abraham was frequently honored by his fellow-citizens by being elected to positions of trust, the duties of which he faithfully discharged. Isaac was a prominent and liberal supporter of the First Baptist Church in Pawtucket. The fourth child of Oziel was David, born January 5, 1771, who married Martha Sayles, by whom he had four children. She was a direct descendant from Mary, oldest daughter of Roger Williams. David holds a high rank in the Wilkinson family. He early developed a remarkable mechanical genius. We are told that "at the age of six he was made to help in the business of heading nails, by being set astride of a log, and with his foot in a stirrup, he would work the press which had been constructed by his father for this purpose. He was early initiated into all the mysteries of the blacksmith's trade, and when his father moved to Pawtucket Falls, when he was not far from thirteen years of age, he was quite an expert in wielding the sledge." He was the inventor, when but a young man, of what is known as the "sliding lathe," for turning iron and brass. Then he invented the "slide or gauge lathe," and after a good deal of opposition and discouragement succeeded in getting a patent for it. For several years he reaped little or no pecuniary benefit from his patent, which in twelve years ran out, and he neglected to renew it. In consideration of the great utility of his invention, especially in the arsenals and armories of the United States, Congress voted him, in 1848, the sum of \$10,000. It is

claimed, moreover, for David Wilkinson, that he was the first person in this country to make use of steam for propelling boats, anticipating the experiment of Robert Fulton on the Hudson River about sixteen years. The boat used by Wilkinson was one belonging to one of the large India ships of John Brown, and was about twelve tons burden. A mechanic by the name of Ormsbee prepared the boiler, and Wilkinson built the engine. The work of getting the boat into running order was done at a place about three miles and a half from Providence, called "Winsor's Cove," a quiet spot, where the parties interested would not be liable to be molested by the over-curious. The story goes that Wilkinson succeeded in getting his machinery in operation, and on a pleasant evening in autumn he left Winsor's Cove in the first boat propelled by steam that ever floated on the waters of the Narragansett Bay and Providence River, and arrived in safety at the lower wharf. The next day they left, in the boat, for Pawtucket, to show the friends in that village the success that had attended the enterprise. At Pawtucket the boat remained a day or two, and then returned to Providence. For some reason unknown to us no practical benefit accrued to Mr. Wilkinson from his invention. In 1829 he moved to Cohoes Falls, in New York, where he engaged in manufacturing business, and subsequently, when manufacturing was no longer profitable, was occupied in various enterprises where his mechanical skill was brought into requisition. He died at Caledonia Springs, Canada West, February 3, 1852, and his remains were brought to Pawtucket and placed in the family vault. Pawtucket owes to David Wilkinson a great debt of gratitude. His monument may be found in the thrift and prosperity of that thriving town. He was interested in religious and benevolent organizations; was one of the principal founders of St. Paul's Church, and contributed liberally to its support. He was also a prominent Mason, and one of the founders of Union Lodge. The fifth child of Oziel was his daughter Marcy, who married William Wilkinson, of Providence, a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1783, for many years Principal of the University Grammar School; appointed, in 1792, by Washington, Postmaster of Providence; for a number of years publisher and bookseller in Providence; Representative, for several terms, to the General Assembly; for some time treasurer of the Providence Mutual Insurance Company, and a director until his death. His first wife was Chloe Learned, of Thompson, Conn., by whom he had six children; and his second Marcy Wilkinson, by whom he had eight children. He retained his faculties until his death, at the age of ninety-two years. Hannah, the sixth child of Oziel, became the wife of Samuel Slater, October 2, 1791. (See sketch of Samuel Slater.) The seventh child was Daniel, who married Nancy Tabor, of Tiverton. He was concerned in the Pomfret factories, as a member of the firm. The eighth child was George, who died young. The ninth was Smith, who married Elizabeth Howe, of Killingly,



Conn. He was a successful manufacturer in Putnam, Conn. The tenth was Lydia, who in 1809 married Hezekiah Howe. He became an extensive manufacturer in Cohoes, N. Y.

**W**ILKINSON, MAJOR JEPHTHA AVERY, son of Jephtha and Lucy (Smith) Wilkinson, was born in Cumberland, April 23, 1791. His father was one of the "Minute Men" of Boston in the Revolution. His mother, who was a woman of remarkable energy of character, reached nearly her one hundredth year, retaining her faculties in a remarkable degree to the last. The subject of this sketch took part in the war of 1812, being in active service for about three years. Before the war ended he was promoted to the rank of Major. At the close of the war he was offered a colonelcy in one of the South American armies; and during the Rebellion, while sojourning in England, he was frequently urged by General Scott, his old brother in arms, to accept a command in the Union Army. Not long after his military service was ended he returned to Rhode Island, and with the inventive genius which seems to have been a special gift of the Wilkinson family, he constructed a machine to manufacture weavers' reeds for the power-looms which had recently been introduced into the cotton factories set up by Mr. Slater. He built an establishment in Providence, which he placed in charge of his brother Arnold while he should be absent in England to bring to the notice of the manufacturers there his new machine. He met with such encouragement that he put up a building in Manchester in which to construct his machine. He encountered, however, the most bitter opposition from the hand reed-makers, who urged that his success would be the ruin of hundreds and thousands of poor people, who would be thrown out of employment. At length their hatred reached its climax on Sunday while he was at church. His buildings were destroyed by fire; and Mr. Wilkinson, having leased his right to make his machines for England to parties in Manchester, went to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, where he sold his patent right to the government for nearly \$18,000. Soon after he erected an establishment in Paris. While there he formed the acquaintance of Miss Sarah H. Gibson, the daughter of a wealthy barrister of London, whom he subsequently married. On returning to Providence, he found that his establishment had proved a failure. In after years, as is well known, the reed machine proved a great success, but the inventor of it reaped but little pecuniary benefit from it. Another of his inventions, which in other hands has been the means of enriching so many persons, was what is now known as "Colt's Revolver." Mr. Wilkinson, when in Paris, made the first drawings of this repeating revolver. Colt saw these drawings at the office or residence of an officer of the French government, and secured for himself a patent for the

article. Another of his inventions was the "Rotary Cylindrical Printing Press." As far back as the year 1818 he made his drawings of the new press. Being occupied, however, for many years with the introduction of his reed machine, he paid but little attention to the press invention until 1839. On the 26th of April of that year he set up the first type in regular form placed upon a cylinder, and his printing was a success. A few days after, Rev. Dr. Wayland gave him a letter of introduction to his brother-in-law, Colonel Stone, editor of the New York *Daily Advertiser*, who introduced him to the Harpers, and they recommended him to see Messrs. R. M. Hoe & Co. Mr. Hoe was so far satisfied with the great value of the invention of Mr. Wilkinson, that he proposed at once the erection of an establishment for its manufacture. Mr. Wilkinson was not quite satisfied with some of the details of the proposition made to him by Mr. Hoe, and declined to proceed. He returned to Providence, and, encouraged by some gentlemen of his acquaintance, among whom were Messrs. Brown and Ives, to construct a double cylinder press, he entered upon the work in the summer of 1839, and on the 15th of February, 1840, the new machine was put in operation, and was a complete success. The legislature of Rhode Island granted an act of incorporation to the "Wilkinson Printing Press Company," February 4, 1841. A few weeks after this, one of the machines, with its newly invented apparatus for folding and cutting, was put in motion in the office of the New York *Sun*. It might reasonably be supposed that the inventor of the "Rotary Printing Press" was in a fair way to reap the reward of his toil and patience. But in manifold ways, which we cannot stop to specify, he was thwarted, and others reaped where he had sown. It is claimed by the friends of Wilkinson that the celebrated "Hoe's Lightning Press" is substantially Wilkinson's press. In 1862 Mr. Wilkinson went to Europe. His object in going was to renew his French patent upon the Rotary Printing Press, and try the experiment of bringing the machine to perfection and introducing it into the market. He was opposed there, as he had been in this country, by the manufacturers of other machines. After working several years in perfecting a press and making ready for an exhibition, a fire swept the whole concern out of existence, being, without the slightest doubt, the work of incendiaries and parties interested in the manufacture of other printing presses. A large part of his time was spent in England in dividing and settling estates left by his wife's father, Mr. Gibson, who died while his son-in-law was there, and was made chief executor to his will. He returned to this country in 1870, and during most of the remainder of his life lived on his farm at South Haven, Suffolk County, Long Island, an estate he purchased in 1846. He died December 31, 1873, at 73 Hamilton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. There are now (1880) living five members of his family: Ellen H., the eldest of the children, Jephtha A., Mary C., Mrs. Emma M. Turner, and Albert.





*B. Sears.*



**SEARS, BARNAS, D.D., LL.D.**, the fifth President of Brown University, was born in Sandisfield, Mass., November 19, 1802. His paternal ancestor, Richard Sears, came from England, where, in the time of Elizabeth, the name was found in the highest ranks, and landed at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, Mass., in 1630. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, when a boy, went from Harwich, Mass., first to Chatham Corners, Mass., his brother Elkanah accompanying him. The latter remained in Chatham Corners, while the former went on through the woods to Sandisfield, where he settled. Barnas Sears was the son of Paul, Jr., and Rachel (Granger) Sears. He spent the early days of his life on his father's farm, where he was accustomed to do all kinds of work. The family was a large one, seven sons and three daughters, and as he was very strong and enterprising he felt anxious, as far as possible, to relieve his parents in bringing up so many children. Accordingly, at the age of fifteen he became his own master, and worked at laying stone wall in the summers, hiring a man with his team to assist him, and in the winters teaching school, beginning at the age of sixteen. A senior in college helped him in his studies, and encouraged him to carry out his wish to obtain an education. He pursued his preparatory studies under the tuition of "Parson Cooley," of East Granville, Mass., who was the teacher of many young men whom he fitted for Yale College, and was also, for some time, under the care of Jesse, afterward Rev. Dr. Jesse Hartwell, who had charge of the grammar school connected with Brown University. Having a fever just before he was to enter college, he did not commence his collegiate studies until the second term of the freshman year. During his college course he taught school every winter. His rank in his class was a high one. His early aim was to strive for the first part, but subsequently he prepared a broader scholarship, without "cramming," and therefore devoted himself to a wider range of study than that which was prescribed in the ordinary curriculum. His part, at graduation in the class of 1825, was an English oration, the subject of which was "The Influence of Association upon the Intellectual Character." He commenced to preach in his sophomore year, and, as he says, his preaching "was remarkable both for success and failures." Many years after one of his worst failures, which mortified him exceedingly, he learned, when calling on a family three hundred miles away from his old home, that one of their number was converted under that sermon. He found warm friends and advisers at this period of his life in Rev. Messrs. Gano, Benedict, and Jackson. The former recommended him to Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of Boston, as a suitable person to become his colleague. Feeling, however, the need of a better preparation for the ministry, he went to the Newton Theological Seminary, immediately after he graduated, in the fall of 1825, where he remained two years, leaving in 1827 on account of a difficulty with his lungs. For a short time he was settled as pastor of the

First Baptist Church at Hartford, Conn. In 1829 he was elected Professor of Ancient Languages in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, New York. For nearly three years he acted as pastor of the Baptist Church in that village. The winter of 1830 he spent in study at the Andover Theological Institution. September 13, 1833, he sailed for Germany, and remained abroad two years and three months, studying in Halle, under Gesenius and Tholuck, at Leipsic, under G. Herman and Winer, and at Berlin, under Neander and Hengstenberg. The instructors from whom he derived the most benefit were Tholuck and Neander. On his return to his home, in 1835, he resumed his position at Hamilton, where he remained six months, and then accepted an appointment as Professor at the Newton Theological Institution, commencing his work there in the spring of 1836, and from 1839 to 1848 was the President of the Seminary. On the death, in 1838, of Professor James D. Knowles, he became the editor of the *Christian Review*, and held that position for several years. He was also appointed, while residing at Newton, by Governor Briggs a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education. In 1848, upon the resignation of Horace Mann, he was appointed Secretary of the Board, and continued in that office until, on the resignation of President Wayland, in 1855, he was chosen President of Brown University, which position he held until 1867, when he was elected General Agent of the Peabody Education Fund, which office he held up to the time of his death. The original gift by George Peabody to the United States Government for the cause of popular education at the South was \$2,100,000, which was subsequently increased to \$3,500,000. As originally invested, the income was \$120,000. Now, by the change of interest, it brings only \$83,000. The amount of good accomplished by the aid granted to the public schools at the South, through the agency superintended by Dr. Sears, it is not easy to compute.

Dr. Sears was married February 16, 1830, to Elizabeth Griggs, daughter of Deacon Elijah Cory, of Brookline, Mass. Their children are, William B., Edward H., Elizabeth C.,—now Mrs. J. H. Fultz, of Staunton, Va.,—Robert Davis, and Edmund Dwight. The two oldest sons were captains in the army in the civil war. Edward H. was transferred to the navy, where he was acting paymaster. He was in the Chinese seas three years, after the war, and was in the marine fight with the Chinese. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Dr. Sears by Harvard College in 1841, and that of Doctor of Laws by Yale College in 1862. Among the published writings of Dr. Sears, besides what he contributed to the *Christian Review*, are numerous articles written for the *Bibliotheca Sacra*. With Professors Edwards and Felton he was associated in the compilation of *Classical Studies*, 1843. He published *The Ciceroniana*, 1849; *Life of Luther*, 1850; edited *Nöhdén's German Grammar*, 1842; *Select Writings of Luther*, 1846; an edition of *Roget's Thesaurus*, 1854. He has

also published many reports, addresses, etc. During his administration as President of Brown University the chemical laboratory was built, a large number of scholarships for indigent students obtained, the "Bowen estate," at the corner of George and Prospect streets, purchased and included within the college campus, a debt of \$25,000 extinguished, and large additions made to the college funds. Dr. Sears resided in Staunton, Va., from about the date of his appointment as General Agent of the Peabody Fund, in 1867, to the time of his death, which occurred July 6, 1880, at Saratoga, where he had gone to attend a meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, and before which he was to read a paper on "Educational Progress in the United States during the last Fifty Years." His funeral took place at Brookline, Mass., Friday afternoon, July 9, the services being held in the Baptist Church. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Hovey, President of the Newton Theological Institution, Hon. George S. Boutwell, of the Massachusetts Board of Education, Professor J. L. Lincoln, of Brown University, and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, representing the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, who paid most appropriate tributes to the character and labors of the deceased.

**B**ERNON, GABRIEL, a distinguished French refugee, was born at Rochelle, France, April 6, 1644. He belonged to an ancient and highly respectable family, and was a man of large property. The tradition is that he was at one time hereditary registrar of Rochelle. He was imprisoned two years on account of his religious opinions. Not long after his release, the Edict of Nantes was revoked, and knowing himself to be obnoxious to the government, he fled to Holland, and subsequently found his way to London. While there he was induced, through the persuasions of interested parties, to ship himself, his family and servants, with some other families, and paid passage for above forty persons for America, and landed in Boston in 1688. His residence for ten years was in Boston. In fulfilment of promises made to him before leaving London, there was a grant first made to him of 750 acres of land at New Oxford, in Massachusetts, and subsequently 1750 more acres were added, making in all 2500 acres. In the settlement at New Oxford, whither quite a number of the Huguenots who had come over with him established themselves, Mr. Bernon took a great interest. He removed to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1697. About this time he left the French Reformed Church and became an Episcopalian. His name appears first on a petition which was sent by sixteen members of the Church of England to the Earl of Bellamont, Governor of the American Colonies, asking for aid in their

attempt to support Episcopal worship in Newport. The petition was granted. A minister was sent to them, and a house of worship erected in 1702, which, proving to be too small, the present venerable Trinity Church, within the churchyard of which repose the remains of so many eminent citizens of that early period, was built in 1726. Precisely how long Mr. Bernon remained in Newport is not known. He resided in Narragansett some years, and then removed to Providence, where he interested himself very much in the founding of the third Episcopal Church in Rhode Island, now St. John's, which place of worship was built in 1722. He died in Providence, February 1, 1736. Mr. Bernon was twice married. His first wife was Esther Le Roy, daughter of François Le Roy, of Rochelle, by whom he had ten children, eight of whom came to this country with him. She died in Newport, June 14, 1710. Of the eight children referred to, Jane married, October 11, 1722, Colonel William Coddington, of Newport. Esther married Adam Howell, or Powell, May 30, 1713. Samuel Seabury, the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, was the grandson of Esther Bernon, her daughter Elizabeth being the wife of Rev. Samuel Seabury, the father of the bishop. Marie, another daughter of Mr. Bernon, married Gabriel Tourtellot, a well-known Rhode Island name. Another daughter, Sarah, was the wife of Benjamin Whipple, another noted Rhode Island name. The eldest son, Gabriel, was drowned by a shipwreck in early manhood. Mr. Bernon's second wife, whom he married in 1712, was Mary Harris, daughter of Thomas Harris, second, and grandniece of Roger Williams's companion, William Harris. By this wife he had four children. The eldest, Gabriel, died young. The eldest daughter, Susanne, married Joseph, son of William Crawford, August 23, 1734. The next daughter, Mary, was the wife of Gideon Crawford, and their daughter Sarah was the first wife of Captain Zachariah Allen. The last daughter, Eve, died unmarried. The house in which Mr. Bernon lived when he resided in Providence was directly opposite what was known as King's, now St. John's Church, and next north of the house occupied afterwards by his great-grandson, Governor Philip Allen. A bronze tablet was erected to the memory of Mr. Bernon in St. John's Church. Judge Elisha Potter says of him that "he was a gentleman by birth and estate, and in leaving his native land the greater part of his estate was necessarily left behind him. He was a courteous, honest, kindly gentleman, behaving himself as a zealous professor of the Protestant religion, and dying in the faith and hope of a Redeemer, and with the inward assurance of salvation; leaving a good name among all his acquaintances, and, by his upright life, giving evidence of the power of Christianity in sustaining him through his great sufferings in leaving his country and a great estate, that he might worship God according to his conscience." He adds that "the family of Bernon is registered in the *Historical and Genealogical*



*Dictionary of the Families of Ancient Poitou*, and it is stated there that the name has been known and celebrated since the earliest ages of the French monarchy."

**BULL, GOVERNOR HENRY**, was born in South Wales in 1610, and came to this country in the *James*, Captain Graves, arriving in Boston June 4, 1635. He first took up his residence in Roxbury, and was made a freeman in May, 1637. Subsequently he removed to Boston, where he became involved in the Mrs. Hutchinson affair, and was among the large number of citizens, adherents of this lady, who were disarmed by the government, which did not consider itself safe so long as her followers were in possession of weapons of warfare. Drake, in his *History of Boston*, says that "this disarming operation was a very serious affair, and much blood has flowed from far less causes. The peaceable manner in which it was submitted to ought to have convinced the rulers of the sincerity of the motives of those to whom the indignity was offered." Governor Arnold refers to it as "a most remarkable act, unparalleled in the subsequent history of the American States. Seventy-five names are enumerated as the objects of this astonishing order, which, naturally enough, as the finale of so much tyranny, aroused a strong feeling of indignation." The persecuted party, among whom was Henry Bull, then in the freshness of his early manhood, had for some time been considering the question of escaping from the tyrannical grasp of the "Lord's Brethren." Under the leadership of John Clarke and William Coddington, their first plan was to find a home for themselves on Long Island, or near Delawaré Bay, and they had actually set sail from Boston to carry this plan into execution. While, however, their vessel was doubling Cape Cod, they went by land to Providence. Narragansett Bay, which seemed the destined refuge for outcasts of every faith, attracted the wanderers by its fertile shores and genial climate. They were recommended by Roger Williams, in whom, as may readily be supposed, they found a sympathizing friend, to settle at Sowams, afterwards called Phebe's Neck, in Barrington, on the mainland, or on the island of Aquidneck, now Rhode Island. So much interest did he take in the matter that he accompanied the exploring party, of which, probably, Henry Bull was one, to Plymouth to inquire about Sowams. As it was found to be claimed within the Plymouth patent, it was decided that the exiles should proceed to Aquidneck. A deed of the island was obtained from Canonicus and Miantonomi, and a settlement commenced, which was called Pocasset, at the cove on the northeast part of the island, in the town of

Portsmouth. In the "Civil Compact" formed at Providence by the Aquidneck settlers, and signed by nineteen persons, the name of Henry Bull appears as the eighteenth. Five days after the signing of this compact the General Court of Massachusetts passed an act formally banishing William Coddington, with nine others, among whom was the subject of this sketch, with their families, from the Bay State. The little colony, now safe from persecution, rapidly thrived and grew. We find that in June, 1638, the matter of a military organization was discussed in meetings held by the citizens, and at the third of these meetings officers for the trainbands were chosen, Randal Holden and Henry Bull being elected corporals. A few months after he was chosen sergeant, "to execute orders of the Court, to serve warrants, and to keep the prison, with similar power to demand aid from any persons in the discharge of his office." We find his name among the seven "elders" who, under date of April 28, 1639, agreed "to propagate a Plantation in the midst of the island, or elsewhere, etc." The "Plantation" referred to was Newport, whither the colony proceeded, taking with them the records of the Aquidneck settlement down to this date. Henceforth Henry Bull is identified with the fortunes of the colony at Newport. Without dwelling particularly upon the events of his life for a number of years, it may suffice to say that Governor Coddington having declined his re-election in 1685 as chief magistrate, Henry Bull was chosen to fill the office. It was about this time that Edward Randolph was plotting in England against the liberties of the colonies, and urged the revoking of the charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was sent to New England in the summer of 1685 to carry into execution his plans. Fortunately for Governor Bull, his term of office expired at the expiration of the year 1685-86, and he escaped the annoyances which fell to the lot of his successor. The appointment of Sir Edmund Andros as Governor General of the New England Colonies, and the arbitrary measures to which he resorted, are familiar to readers of American history. Rhode Island did not escape the tyranny of Andros. Party politics ran high in 1689, Royalists and Republicans dividing the colony. There had for some time been a confused state of things. For nearly four years the Assembly had held no session. At length, February 26, 1689-90, it convened. Governor Walter Clarke, who was absent, was sent for, came, but declined to act, and resigned his office. Christopher Almy was chosen to take his place. He also declined. It was then, as Bancroft tells us, that "all eyes turned to one of the old Antinomian exiles, the more than octogenarian, Henry Bull," and he was elected. He served one year, and then, on account of his great age, refused a re-election. His death took place in 1694. Governor Bull was twice married, his first wife, Elizabeth, was the mother of several children. His second wife was the widow of Governor N. Easton.



**F**IELD FAMILY. Among the early settlers of Providence, we find the name of William Field, spelled variously Ffeld, Ffeild, and Ffield. He is said to have migrated to this country in 1632, and to have removed to Providence from Dorchester, Mass., in 1636, the year that Roger Williams commenced his settlement in Rhode Island. His name appears in the list of the fifty-four owners of "home lots," *i. e.*, the territory bounded on the west by what is now North and South Main Streets, and Hope Street on the east. We find also that he was "Assistant" from Providence to "the General Assembly for election" at Newport in 1650, and for several subsequent years. In the oldest "rate-bill" extant, we observe that he was assessed £3 6s. 8d., this amount being exceeded only by that which was paid by Benedict Arnold, *viz.*, £5. That he occupied a prominent and honorable position among the citizens of the colony is evident from the circumstance that he filled positions in civil life of the most responsible character. He was one of the Commissioners appointed at a town meeting, held November 16, 1663, to be sent to Newport on the 24th of the same month, "to solemnize the receipt of the charter, according to advice of the colony's agent to the Council." The convocation was held at the time designated, "a very great assembly of the people." The box in which had been placed the Charter was exhibited in sight of the Assembly, and "it was then resolved," as the record tells us, "that the box in which the King's gracious letters were inclosed be opened, and the letters, with the broad seal thereto affixed, be taken forth and read by Captain George Baxter, in the audience and view of all the people, which was accordingly done, and the said letters, with his Majesty's royal stamp, and the broad seal, with much befitting gravity, held up on high, and presented to the perfect view of the people, and so returned into the box, and locked up by the Governor in order to the safe keeping." So far as we can learn, this was the last post of honor which was filled by William Field, who died not far from the date of the meeting referred to. Leaving no children, his nephew, Thomas, was heir to his estate. He died in Providence, August 10, 1717, having had three children, Thomas, William, and Elizabeth. He was among the few citizens "that stayed and went not away," and who suffered from the attack which the Indians made on the town, March 30, 1676. It was before his house, "under a tree by the water-side," that the annual town meeting was held in June of this year. Judge Staples says that "the tree referred to was probably the old sycamore which formerly stood on the east side of South Main Street nearly opposite Crawford Street. It was cut down by the sidewalk commissioners about 1822." The house of Thomas Field stood where the Providence Institution for Savings now stands, not far from the site on which has lately been erected the elegant Armory Building of the First Light Infantry. The eldest son of Thomas bore his father's name, and died some time

in the year 1752. The second son, William, died November 5, 1789, and the daughter, Elizabeth, married John Yeats, Jr. The family now begins to ramify in so many directions that we have not sufficient space to trace minutely its different branches. We mention some of the more prominent representatives of the name. The landed possessions of the first William Field were very large, extending into Cranston, Warwick, Johnston, Scituate, Gloucester, and Smithfield. Eight hundred acres of land adjacent to Field's Point, a well-known locality near Providence, was included in his possessions, and it was the homestead of later generations. Deacon John Field, a descendant of John, brother of William, is spoken of as having been "one of the most noted men of his time for his enterprise, piety, and benevolence." Captain William Field, of Field's Point, had several sons who were noted men in their day. "No young men in the State were more 'looked up to' than Abner and Nehemiah Field." Before they were twenty-one they held commissions in the Continental Army, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. Hon. George Field, of Cranston, the youngest son of Captain Williams, held a high social position, and was noted for his moral and social qualities. He was well known as one who honored positions of trust and distinction which he was called to fill. He bore the title of "George Field, the Cato of the Senate." Charles Field, from whom the street on the east side of Providence bearing that name was called, was born in Providence about 1713, and died April 28, 1749. Abigail Field, great-granddaughter of Thomas, already referred to, married, October 7, 1743, Benjamin Gorham, a descendant of Captain John Gorham, of Gorhamburg, England, and Desire Howland, who came to America in the Mayflower. Jeremiah, grandson of Thomas, married Lydia Colwell, great-granddaughter of Roger Williams. The genealogy of the Field Family gives the names of 362 persons, descendants of Thomas, nephew and heir of the first William Field. They are scattered through different sections of the country. The branch of the family which represents the Fields of Field's Point sprang from Jeremiah and Abigail (Waterman) Field, Jeremiah being the grandson of the original Thomas. The "Field Genealogy" gives the names of 109 descendants in this branch of the family. Very numerous, also, have been the descendants of John Field, without doubt the brother of the original William. It is known that he was living in Providence in 1637. The names of 205 descendants in this line may be found in the *Genealogy of the Field Family*. A few only of these names can be mentioned. Deacon John Field, the fifth of the name in direct descent, lived in Providence. He was born in 1727, and married Lydia Warren, sister of General Joseph Warren, of Bunker Hill memory. They had four sons and three daughters. That part of Providence now covering Pine, Friendship, Clifford, and Bassett streets, with included territory, was once a part of the farm of John Field. This

farm extended far beyond the old burial-ground on the "West Side" of Providence. He sold a portion out of this southwesterly part of the farm to different societies for one hundred Spanish milled dollars each, about ninety years ago. Of the many descendants of the seven children of John and Lydia (Warren) Field, a large number are prominently engaged in business at home and abroad. To his three daughters, Lydia, Abigail, and Zerviah, he gave eight acres of land in what is now a thickly settled portion of Providence. The daughter of Lydia, who married Joseph Bowler, became the wife of Joseph Fry, of Albany, N. Y. The second daughter, Abigail, married Daniel Proud. The youngest daughter, Zerviah, married Bennett Wheeler, the publisher of *The United States Chronicle* from 1784 to 1804. The fourth son of Bennett and Zerviah (Field) Wheeler, Bennett H., was a person of considerable distinction in his native town. He was accomplished both as an editor and a printer. The third son of Deacon John Field, Daniel, adopted his nephew and namesake, Daniel, son of his brother Lemuel, and at his decease left him a valuable property. This nephew became a prominent and influential citizen, and died possessed of a large estate. The Field Genealogy contains the names of 94 of the descendants of James Field, son of John, 4th, of Providence, and great-great-grandson of the first John Field. Another line, representing 171 persons, has been traced, that of Zachariah, the second son of the original John. In this branch are found many well-known Providence names. Still another branch of the family has been traced, of which 81 names are recorded, that of Joseph, son of Zachariah. Mrs. Harriet A. Brownell, author of the Genealogy of the Field Family, states that there are several families in Providence that are not descendants from the first settlers of that name; that the family of Rev. Samuel W. Field are descendants of Darby Field, the first white man that ascended the White Mountains, and who settled in New Hampshire; and that Mr. Silas M. Field, son of Robert Field, who resided in Carmel, Maine, told her that he was informed by the late Daniel Field, of Providence,—of two generations back,—that a brother of the first John Field settled in Maine, and doubtless was his progenitor.

**S**ANDS, JAMES, born in 1622, at Reading, in the County of Berks, England, was one of the early settlers of Portsmouth, R. I., where he was a freeman in 1655. He left Rhode Island with the famous Ann Hutchinson, and assisted in erecting for her a dwelling in the wild at East Chester, New York. Abandoning from necessity the Indian country that proved so calamitous to Mrs. Hutchinson, he returned to Rhode Island, and then removed for a short time to Taunton, Mass., but in 1663, with his wife Sarah, removed to Block Island. Being one of the first to per-

manently settle on this island, and at a time when the aborigines were numerous and much excited, he erected a large stone edifice, which was widely known as the garrison-house, an important structure in its day. It stood near the mill-pond, not far from the harbor. When the French captured the island the third time, Mr. Sands and his family fled from the garrison-house and secreted themselves in the woods. His wife, in addition to her home duties, was the doctress of the island, being skilled both in surgery and medicine. Mr. Sands, being in harmony with the principles of Rhode Island, was active in connecting the island with the colony, and in the incorporation of the township of New Shoreham, in 1672. During King Philip's War, Mr. Sands's garrison-house was a refuge for the endangered families of the island, and Mr. Sands was really the guardian of the territory. He represented Block Island in the General Assembly of the colony in the years 1678, 1680, and 1690. Manifestly he was a man of unusual endowments of mind, energy of purpose, and purity of character, fitted to be the leader of a community in the days of trial. He had five sons and three daughters. John, James, Samuel, and Job removed to Cowneck, on Long Island; Edward remained on Block Island and married Mary Williams, daughter of John Williams, February 12, 1685; the eldest daughter was drowned in a pond near her father's house; the younger, Mercy, was married to Joshua Raymond, of New London. Mr. Sands died on the island March 13, 1695, and left his homestead to his son Edward. His widow, Sarah, in her will, proved July 6, 1702, made special provision that no child born under her protection and care should be made a slave, and so provided for the bringing up and emancipation of several negro children, a fact which, observes Hon. William P. Sheffield, a son and historian of the island, "entitles her to be ranked among the earliest abolitionists." The members of the Sands family have occupied prominent and honorable positions in the society and life of New Shoreham. Colonel Ray Sands and Captain Edward Sands were officers in the Revolutionary army.

**E**ASTON, GOVERNOR JOHN, son of Nicholas Easton, was born in 1617, in Wales, and came to this country with his father in 1634, and shared with him in his fortunes from the time of his arrival to that of his settlement in Newport. That he was well educated for the times in which he lived appears from the fact that he was chosen Attorney-General of the united governments of Portsmouth and Newport from May 17, 1653, to September 12, 1654, also from May 20, 1656, to May 19, 1657, and from May 22, 1660, to May 22, 1663. Under the royal charter he held the same office from May 4, 1664, to May 4, 1670, and for the years 1672, '73, '74. He was Deputy Governor from May, 1674, to April, 1676.



In 1690, Governor Henry Bull declining a re-election on account of the infirmities of age, Mr. Easton was chosen his successor. It was an important period in the history of Rhode Island. At the time when he entered upon the duties of his office "the first grand period of Rhode Island history," says Governor Arnold, "the formation period, was ended. The era of domestic strife and outward conflict for existence, of change and interruption, of doubt and gloom, anxiety and distress had almost passed. The problem of self-government was solved, and a new era of independent action commenced." Governor Easton was in office five years,—1690–95,—and well and faithfully did he discharge the duties assigned to him, all his services, as those of the deputy governor and assistants, being performed gratuitously, only they were excepted from paying any colony tax. One memorable event took place during his administration,—the attack of Captain Thomas Paine on five French sail near Block Island in July, 1690, in which the French were beaten. "The brilliant exploit of Paine at once inspired the people of this colony with a naval spirit. It was the first victory of Rhode Island in the open ocean, and the worthy harbinger of many daring deeds." Governor Easton lived some ten years after his term of service had expired, and died December 12, 1705. One important production of his pen has within a few years been republished, his "Narrative of King Philip's War," Albany, 1858.

**CARR, GOVERNOR CALEB**, was born in 1623, and was among the early settlers of Rhode Island. He was a Friend by religious profession. As an evidence of the confidence which his fellow-citizens reposed in his integrity, we find that he was chosen Treasurer of the colony, and held the office from May 21, 1661, to May 22, 1662. We find also his name associated with the names of three other persons who were sent by the Council at Newport to Wickford to sit in judgment on certain matters in dispute between Connecticut and Rhode Island. In a list of persons who secured the services of certain Indians who were taken captive in King Philip's War we notice the name of Caleb Carr. The terms on which these captive Indians were disposed of were, "all under five years to serve till thirty; above five and under ten, till twenty-eight; above ten to fifteen, till twenty-seven; above fifteen to twenty, till twenty-six; from twenty to thirty shall serve eight years; all above thirty, seven years." Mr. Carr took one of these Indians,—what was his age is not stated,—for which he paid to the town of Providence twelve bushels of Indian corn. In 1678 he was chosen Third Assistant under Governor John Cranston, and in May, 1695, he was elected Governor to succeed Governor John Easton, who had been in office for the five preceding years. Up to this period for most of the time

public service had been rendered gratuitously by civil officers. It was now enacted that the Governor should have ten pounds a year, the Deputy Governor six pounds, and the Assistants four pounds each. Governor Carr did not live long enough to reap much reward for the discharge of his duties as chief magistrate. He died in Newport, December 17, 1695, being the fourth governor who died while in office. He was buried in a small family burying-ground on the north side of Mill Street, between Thames and Spring streets, Newport.

**CASWELL, ALEXIS, D.D., LL.D.**, the sixth President of Brown University, was a twin son of Samuel and Polly (Seaver) Caswell. He was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, January 29, 1799. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of his native place, the name of Thomas Caswell being found in the list of the householders and proprietors, most if not all of whom came from Somersetshire, England. His early childhood was spent on the farm of his father. Anxious to obtain an education he entered the Academy of Taunton, and, having passed through the necessary preparatory training, entered Brown University, and was graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1822. While in college he became a decided Christian, and in July, 1820, connected himself with the First Baptist Church in Providence, from which he never severed his relations, and his interest in everything that concerned its prosperity remained unabated till the close of his life. On leaving college he entered upon the duties of tutor in what is now known as Columbian University in Washington, D. C., then in its infancy and under the charge of Rev. Dr. William Staughton, with whom he pursued a course of theological study. Five years of earnest work were spent in Washington. The embarrassed pecuniary condition of the institution was the occasion of Mr. Caswell's resigning his position in the college and retiring to his New England home. He did not wait long before his services were in demand. At this time he expected, without doubt, that his life work would be the preaching of the Gospel. A Baptist church, composed of a few families who had become dissatisfied with the Episcopal church with which they had been connected in Halifax, N. S., had been formed in that city, and he was invited to take charge of the new organization. He was ordained in Halifax, October 7, 1827, and entered at once with the earnestness and zeal of a young preacher, upon the discharge of his ministerial duties. He continued to act as pastor of the church for nearly one year, and, as the event proved, it was his only settlement as a Christian minister. He returned to Providence in the summer of 1828, and while supplying the pulpit of the First Baptist Church, made vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. Gano, he





*Alexis Caswell.*



was elected by the corporation of Brown University Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. It was at an important stage in the affairs of the University when Professor Caswell was called to take his place in the faculty of the college. Dr. Wayland had been president for a year and a half, and was beginning to leave the impress of his own marked character on the institution. The new officer at once entered with heartiest sympathy into the spirit and plans of the president. If there was a demand for extra work he was ready to meet that demand. In addition to instruction given in the studies in his special department he taught the college classes in chemistry, in ethics, in natural history, and constitutional law. The state of the funds of the University was anything but encouraging, and he took up the task of making appeals to the citizens of Providence and the friends of the institution everywhere for needed pecuniary aid, a task which he cheerfully and successfully assumed at different crises in the affairs of the institution until his relation to it was brought to a close by his lamented death. His connection with Brown University as a professor covered a period of a little more than thirty-five years. During this long period there was nothing which had reference to the welfare of his Alma Mater in which he did not take an interest. To his efforts in securing subscriptions the library fund of twenty-five thousand dollars is largely indebted. He was a member of the library committee for twenty-three years, its secretary eleven years, and its chairman four years. In addition to instruction given in all the departments of natural science prescribed in the college course, for several years he taught Butler's Analogy. Perhaps his favorite branch of investigation and teaching was astronomy. He delivered at the Smithsonian Institution at Washington in the winter of 1858 four lectures on astronomy, which were published in an appendix to the annual report of that year. For more than forty years, with few interruptions, he kept tables of meteorological observations, which were published monthly in the *Providence Journal*. In the twelfth volume of the *Smithsonian Contributions of Knowledge* may be found the results of twenty-nine years of these meteorological observations. His reputation as a scientific scholar brought with it the usual rewards. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences elected him an Associate Fellow in 1850. Of the American Association for the Advancement of Science he was an active working member. At the meeting of the Association which was held in Montreal in 1857 he was called to preside. "He sustained the credit of his country on a foreign soil," says Professor Lovering, "by his dignified presence and his manly eloquence, to the great satisfaction of all his associates." When in 1863 Congress established the National Academy of Sciences, he was one among the fifty original incorporators chosen by the government. The usual uniformity which characterizes the life of a college professor was occasionally broken in the case of Professor Caswell.

In 1840, when President Wayland was in Europe, Professor Caswell performed the duties of President, and when during the last three years of Dr. Wayland's connection with the University he was relieved of the disciplinary care of the college, Professor Caswell acted as Regent. In 1860 he went abroad, and was absent a year from his college duties. The formation of the acquaintance of scientific scholars, his visits to renowned observatories, and his attendance upon the meetings of the leading scientific associations of Great Britain and the Continent were, to a man of his warm and generous sympathies and his lifelong interest in science, a source of constant delight. His connection with the University continued until the autumn of 1863, when he resigned. He was still in the vigor of a ripe manhood, and in the University in which he had so long lived there was a constant demand for his services. Among other offices which he held were those of President of the National Exchange Bank and of the American Screw Company. On the resignation of President Sears, in 1868, Professor Caswell was elected President of the University, and held that position for four years (1868-1872), thus making the whole term of his service in an official capacity cover a period of thirty-nine and a half years. That his connection with the University might remain unbroken, he was elected in 1872 a member of the Board of Trustees, and in 1875 a Fellow of the Corporation. The University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1841, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1865. He was twice married, first, May 7, 1830, to Esther Lois, daughter of Edward K. Thompson, of Providence. She died June 25, 1850. On January 31, 1855, he married Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Thomas Edwards, of Newton, Massachusetts. He had six children by his first wife, and of these three survive him, viz., Sarah Swoope, wife of President James B. Angell, LL.D., of Michigan University, Dr. Edward Thompson Caswell, physician of Providence, and Paymaster Thomas Thompson Caswell, of the United States Navy. He died at his residence on Angell Street in Providence, January 8, 1877.

**JENCKES.** GOVERNOR JOSEPH, son of Joseph Jenckes, was born in Pawtucket, in 1656. His grandfather of the same name is supposed to have come from England with the emigrants led by Governor Winthrop, who reached Boston in June, 1630, and settled in Lynn, Mass. In his history of Lynn Mr. Lewis thus alludes to him: "Joseph Jenckes deserves to be held in perpetual remembrance in American history as being the first founder who worked in brass and iron on the Western Continent. By his hands the first models were made, and the first castings taken of many domestic implements and iron tools." The following order, ex-



pressed in the quaint language of the times, was passed May 6, 1646, by the General Court of Massachusetts: "In answer to the petition of Joseph Jenckes, for liberty to make experience of his abilityes and inventions for ye making of Engines for mills to go with water, for ye more speedy despatch of work than formerly, and mills for ye making of Sithes and other Edged tools, with a new invented Sawe-Mill, that they may be afforded cheaper than formerly, and that for fourteen yeeres without disturbance by any others setting up the like inventions. . . . This petition is granted." Several years later he obtained a patent for a scythe, which substantially was similar to the scythes of modern times. The exact date when the father of the subject of this sketch came to Pawtucket is not known, but is supposed to be 1655. He was drawn to Rhode Island to avail himself of what were in those times the thick forests on the shores of the Blackstone River, from which charcoal could be obtained to be used in his blacksmith business, and also to use the fine water-power of the place for the mills his father had been devising. We find but scanty information concerning the experience of the father of the future Governor, his son. Goodrich, in his historical sketch of Pawtucket, says: "It is known that Mr. Jenckes, or Jenks, as he writes the name, soon erected a forge; perhaps he quickly found out that bog iron existed near what has long been styled Mineral Springs, for before the Revolution a forge stood near the Moshassuck, where the ore was converted into blooms." A ready market was found for all the manufactured articles which were offered for sale. For twenty years things moved on peacefully and prosperously, and then came King Philip's War, of which mention is so frequently made in this work. The battle which is known in history as "Pierce's Fight," so called because Captain Pierce, of Scituate, Massachusetts, had command of the English force, was fought Sunday, March 26, 1675, on the river between Pawtucket and Valley Falls, not far, it is supposed, from the place where the Providence and Boston Railroad crosses the river. Out of the eighty-three men who went into this fight, fifty-five English and ten friendly Indians were killed. So alarmed were the people of Pawtucket that the place was vacated, the forge of Jenckes was burned, and, without doubt, the larger part of the humble cottages of the inhabitants shared the same fate. After the war was ended Mr. Jenckes, with his family, returned to his former home, he rebuilds his forge, the people came back and again erected their cabins, and the old prosperity returns to Pawtucket. Amid such scenes as these the younger Jenckes was trained. Seven children were in his father's family, four sons and three daughters. Both his father and three brothers acquired distinction in the colony. The former bore the title of Assistant, answering to Lieutenant Governor or Senator. Of the latter, Nathaniel became a major, Ebenezer a minister, and William a judge. Like his father, the subject of this sketch comes into the

foreground when he reaches the age of manhood as a man prominent in civil affairs. He was appointed as early as 1705 a commissioner to aid in the settlement of the perplexing question of what should be considered as the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Again and again is he reappointed to assist in running the line. In 1715 he was elected Deputy Governor, and held the office until May, 1721. While in office he was sent to England in 1720 to bring the boundary disputes between Rhode Island as the one party, and Connecticut and Massachusetts as the other, directly to the notice of the king. On his return to his home he was re-elected Deputy Governor in 1722, and was in office until 1727, when Governor Cranston, who had been Governor twenty-nine years, dying, Mr. Jenckes was chosen as his successor, and held the office for the next five years, residing for the larger part of the time in Newport, at the request of the General Assembly. An amusing tradition is preserved concerning Governor Jenckes to the effect that when he was elected, feeling a desire to maintain the dignity of the station, and to wear a garb like that of the other colonial governors, he sent an order to England for a cloak. From some blunder, however, on the part of his correspondent, the order was made to read for a clock instead of a cloak, and a clock was sent. This clock remained in the possession of his descendants for more than a century, and, so far as we know, is still in existence, although it has passed out of the family. Governor Jenckes died a few years after he ceased to be the chief magistrate of the State, the event taking place June 15, 1740. He is said to have been the tallest man of his time in Rhode Island, standing seven feet and two inches without his shoes. His body was exhumed June 2, 1831, and the skeleton was found entire. Eighteen inches was the measure of his thigh-bones. The inscription on his tombstone was as follows: "In memory of Hon. Joseph Jenckes, Esq., late Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island, deceased the 15th day of June, A.D. 1740, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was much Honoured and Beloved in Life, and Lamented in Death. He was a bright Example of Virtue in every Stage of life. He was a zealous Christian, a Wise and Prudent Governor, a Kind Husband and a Tender Father, a good Neighbor and a Faithful Friend, Grave, Sober, Pleasant in Behaviour, Beautiful in Person, with a soul truly Great, Heroic and Sweetly Tempered." The wife of Governor Jenckes was Martha, daughter of John Brown, eldest son of Rev. Chad Brown. It would be impossible to mention the names or even the families of those that have sprung from the early founder of Pawtucket. Somewhat more than half a century ago the descendants of Joseph Jenckes, the father of the Governor, amounted to about ten thousand. In early times a branch of the family was prominent in building up Central Falls. Daniel, a son of Ebenezer, the brother of the Governor, became a wealthy merchant of Providence. For forty-eight years he was a member of the First Baptist

Church, being of the same denomination with his uncle Joseph. For forty years he was a member of the General Assembly, and for nearly thirty years Chief Justice of the Providence County Court. Nicholas Brown, father of Hon. Nicholas Brown, married his daughter Rhoda, May 2, 1762. There have been other distinguished persons who bear the honored name of Jenckes, and the posterity of the Governor is represented still in Pawtucket and its neighborhood.

**RAY, SIMON**, one of the first settlers of Block Island, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1635. His father was a native of England, and died in Braintree in 1641. The subject of this sketch inherited a large portion of his father's estate, and at the age of twenty-five became the leader of the brave little colony of sixteen families that settled Block Island in 1660-62, at a time when Indian hostilities were alarming, and many were compelled to leave Massachusetts on account of persecution. Mr. Ray devoted his best energies and his fortune to the settlement of Block Island. He paid one-half the expense of building a shallop to transport the settlers; was instrumental in having the island properly apportioned among them, and in obtaining from his fellow-colonists a grant of about fifty acres of choice land to be used forever for the support of a minister on the island. His life was devoted to promoting the temporal and spiritual welfare of the natives and colonists. During a period of ninety years he and his son Simon did the principal part of the preaching for the colony. His old age having been attended with loss of sight, his townsmen manifested their appreciation of his worth by holding their meetings at his house, which was remote from others, and continuing to elect him to the office of Chief Warden. For about thirty years he was their representative in the Rhode Island General Assembly. Mr. Ray died at the advanced age of one hundred and two years, and left a large estate. His grave at the Island Cemetery is marked by a large gray stone slab bearing an affectionate inscription. The children who survived him were Sybil, Mary, Dorothy, and Simon. Simon became a prominent citizen, and at his house there were occasional gatherings of the highest dignitaries of Rhode Island. At his death, which occurred March 19, 1775, the Rays disappeared from the island, as he was an only son and had no male issue. His children were Judith, Catharine, Anna, and Phoebe. Judith married Thomas Hubbard, of Boston; Anna married Governor Samuel Ward, of Rhode Island; Catharine, with whom Franklin corresponded freely, married Governor William Greene, of Rhode Island; and Phoebe married William Littlefield, of Block Island, and became the mother of Catharine, who became the wife of Major-General Nathanael Greene, and was an intimate friend of Martha Washington.

**BYFIELD, HONORABLE NATHANIEL**, son of Rev. Richard Byfield, was born in England in 1653. His father was an eminent divine, one of the oldest of the ejected ministers in the county of Surrey, England, and one of the celebrated "Westminster Assembly" that prepared the well-known compendium of religious faith known as "The Shorter Catechism." The subject of this sketch was the youngest of twenty-one children. He came to this country in 1674. In 1675 he married Miss Deborah Clarke. His business was that of a merchant in Boston, in which he met with great success, acquiring considerable property, a part of which, at the close of Philip's War, he invested with three other persons in the purchase of the township now known as Bristol, and shortly afterwards moved to that place, then but little better than a wilderness. He resided on the beautiful peninsula opposite the village known as Poppasquash Point, his farm embracing nearly all the peninsula. By his wife he had five children, three of whom died young, and of the other two, who were daughters, one married Lieutenant-Governor Taylor, of Massachusetts, and the other Edward Lyde, Esq. Three of their children lived to grow up and leave descendants. Mr. Byfield was a man of a decided religious character, giving generously to the cause which he loved. "To his wisdom, foresight, and liberality," remarks the Rev. J. P. Lane, of Bristol, "are we chiefly indebted for our broad and regular streets, our large and beautiful common, and especially the school lands, which were chiefly his own generous gift to the town, the income from which has been a material help to the cause of education here and a perpetual public charity." The service of communion of the First Church in Bristol was enriched by him with the gift of two cups of solid silver, bearing the inscription, "The gift of Nathaniel Byfield, 1693." But not only in the church and in the town was he active as a worthy member of the one, and a good citizen of the other, but his influence had been felt in the affairs of the colony in which he lived before his removal to Bristol. He was conspicuous both in military and in civil affairs. The different positions he filled are thus summed up: "In the field he quickly arrived to one of the highest places of power. In the province of Massachusetts he was honored with many bestrutments; was in commission for the Peace and Judge of Probate; was several times chosen Speaker in the Honorable House of Representatives; sat chief thirty-eight years in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Bristol, as afterwards he did two years for the county of Suffolk; was one of His Majesty's Council for the province of Massachusetts Bay a great number of years, and had the honor of receiving five several commissions for Judge of the Vice-Admiralty from three crowned heads: from King William in 1697, from Queen Anne in the years 1702, 1703, and 1709, and from King George in 1728." He remained in Bristol until 1724, where his influence was felt for good in a multitude



of ways. Soon after the organization of the church in that place his first wife, to whom allusion has been made, united with it, and for the remainder of her life was "one of the most valuable and useful of the female members, a fit associate and helpmeet to her worthy husband." She died in 1717. In 1718 he married Mrs. Sarah Leverett, youngest daughter of Governor Leverett, of Massachusetts, with whom he lived till 1730. She died in Boston, December 31, 1730. In 1724 Mr. Byfield left Bristol, and for the next nine years resided in Boston, where he died June 6, 1733, leaving a large property, the bulk of which was bequeathed to his grandson, Byfield Lyde, Esq. As one of the four original proprietors of the beautiful town of Bristol, his name deserves honorable mention among Rhode Island worthies.

**T**OURTELLOT, ABRAUM. In the Rhode Island Tracts, No. 5, bearing the title, "Memoir Concerning the French Settlement in the Colony of Rhode Island, by Elisha R. Potter," may be found a plat of the French settlement in what was called Rochester, subsequently Kingshire. Among the names of persons holding lots in this settlement we find the name of Abraum Tourtellot, who must have been in this country as early as 1686. He seems to have been in partnership with his brother Benjamin in mercantile pursuits. This brother died at sea, on his way from London to this country, September 25, 1687, and Abraum administered on his estate. The subject of this sketch, who lived in Roxbury, Massachusetts, had, by his wife Mary, two children, Gabriel Tourtellot, who was born September 24, 1694, and Esther, born June 12, 1696. Gabriel married Marie, daughter of Gabriel Bernon. Her name is mentioned in Bernon's will, dated February 16, 1727. Tracing down the posterity of Abraum Tourtellot, it appears that Gabriel and Mary (Bernon) Tourtellot had three children, two sons and a daughter. His residence was in Newport, from which place he sailed as master of a vessel, and was, with his eldest son, lost at sea. His son, Abram, married Lydia Ballard. He settled in Gloucester, where he was the owner of a large landed estate. They had seven children. The fourth child was a son, who received the name of his father, Abram. He was born February 27, 1725, and was twice married, first to Miss Harris, and second, to Mrs. Hannah Corps, a widow, whom he married January 29, 1743. They had five children. The first, Stephen, died young. The second, William, who married Phebe Whitman, of Providence, and settled in Gloucester. They had a large family of children, twelve in number, four sons and eight daughters. The third, Jesse, who married an Angell, and settled in Meriden. They had ten children. The fourth, Daniel, married Urana Keech, by whom he had three children, the first of whom was Jesse, who married a Steere. They had twelve children,

one of whom was Hon. Jesse S. Tourtellot, an honored Rhode Island name. The fifth child of Abram, son of Gabriel, was Anna, who was twice married. By her second husband, Ebenezer White, she had six daughters, the youngest of whom, Mary, was the second wife of her cousin, Jesse, who also was her second husband. In its different branches, the Tourtellot family, which is of Huguenot descent, is a large one, and comprises in it some of the well-known families of Rhode Island.

**M**ILES, REV. JOHN, like his contemporary, Roger Williams, was born in the principality of Wales. In 1649, he became pastor of the Baptist Church, in Swansea, in the county of Glamorganshire, where he distinguished himself as a clerical leader, and, in 1651, was sent as a representative to the Baptist Ministers' Meeting in London. Under his ministry his church was greatly prospered, receiving two hundred and sixty-three members, when, at last, in 1662, by the intolerant Act of Uniformity, Mr. Miles and some two thousand ministers lost their lawful livings, and were ejected from their parishes. Immediately, with many of his church and the church records, he removed to America. Not pleased with the Puritan restraints of Boston, he first settled in Rehoboth. Here he reorganized the Swansea Church, first meeting in the house of John Butterworth. The body being fined five dollars a member "for setting up a meeting without the authority of law," the church was removed to Wannamoisett, south of Rehoboth, now in Barrington, where they built a meeting-house, about three miles northwest of the village of Warren. In 1667, Mr. Miles and Captain Thomas Willett were the leaders in founding the town of Swansea, named after the church and town which Mr. Miles had left in Wales. Mr. Miles was an excellent scholar and an able preacher. His residence was near Barneyville. In 1673, he was chosen by the town, at a salary of forty pounds per annum, to be "master of a school for teaching Grammar, Rhetoric and Arithmetic, and the tongues of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, also to read English and to write"—what would now be called an academy. It was broken up by Philip's War. On the 20th of June, 1675, the people gathered into garri-son houses, and military forces were intrenched in Mr. Miles's mansion, which was termed Miles's Garrison. It stood about fifty rods west of Miles's Bridge. The war laid half the houses of the settlers in ashes. About 1680, a new meeting-house was built at Tyler's Point, just below Kelly's Bridge, but in 1700 was removed to North Swansea. Mr. Miles's wife was Ann Humphrey, and his children were John, Susannah, and Samuel. He sometimes preached for the Congregationalists, and was held in universal esteem, both for his attainments and piety. His pulpit talents won him high reputation also in Boston.



He died at Tyler's Point, February 3, 1683, having been a preacher thirty-eight years—half of that time in this country.

**ALMY FAMILY.** WILLIAM ALMY, the American ancestor of this numerous and respected family, was born in England, in 1601. He came to this country and settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1631, where he resided for a few years, and then returned to England. In 1635, he came over again, in the ship *Abigail*, with his wife, Audrey, and children, Annis and Christopher. He was one of the ten men of Lynn, grantees of the town of Sandwich, by the Plymouth Court, in 1637, whose names are given by Barber in his *Historical Collections*, but whether he ever removed to Sandwich, and assisted in founding that town, we are unable to ascertain. In 1644 he was in Portsmouth, R. I., and was granted lands at "the Wading Brook," the scene of the hard-fought battle of Rhode Island, under Sullivan and Greene, in August, 1778. Portsmouth has ever since been the seat of the oldest branch of this family. He soon rose to distinction in the infant colony, then so much in need of good and capable men. In 1648, the year after the formation of the government, under the charter of 1643, he was Assistant for Portsmouth, and Commissioner in 1656-57 and 1663, the last session under the old charter. Assistant then corresponded to Senator, and Commissioner to Representative. William Almy's will, dated February, 1676, mentions his children, Christopher, John, Job, Ann and Catherine. He probably died in the year that his will was executed, at which time he was seventy-five years of age. On the 5th of March, 1680, after the close of King Philip's War, Job and Christopher Almy, Edward Gray and Colonel Benjamin Church, and four others, purchased of Plymouth, for £1100, a tract of land comprising the present towns of Tiverton and Little Compton. The property was divided into thirty shares, of which the Almys took seven. They located their lands on what is now called "the Neck," lying between Nonquit Pond and the Bay, the most valuable of which are still in possession of the family. The large and beautiful farm of the late Governor Nicholas Cooke, now the property of Seth Bateman, of Newport, is a part of this fertile tract. This purchase included what is now a part of the city of Fall River. The line ran through the Catholic church, which, until the late exchange of territory with Massachusetts, was partly in Massachusetts and partly in Rhode Island. This valuable tract of land, by the charter of 1663, actually belonged to Rhode Island, but was not surrendered by Massachusetts until after the line was run by Commissioners, in 1743. Christopher Almy died in 1684, aged eighty-two years. Job Almy married Mary, daughter of Christopher Unthank, of Warwick. Their

children were John, Job, Anthony, Susannah, Audrey, Deborah, Catherine, and Mary, who are mentioned in the will of the father, who died in February, 1684. Upon the accession of James II. a writ of *quo warranto* was immediately issued against the charter of Rhode Island. This caused immense alarm, and upon its receipt, Walter Clarke, the Governor, and the Company sent him an humble address, under date of July 3, 1686. This was followed by another from "certain inhabitants of Rhode Island in relation to the *quo warranto*," under date of July 16, 1686, and is signed by Christopher Almy and thirteen others. This was a grandson of William Almy. The charter of Rhode Island, like those of all the New England colonies, was suspended by Andros from 1686 until he was compelled to surrender his authority, April 18, 1689, when Walter Clarke, the Governor, refusing to assume his duties, John Coggeshall, the Deputy-Governor, seized the reins of government, and carried the imperilled colony through an interregnum of ten months, till a special election was held in February, 1690, when Christopher Almy was a Deputy. In the vote for Governor, Mr. Almy was elected, but declining to serve, "it was then," says Bancroft, "that all eyes were turned to one of the old Antinomian exiles, the more than octogenarian, Henry Bull; and the fearless Quaker, true to the light within, employed the last glimmerings of life to restore the democratic charter of Rhode Island." John Coggeshall, at this time, was elected Assistant, but refusing to serve, Mr. Almy was chosen in his place; and thus the government was reorganized, *pro tempore*, until the regular election was held the following May, when other changes took place. Henry Bull and John Coggeshall, being successively elected Governor, and peremptorily refusing to serve, John Easton was chosen in their stead, and continued in office until 1696. Soon after this, Christopher Almy, on account of his great business and executive ability, was sent to England as agent of the Colony. On the 2d of August, 1692, there was "an address of the Governor and the Company of Rhode Island to their majesties William and Mary. This was immediately followed by another from the Assembly to the King, in which they informed him that they had also sent addresses, the last spring, by their messenger, Captain Christopher Almy." As King William was then busily engaged as the head of the European Coalition against Louis XIV. of France, Christopher Almy addressed a petition to Queen Mary and the Lords of the Privy Council, under date of August 24, 1693. This appears to have been successful, and upon his return, October 28, 1696, he was granted an allowance of £135 10s. 8d. for his services and expenses. The Almy family do not appear conspicuous in politics since the close of the seventeenth century, but have been distinguished as landholders, and for that intelligence, industry, and sobriety which make the good citizen. The longevity of this family is remarkable. John Almy, of Tiverton, died April 20, 1808, in his eighty-eighth year,

and Sanford Almy, of Little Compton, still living, and in full possession of his faculties, is in his ninety-second year.

**P**ERRY, COMMODORE OLIVER HAZARD, U. S. N., the son of Christopher Raymond and Sarah (Alexander) Perry, was born in Newport, August 21st, 1785. His paternal ancestor in the fourth generation, Edward Perry, an influential member of the Society of Friends, came from Devonshire, England, about the year 1650, and took up his residence in South Kingston. His grandfather, Freeman Perry, a lawyer of distinction in the colony, married, February 2d, 1732, the daughter of Oliver Hazard, "a gentleman of large property, elegant manners, and cultivated tastes." The third son by this marriage was the father of the subject of this sketch, and took a prominent part, as a military officer and in privateering service, in fighting the battles of his country by land and sea during nearly the whole period covered by the Revolutionary War. After his marriage with Sarah Alexander, a Scotch lady, whose acquaintance he made during the homeward passage from Ireland on a merchantman, of which he was mate, he took up his residence in his father's mansion, in South Kingston, where he remained a few years, and then removed to Newport. His son Oliver was placed in the school of Mr. Frazer, under whose tuition he received the best training which could be obtained in the place. Near the close of 1797 the family removed from Newport to Westerly, where the father remained only a few months, and then, accompanied by his wife, went to Warren, to superintend the construction of a ship which was to be built in that place for the United States service. Oliver, then a lad of but thirteen years of age, took the charge of his sister and younger brothers during the absence of their parents. Upon the completion of his father's vessel, the "General Greene," he was appointed, when not quite fourteen years of age, a midshipman, and soon after sailed with his father for Cuba. The special duty of Captain Perry was to protect our commerce from the depredations committed by French cruisers in the West India seas. The breaking out of the yellow fever on board his ship compelled him to return to the United States, after a few months' service. In the autumn of this year he returned to the West India station, his youthful son being again one of his subordinate officers. After various adventures, some of which introduced the young midshipman to the more serious experiences of his profession, the "General Greene" was ordered to return to the United States, and reached Newport towards the close of May, 1800. Not long after, our French troubles having been amicably adjusted, the navy was reduced, and Captain Perry's services were no longer in demand, and he returned to his home. His son, however, was retained in the service, and a little more than a year from this time he was

ordered to the "Adams," which with other vessels was sent to Algiers. He was absent on this cruise a year and a half. Meanwhile, his family had once more taken up their residence in Newport, and with them their son, on his return, remained for a few months, at the end of which time he was ordered to the "Constellation," which sailed for the Mediterranean station in July, 1804. He had now been promoted to a lieutenancy, and in this capacity acted on board the "Nautilus," to which he had been transferred in 1805. After various fortunes, he returned home in the summer of 1806, where for some time he remained on professional duty. While thus engaged the famous attack was made on the United States frigate Chesapeake by the English double-decked ship, "Leopard," which so thoroughly aroused the indignation of the people of this country. Then came the claim which England set up to her right to search American vessels whenever she suspected that in them there were deserters from the British service. From February, 1808, to April, 1809, Lieutenant Perry was occupied in superintending the construction of gunboats to enforce the Embargo Act. At the end of this period he was ordered to the schooner Revenge, of fourteen guns, under the command of Commodore Rodgers, and was in service for more than a year, chiefly on the southern coast of the United States. Returning north he was ordered to engage in the work of making a survey of the coast in the vicinity of Rhode Island. In the discharge of this duty, unfortunately, in a dense fog, his vessel was wrecked, January 9, 1810, on Watch Hill reef. He was acquitted of all blame for the loss of the vessel, which was laid to the account of the pilot. He now secured leave of absence from service for one year, and on the 5th of May, 1811, was married to the lady to whom he had been engaged for four years, Miss Elizabeth Champlain Mason, of Newport. Upon the declaration of war against England in 1812 he returned to active duty, having been promoted to the rank of captain, and on the 17th of February, 1813, received orders to proceed to the lakes, to take command of a naval force to be created on Lake Erie. In due time, after many delays and discouragements, the building and manning of the fleet was completed. The force which he was to encounter on Lake Erie was of the most formidable character. It consisted of six well-armed vessels, varying in tonnage from one hundred to five hundred tons, and carrying in all sixty-three guns. The squadron was commanded by Captain Robert Heriot Barclay, a distinguished officer of the British navy. The whole number of men in the squadron was five hundred and two. The vessels under the command of Captain Perry, the Lawrence and the Niagara, being the only thoroughly reliable ones, carried in all fifty-four guns. The whole American force consisted of four hundred and ninety men, of whom one hundred and sixteen were on the sick-list, under the professional charge of Dr. Usher Parsons. A blue flag, bearing in large white





*C. M. Perry*






letters the words, "Don't give up the ship," when seen floating from the main royal mast of the *Lawrence*, was to be the signal for commencing the fight. On the morning of the 10th of September, 1813, at sunrise, the British squadron came in sight, and after various manœuvres the *Lawrence* was cleared for action at ten o'clock, the enemy being not far from six miles distant. The blue flag was hoisted, and when the squadrons came within fighting distance the firing commenced. The details of this celebrated battle it does not fall within our province to relate. The fierce attack on the *Lawrence*, the hazardous passage of Captain Perry from his shattered ship to the *Niagara*, the destructive fire of this vessel enforced by that of her consorts on the ships of the enemy, and the final surrender of the British naval force to the American,—these are well-known matters of history, which we need not attempt to repeat. The letter which the brave young officer—he was then but twenty-seven—sent to General Harrison, was brief, but comprehensive: "Dear General—We have met the enemy, and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop. Yours, with great respect and esteem, O. H. Perry." Characterized by the same modesty was his letter to the Secretary of the Navy: "Sir—It has pleased the Almighty to give to the arms of the United States a signal victory over their enemies on this lake," etc., adding, in substance what was written in the other communication. Without minutely following the fortunes of Captain Perry for the next few months, it must suffice to say that from Congress and his fellow-citizens he received the honor and the reward to which he was so justly entitled. He was promoted to a post-captaincy, and in 1814 was appointed to take command of a new frigate, the "*Java*," having an armament of forty-four guns. While occupied in Baltimore in fitting out his ship, he did good service in annoying, by means of his battery, the British squadron in their descent of the Potomac from Alexandria, and in the defence of Baltimore. After some delay the "*Java*" was prepared to sail, and was on the Mediterranean station for more than two years. In 1819 he was ordered to the command of the *John Adams*, to proceed to South America to look after the interests of our commerce, which was seriously threatened by adventurers, using the flags of the new States in that continent. He had previously been raised to the rank of Commodore, and as such was to visit the far-off country, to which he was sent by the government. On leaving the river Orinoco, up which the squadron had sailed as far as Angostura, he was seized with the yellow fever and died on board of his vessel at Port Spain, August 23, 1819. His remains, which were interred in Port Spain, were subsequently brought by a national ship to Newport and laid away in a tomb in the burying-ground of Trinity Church, in that city. In September, 1860, a marble statue of Commodore Perry was unveiled with imposing ceremonies in the city of Cleveland, Ohio.


**CLAP, REV. NATHANIEL**, a distinguished Congregational minister of Newport, son of Nathaniel, and grandson of Deacon Nicholas Clap, one of the early settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was born January, 1668. He was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1690, and commenced his ministry in Newport in 1695. His early labors were attended with many discouragements. A church was not formed until 1720, of which he was ordained November 3d of this year. After he had labored with fidelity for several years as the minister of this church, a popular young man, whose preaching he could not indorse, drew off quite a number of his members. A new church was formed, which called him to be their pastor. The time of his ministerial service in Newport covered a period of fifty years. The impression which he made on those who came in contact with him is shown by what Whitefield, who landed in Newport in 1740, said of him. "He looked like a good old Puritan, and gave me an idea of what stamp those men were who first settled New England. His countenance is very heavenly, and he prayed most affectionately for a blessing on my coming to Rhode Island. I could not but think that I was sitting with one of the patriarchs." And Dean Berkeley thus alludes to him: "Before I saw Father Clap, I thought the Bishop of Rome had the gravest aspect of any man I ever saw; but really the minister of Newport has the most venerable appearance." Mr. Clap was never married. He died October 30, 1745.


**CARR, SIR ROBERT**, was an English gentleman, appointed commissioner, in conjunction with Colonel Richard Nichols, George Cartwright, and Samuel Maverich, by Charles II., in 1664, to sit in judgment upon matters affecting the interests of the Colonies. They were charged to investigate the manner in which the charters of New England had been exercised, "with full authority to provide for the peace of the country, according to the royal instructions and their own discretion." The coming of these commissioners was regarded with any other than feelings of satisfaction by many of the colonists, the appointment being considered a "flagrant violation of chartered rights," and an interference in their private affairs which was quite generally resented. In this article we confine ourselves to the narrative of what transpired in Rhode Island under the direction of Carr and his associates. Bancroft says: "The nature of the government of Rhode Island, its habitual policy of relying on England for protection, secured to the royal agents in that province a less unfavorable reception." Having effected the capture of New York, the commissioners were invited to visit Rhode Island on their way to Boston. We are told that "the arrival of Sir Robert Carr at Newport, January 23, 1664, where he was detained some days by a storm, gave

great satisfaction to the people of Rhode Island." On leaving Newport, Sir Robert Carr spent some days with Mr. Willett, at his residence on Narragansett Bay, who was persuaded by him to go to New York, and there act as mayor of that city. An effort, which was not successful, was made to settle the boundary lines between Plymouth and Rhode Island. Some troublesome matters which interested the people of Narragansett were brought to the notice of the commissioners. See Arnold's *History*, vol. i., pp. 315-16, and Potter's *Early History of Narragansett*, p. 63, etc. The report of the acts of the royal commissioners in the different American colonies was sent to England. That part of the report which alludes to what was done in Rhode Island, refers to "Narragansett Bay, as the largest and safest port in New England, nearest the sea, and fitted for trade." In the report there is, also, an allusion to what Governor Arnold says is "the earliest known temperance petition," that of Pessicus, Sachem of the Narragansetts, desiring "the commissioners to pray King Charles that no strong liquors might be brought into that country, for he had thirty-two men that died by drinking of it." Soon after his return to England, Sir Robert Carr died at Bristol, England, June 1, 1667. The jealousy with which especially Massachusetts regarded the commissioners, the one member of which, the subject of this sketch, was particularly obnoxious to the people of Boston, has been referred to. "A century later," says Bancroft, "and there were none in England who did not esteem the commission an unconstitutional usurpation."

OPKINS, HON. ROBERT, son of Zebedee and Anne Hopkins, was born in Scituate (now Foster), Rhode Island, September 28, 1765. His father, a representative farmer of his day, was a justice of the peace, and filled a prominent place in town affairs. Robert inherited excellent qualities of body and mind, and early resolved upon a good use of them. Beyond that of his good home training, his education was the result of his own efforts. He, and a few others of like spirit, employed a school-teacher for their own special benefit. He became an apt disciple of St. Crispin, a successful farmer, an honored jurist, and was acquainted with the best and most notable men of his time. He rose from the office of justice of the peace to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Providence, taking his seat in 1818, by the side of Wheeler Martin, Thomas Mann, Josiah Westcott, and James Olney, and held his position with honor to himself and to the people for sixteen years. He was a plain, unpretending man, and highly esteemed for his superior worth. Continuing to value his leathern apron and awl, he was one day called upon by a gentleman who inquired where he might find Judge Hopkins. Looking up from his last, he replied, "They call

me by that name." He was the intimate friend of Hon. Theodore Foster and Dr. Solomon Drowne, who, by their learning and wealth did so much for the welfare of the township. The public library, given largely by Mr. Foster, was kept in the house of Judge Hopkins during his life and for some time after. The Judge was so unambitious of fame, that when he was elected to the State Senate he declined the honor. He married, March 31, 1793, Mary Ann Brown, daughter of Daniel Brown, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Of his children only one lived to have a family. This son, Noyes Hopkins, born in Foster, May 25, 1793, well educated in the schools, became a teacher, and married Patience Greene Brayton, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and had three children, James Noyes, Amelia Greene, and Lucy Brayton. He died in Baltimore, Maryland, September 29, 1829. The honored Judge died at his residence in Foster, January 29, 1834.

AXSON, REV. JOHN, Sr., was born in 1638, being the first white child born on the island of Rhode Island. At his birth his mother was a widow, his father having just previously been killed by the Pequots. In 1661 we find him among the purchasers of Misquamicut, afterwards Westerly, and his name is in the first roll of freemen when Westerly was incorporated in 1669. He shared the excitement and losses incident to Philip's war, 1675-76, when all the settlers of Westerly were obliged to abandon their homes. He settled in the northern part of Westerly, now Hopkinton, and appears to have been one of the constituent members of the Sabbatarian Church, perhaps first in Newport, and then of the new body in Hopkinton; for on the formal organization in Hopkinton, in 1708 he "was ordained to the place and office of an elder." The Sabbatarian Church in Hopkinton is now the oldest of the kind in the country, and has had a worthy history. In 1710, at Mr. Maxson's request, he had his son, John Maxson, William Davis, Joseph Clarke, Sr., George Stillman, Joseph Clarke, Jr., and Joseph Crandell to assist him in public ministrations. So the church had a pastor, two elders, and deacons. The venerable pastor, who had watched and largely guided the whole history of the town, died December 17, 1720, aged eighty-two years.

AXSON, REV. JOHN, JR., son of the first pastor of the first Sabbatarian Church in Hopkinton, was born in 1666, and was a witness of the great Indian struggle under Philip, when the whites all took refuge in Newport. Of necessity his educational advantages were limited, but he lived in no common home circle. In 1687 he was married to Judith Clarke, a member of a gifted and honored family. In August, 1712, he was ordained a deacon, having assisted his father



for two years. The church then numbered about one hundred and thirty members. On the 5th of June, 1719, he was appointed an elder, and succeeded his father in the pastorate. His brother, Joseph Maxson, was chosen his assistant in 1739, and in the same year Thomas Hiscox was chosen first a deacon and then an elder. After an upright, faithful, devout life, that left its impress on the church and the town, the honored pastor died in July, 1747, in the eighty-first year of his age.

**MAXSON, REV. JOSEPH**, brother of Rev. John Maxson, Jr., was born in 1672. In 1732 he received, with Thomas Hiscox, ordination as "an evangelist or travelling minister." On the death of his brother, in 1747, he succeeded to the pastoral office, though he was then seventy-five years of age. His pastorate was short, and was marked with peculiar agitations in the church and community, growing out of the New Light movement, that shook all New England. He died in September, 1750, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

**REDWOOD, ABRAHAM**, was born in Bristol, England, in 1665. He had command for some time of a ship employed in the trade between London and the Island of Jamaica. In 1687 he took up his residence in the Island of Antigua. Here he married his first wife, Mehetabel Langford, daughter of Jonas Langford. By this marriage he came into possession of a valuable sugar plantation, called the "Cassada Garden," on which was a large number of slaves. Soon after his marriage he retired from a seafaring life, and devoted himself to his plantation. He continued to reside in Antigua until 1712. He then, with his wife and children, removed to New England, where he lived seventeen years, a part of the time in Salem, Mass., and a part of the time in Newport. His first wife died in 1715. His second wife was Mrs. Patience Collins, whom he married in 1716. She died in Newport in 1745. By her he had five children. He died in Salem, Mass., in 1728. The oldest son of Abraham and Mehetabel Langford Redwood was Jonas Langford Redwood, who was heir to the "Cassada Estate." He was thrown from his horse and killed, near the Windmills, at the north end of Newport. The Antigua plantation then came into the possession of his brother Abraham, the second son of Abraham and Mehetabel Redwood, and the founder of the "Redwood Library" in Newport. He was born in Antigua, in 1710, and when a child of two years of age, in 1712, came to this country with his parents. He was educated chiefly at Philadelphia. Before he was twenty years of age he married Martha Coggeshall, of Newport. He lived in a style of opulence be-

coming his fortune, and the elegant simplicity which would naturally be expected of him as a member of the Society of Friends. His town and his country residence both indicated, in their surroundings, the tastes of the owner. In his botanical garden were to be found curious foreign as well as indigenous plants, which were in either hot or green houses in the open grounds. We are told that the first garden in New England that had any pretensions to the name of botanical garden was that of Mr. Redwood, in Newport. He has transmitted his name to posterity through the Library in Newport, which bears his name, towards which he contributed a valuable donation. He died in 1788, leaving three sons and one daughter, to wit: Jonas Langford Redwood, who married Abigail Godfrey, of Rhode Island, whose children were Jonas and Abraham. The second son was William, who married Sarah Pope, and died without issue. The third son was Abraham, who married Sarah Honyman, by whom he had Martha, who became the wife of Baron Hottinguer, a banker of Paris. Mehetabel, the daughter of Abraham, married Benjamin Ellery. She was celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, and was the mother of the wife of Hon. Christopher Grant Champlin, a distinguished citizen of Newport. The Abraham Redwood whose portrait and coat of arms are in the Redwood Library was the son of Jonas Langford and Abigail Godfrey Redwood. He was the grandson of the founder of the Library.

**PARSONS, USHER, M.D.**, youngest child of William and Abigail Frost (Blunt) Parsons, was born in Alfred, Maine, August 18, 1788. His ancestors were among the earliest of the New England colonists, the first of the name, Joseph Parsons, arriving from England in 1635. His great grandson, Joseph, was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1720, and was a minister in Bradford, Massachusetts, for thirty-nine years. The fifth son of Joseph (William), the father of the subject of this sketch, was a trader and farmer, and a prominent citizen in Alfred. His son Usher studied in the schools of his native village in the winter, and worked on his father's farm in the summer. He spent about a year in the Berwick Academy. For a few years he served as a clerk in retail stores in Portland, Maine, and Wells (now Kennebunk), Maine. Having decided to study medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Abiel Hall, of Alfred. While he was prosecuting his medical studies, he taught school for a part of the time, and in the family of Rev. Moses Sweat, of Sanford, Maine; he nearly fitted for college, intending to have a full college course before completing his medical studies, but, concluding that to carry out this plan would occupy too many years, he made up his mind to give his undivided attention to the study of his chosen profession. He now became a pupil of Dr. John Warren, of

Boston, remaining with him six months, and then was admitted to practice. After various fruitless attempts to get an appointment in the navy, he received a commission as surgeon's mate, which bears the date of July 6, 1812. During the following winter and spring he had charge of the sick and wounded at Black Rock, near Buffalo, New York. In the month of June, 1813, Captain Oliver H. Perry came to Black Rock in the discharge of a professional duty assigned to him, and Dr. Parsons was transferred to the small fleet of which he had the command and had the care of the sick among the crews of the different vessels. The battle of Lake Erie occurred September 10. A large number of the officers and men connected with the American fleet were suffering from bilious intermittent fever. During that celebrated battle Dr. Parsons was the only surgeon to whom was intrusted the care of the wounded, and in what manner he acquitted himself in the performance of the duties which devolved on him on that memorable day is thus stated by Commodore Perry, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy: "Of Dr. Usher Parsons, surgeon's mate, I cannot say too much. In consequence of the disability of both the other surgeons, Drs. Horsley and Barton, the whole duty of operating, dressing, and attending near a hundred wounded and as many sick devolved on him; and it must be pleasing to you, sir, to reflect, that of the whole number wounded, only three have died. I can only say that, in the event of my having another command, I should consider myself fortunate in having him with me as a surgeon." A little more than six months after the battle of Lake Erie he was promoted to the rank of surgeon, his commission being dated April 15, 1814. On the 2d of December of this year he was attached to the frigate *Java*, in the command of Commodore Perry, his service in this vessel continuing through the years 1815 and 1816. The war with England was over, and the *Java* was ordered to sail early in 1816 for the Mediterranean, to look after American interests, especially in connection with the Barbary States and the threatening attitude of Algiers. The object contemplated by the trip was successful, and the *Java* returned to the United States, reaching Newport, March 3, 1817. In July of this year Dr. Parsons came to Providence with the purpose of entering upon the practice of his profession. He attended a course of lectures at the Medical School in Boston through the winter of 1817-1818, and in March, 1818, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard University. Having concluded not to remain in Providence, but to continue in practice in the Navy, he sailed from Boston in July, 1818, as a surgeon of the frigate *Guerriere*, Captain Thomas Macdonough, for St. Petersburg, carrying Mr. George W. Campbell, Minister to Russia. Of his personal experience and adventures during this cruise he has given in letters to his correspondents in the United States a full account. His professional tastes he sought in every possible way to gratify by intercourse with distinguished medical men, visiting

the great hospitals of the Old World, and, greatly enriched in knowledge, and with better qualifications than ever to pursue his chosen vocation, he returned to his native land, reaching Boston early in 1820. In August of this year, he received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dartmouth College, where he lectured only a year. In April, 1822, he carried out his former purpose to take up his residence in Providence. He was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the medical school then attached to Brown University, in 1823, and held that office until 1828. As a physician and surgeon he rose to a prominent rank. For purposes of consultation his services were in demand in Rhode Island and the neighboring States. Few men in his profession have enjoyed such rare facilities as he for informing themselves of the best methods of the treatment of diseases and of performing surgical operations, and he made the knowledge he had acquired of constant use in his own practice. In 1843 he again visited Europe, and still further enlarged his acquaintance with matters pertaining to his profession. He formed friendships with distinguished scholars and scientific men, which were the source of great satisfaction to him in subsequent life. In the Rhode Island Medical Society he took a deep interest, and for three years was its presiding officer, 1837, 1838, and 1839. He was present as a delegate from Rhode Island at the organization of the American Medical Association, in 1847, and for many years attended the meetings of the Association in different cities of the Union. In 1853, at New York, he was elected first Vice-President, and at the meeting at St. Louis, in 1854, in the absence of the President, he acted as such, and made the opening address. His writings on topics connected with his profession were very numerous, and were regarded as of a high character. He was a prime mover in the plan which culminated in the establishment of the Rhode Island Hospital, his personal gifts to which were one thousand dollars, three hundred volumes from his library, and a bequest of one hundred dollars. He obtained a charter for the Rhode Island Natural History Society, in 1837, and was the first President of the Society. "His ecclesiastical relations," says his biographer, "were peculiar. He was brought up in Congregational worship and the faith of the Puritans. Soon after his marriage he was admitted to the Episcopal communion, at St. John's Church. In later years he had a seat in one place of worship after another, St. John's, the First Baptist, St. Stephen's (now Church of the Saviour), and the Central Congregational Church. For the last twelve years of his life the latter was his usual place of attendance on Sundays, and the only one where he owned a pew, though he frequently partook of the communion of the Episcopal Church. He often went to other churches, especially the Unitarian, under the ministry of Dr. Edward B. Hall, whom he much admired." At the commencement of the civil war he offered his services to the Governor of



the State, and was commissioned in June, 1861, Surgeon of the Providence Horse Guards. Although he saw no active service, he took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the great conflict. Among a large number of productions of his pen was his "Life of Sir William Pepperell," one of his ancestors. He collected from various sources a large amount of material which he used in the preparation of this volume. Many of his leisure hours during four years from 1851 to 1855 were devoted to this book, which was published in May, 1855, and favorably received both in this country and in England. In 1861 he published a pamphlet of 32 pages, bearing the title, "Indian Names of Places in Rhode Island." The whole subject of Indian antiquities had for him a great charm. The life of Dr. Parsons was a very active one. He travelled much. He interested himself in matters connected with his profession. He was fond of antiquarian researches. His busy brain was constantly employed on some subject which for him was full of interest. He died in Providence, December 19, 1868, in the eighty-first year of his age. He married, September 23, 1822, Mary Jackson Holmes, daughter of Rev. Abel Holmes, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass., author of "Annals of America." Mrs. Parsons died June 14, 1825, leaving one son, Dr. C. W. Parsons, of Providence.

**W**ANTON, EDWARD, ancestor of the distinguished family of that name, settled in Boston before the year 1658. Tradition says that he came from London, England, bringing his mother with him; but of his father both record and tradition are silent. He was probably married before he left England. His wife died in 1661. By this marriage he had two children, Edward, born in Boston in 1658, and Margaret, born in Boston in 1660, neither of whom lived to mature years. He was an officer of the Guard, and was on duty at the execution of the Quakers, October 19, 1659. He was of an eminently religious and impressible nature, and, like the great majority of the people of Massachusetts at that time, was deeply sensible of the cruelty, injustice, and impolicy of these extreme measures. Mr. Wanton was greatly affected by the Christian firmness with which they submitted to death, and was so deeply impressed by the addresses at the gallows that, on his arrival home, he said, "Alas, mother, we have murdered the Lord's people;" and taking off his sword, he laid it down, and took a solemn oath that he would never wear it again; which oath he faithfully kept to the end of his long and eventful life. Soon afterward he adopted the sentiments of the Friends, and resolved to become a teacher among them. This change in his views caused him to be subjected to persecution in Massa-

chusetts, and as Plymouth Colony was more tolerant, lands were purchased at Scituate, in the North River, in 1660, where he removed the following year. Being a shipwright, he here established a ship-yard, in which he and his sons followed this business during the remainder of his life. His neighbors soon learned the business of him, and it extended into the towns of Pembroke and Mansfield, and, later, into Duxbury. The ship *Columbia*, in which Captain Gray of Boston doubled Cape Horn in 1783, and discovered the mouth of the great river to which he gave the name of his little ship, was built on the North River in 1773. After the death of Mr. Wanton's first wife, a Quaker preacher, who visited him at his new home in Scituate, recommended to him a lady of his acquaintance in England. He sent her proposals in writing, which she accepted, and came to this country in 1663, when they were married. The marriage, though thus singularly consummated, proved a happy one. Their children were Joseph, Elizabeth (who bore her mother's name) William, John, Sarah, Margaret, Hannah, Michael, Stephen, and Philip. Mr. Wanton founded a Friends' Society in Scituate, the first meeting-house of which was in the vicinity of Judge Cushing's residence, about two and a half rods from the harbor. It is now represented by the Society in Pembroke. His last visit to Newport, as representative from the Quarterly to the Yearly Meeting, was in 1716, when he was eighty-five years old. He died October 16th, of the same year, and was buried on his own farm, a few rods northeast of his house, where were also interred several members of his own family, and others. He had a large estate, and left to his sons Joseph, William, and John all his lands in Pennsylvania, and all his money in the hands of Edward Shippen, formerly an associate trustee with him of the Friends' meeting-house in Boston in 1704, and a man of large wealth. He bequeathed to his two granddaughters, Mary and Lydia, children of Stephen, £450 each, legacies to various other persons, and the remainder of his estate to his son Michael, who, like himself, was a Quaker preacher, and whom he made executor of his will. The family of Michael became connected with a leading family of Friends of Rhode Island by the marriage of Mary, the daughter of Michael, to Daniel Coggeshall, of Portsmouth, in 1726. John, the son of Governor John, married into the family of Abraham Redwood, founder of the Redwood Library. Five of the family filled the office of Governor of the Colony from 1721 to 1775. William, after being Speaker of the House for eight years, was Governor from 1732 to December, 1733, when he died in office. John, after being Deputy-Governor from 1721 to 1722, and again from 1729 to 1734, seven times, was also elected Governor seven times, from 1734 to 1740, when he died in office. Gideon, the son of Joseph, of Tiverton, after being General Treasurer from 1733 to 1743, was Governor from 1747 to 1748. Joseph, son of William Wanton, was Deputy-Governor from 1764 to 1765, and Governor from 1769 to 1775.



**W**ANTON, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, son of Edward and Elizabeth Wanton, born in Scituate, in 1670. He married Ruth, daughter of Deacon John Bryant, of Scituate, ancestor of William Cullen Bryant, the poet. As the Wanton family were members of the Society of Friends, his relatives opposed the marriage on the ground that the Bryants were not members of that Society, and her friends equally opposed it, because he belonged to the then hated and proscribed sect; whereupon, it is said, he thus addressed her, in the presence of her family, she being very young: "Ruth, let us break away from this unreasonable bondage. I will give up my religion, and thou shalt give up thine, and we will both go to the Church of England and to the devil together." They were accordingly married, and became members of the Church of England, to which they adhered throughout their lives. Since, for obvious reasons, they could not be married either in the Friends Society or the Congregational Church in Scituate, the records of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, inform us that they were married in that town January 1, 1691, though they did not immediately remove there. Their children were Margaret, born October 22, 1692; George, born August 24, 1694; William, born October 22, 1696; Peter, born March 22, 1698; Ruth, born July 12, 1701; Edward, born April 11, 1702; Joseph, born August 15, 1705; Benjamin, born June 9, 1707, and Eliza, born October 4, 1709, four of whom, Margaret, Peter, Ruth, and Eliza, died young. In 1694, when William was twenty-four years of age, and his brother John twenty-two, a pirate-ship having committed several robberies in Massachusetts Bay, in which the family had suffered losses, these two young men, departing from the usages of their Society, headed a party of volunteers, who captured the pirates and carried them into Newport, where they were executed. Again, in 1697, just before the peace of Ryswick, of that year, and during the troubles with Count Frontenac, Governor of Canada, a French armed ship appeared in the bay and took several prizes. The two brothers each fitted out a vessel from Boston, well manned with spirited volunteers, and captured her. It is said that their father endeavored to dissuade them from this bold and perilous enterprise as unlawful, according to the rules of their Society, but finding them fixed in their resolution he said: "It would be a grief to my spirit to hear that ye had fallen in a military enterprise; but if ye will go, remember that it would be a greater grief to hear that ye were cowards." The fame of this bold exploit reached England, and when William and John were there in 1702 they were presented at court. Queen Anne received them very graciously, granted an addition to their family coat of arms, and presented each of them with two pieces of plate, a silver punch-bowl and salver, with suitable devices. These pieces of plate are said to have been stolen from their houses in Newport, when robbed by the mobs of the political contests of the factions of Ward and Hopkins, with the exception of one piece. Joseph Wanton, the elder brother,

having settled in Tiverton in 1688, and established a ship-yard at the place now known as Bridgeton, William followed him to this vicinity, and, as early as 1702, purchased property at the north end of the island in Portsmouth, and established a ship-yard at what is now the south end of the Old Colony Railroad bridge. In Queen Anne's war against France and Spain in 1702, "the brigantine Greyhound, of one hundred tons, mounting twelve guns, and manned with one hundred men and boys, was fitted for sea, and placed in command of Captain William Wanton, with a privateer commission to cruise for five months. He gave bonds in the sum of £1000 for the faithful discharge of his trust, and to return to port in two months." "He returned after two months' cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence crowned with brilliant success. He captured and brought into port three French ships, one of them a privateer of 260 tons, of twenty guns and forty-eight men; one of 300 tons and sixteen guns, and the third of 160 tons and eight guns. They were loaded with dried fish," and bound for France. The next year William sold his property in Portsmouth, consisting of nineteen acres of land, the ship-yard, and ferry, to Daniel Howland, of Tiverton, for £430, and removed to Newport. Hence the place from which he removed was afterward known as "Howland's Ferry." Upon his removal to Newport he turned his attention to trade and politics, and rapidly rose to power and distinction. He was Speaker of the House of Deputies in 1705, 1708, 1710, 1715, 1716, 1718, 1719, and in February, 1723. He was elected Governor in 1732 and 1733, and as his brother John was Deputy Governor from 1729 to 1734, this was the only instance of brothers holding the two principal offices of the colony at the same time. Governor William Wanton died in December, 1733, aged sixty-three years. The State House in Newport was built during his administration.

**W**ANTON, GOVERNOR JOHN, son of Edward and Elizabeth Wanton, was born in 1672. Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary* states that he married, in 1689, a daughter of Gideon Freeborn, by whom he had six children, Eliza, Edward, Gideon, Sarah, Joseph and Mary, while Dean, in his *History of Scituate*, says that his wife was Mary Stafford, of Tiverton. In addition to his naval exploits in connection with his brother William, related in the sketch of the latter in this *Cyclopedia*, Arnold's *History of Rhode Island* says that during Queen Anne's War, in June, 1706, "a sloop loaded with provisions was taken by a French privateer near Block Island. The news reached the Governor the next day. Proclamation for volunteers was forthwith issued; two sloops were taken up for the expedition, and within two hours' time were manned by one hundred and twenty men, under command of Captain John Wanton; and in less than three hours afterward captured the privateer, took her prize, and brought them into Newport. The

promptness and success of this adventure astonished and delighted the country, and added fresh laurels to the naval glory of Rhode Island." In 1712, when forty years of age, he rejoined the Society of Friends, of which he was a birthright member, and, like his father and his elder brother Joseph, became a Quaker preacher. Having ample means of his own, he travelled extensively to promote the interests of the Society. It must have been a singular spectacle to the Quaker congregations in those days to see a man distinguished for his great personal bravery, and bold and successful naval exploits, appearing in the garb of his sect, and preaching the gospel of peace. He is said to have been an eloquent preacher. Colonial politics were much disturbed after the death, in 1727, of Governor Samuel Cranston, who had filled the gubernatorial office with distinguished ability for twenty-nine years, and there were many divisions in the little colony. During this state of affairs Wanton was induced to enter the arena of politics. As his piety and eloquence had commended him to the members of the Society of Friends, then the wealthiest and leading sect of the colony, so his family influence, great wealth, and acknowledged intrepidity made him immensely popular with "the world's people," and assured his success in politics. He was Deputy Governor from 1721 to 1722, and from 1729 to 1734, when, upon the death of his brother William, he was elected Governor seven times successively. He died in office, July 5, 1740, and was buried in the Coddington Cemetery, Farewell Street, probably before the Clifton ground on Golden Hill Street, Newport, was opened. Four, if not five, of the colonial governors sleep in this now sadly neglected spot. Governor Wanton's grave is probably on the west side of the ground, opposite the gate, covered with a large freestone slab, the inscription upon which is now obliterated. "He is described as a man of middling stature, thin features, and fair complexion; remarkable for his gentle attentions to children, many of whom would gather around him to catch his smile in the street, or collect at his door as he sat in his portico. He resided in a house which he purchased, which stood opposite to that of his brother William," on Thames Street. Portraits of these two remarkable men, with their coat of arms, and in the style of Queen Anne's time, may be seen in the Hall of Representatives, in the State House in Providence.

**W**ANTON, GOVERNOR GIDEON, son of Joseph and Sarah (Freeborn) Wanton, was born in Tiverton, October 20, 1693. He held the office of General Treasurer of the colony twelve years, 1732-44, and two years later succeeded William Greene, as Governor of Rhode Island. This office he held for one year, and in 1747 he was elected a second time, and was in office one year. He took an active part in the stirring events of the period in which he lived. Soon after his installation

as Governor he was called upon to furnish troops to assist in carrying on the war against France, which she had declared, March 15, 1744. An expedition having been planned to proceed to Cape Breton, Rhode Island responded to the call for soldiers. Her troops also took part in the siege of Louisbourg, and when that place was taken they remained to garrison the captured fortress. We are told that "the people of Rhode Island went into this war with great spirit, and no man took a deeper interest in it than the Quaker Governor of Rhode Island." Mr. Bartlett says, "that although a Quaker, he was a belligerent one, and fully equal to the emergency; and had he been Governor and Captain-General of Rhode Island in 1861, would have been among the first to send a regiment of Rhode Island volunteers to Washington. Through life Gideon Wanton was distinguished for his talents and for the influence he exerted in the affairs of the colony." He married, February 6, 1718, Mrs. Mary Codman, who died September 3, 1780, and was buried in the Friends' burial-ground, Newport. His own death occurred September 12, 1767. He had four children, Gideon, Jr., John G., Joseph, and Edward. The house in which he lived is still standing in Broad Street, Newport.

**W**ANTON, GOVERNOR JOSEPH, was a descendant of Edward Wanton, who emigrated from London to Boston about the year 1658, and died, a Friend, at Scituate, Mass., aged 85. One of the sons of Edward—Joseph, the eldest—settled in Tiverton, in 1688. He and his wife were preachers in the Society of Friends. Another son, William, in 1704, settled in Newport, and became a successful merchant. He was Governor of the colony of Rhode Island under the Royal Charter in 1732 and 1733. John Wanton, another son, also a wealthy merchant of Newport, and a distinguished Friend, was Governor of the colony immediately after his brother, and held the office six years, from 1734 to 1740. Gideon, son of Philip, another son of Edward, and, like his uncles William and John, an enterprising merchant of Newport, was Governor of the colony in 1745 and 1747. The subject of this sketch, Joseph, was the son of Governor William Wanton, and was born in Newport in 1705. He inherited the taste of his family for mercantile pursuits, and like them became an opulent merchant in his native place. By blood and affinity he was connected with the wealthiest and most popular families in the colony. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the colony in 1764 and 1767, and in 1769 was chosen as the successor of Governor Jonas Lyndon, and was annually re-elected until 1775, when, although again chosen to fill the office, he was not confirmed by the General Assembly, because of his opposition to a resolution which was presented to the Assembly, to the effect that an "Army of Observation" be raised "to repel any insult or violence that may be offered to the inhabitants; and also,



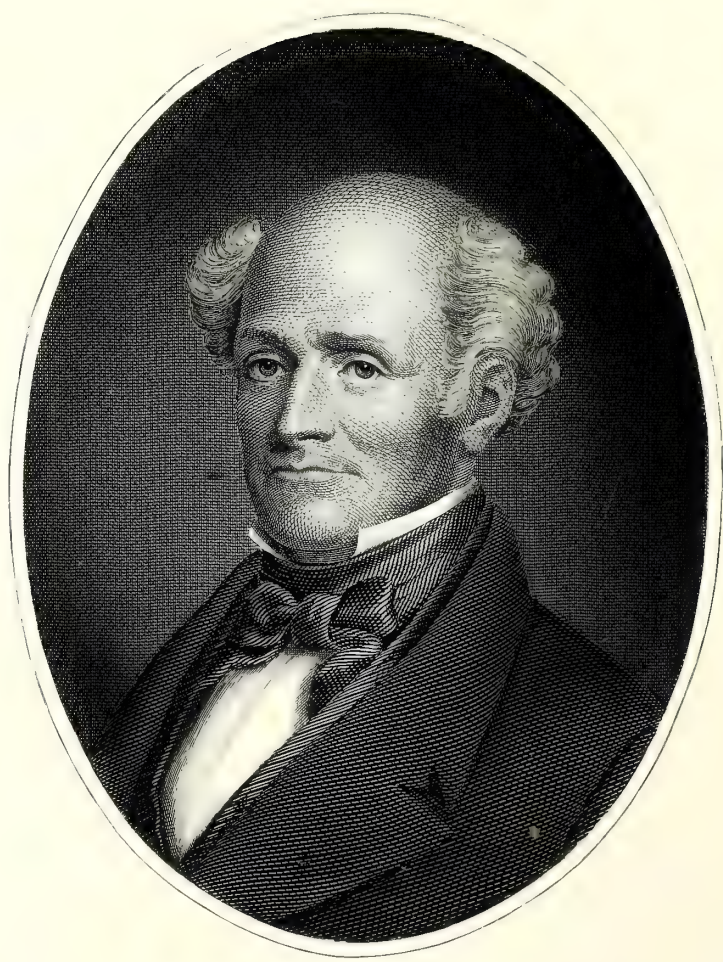
if it be necessary, for the safety and preservation of any of the colonies, to march out of this colony, and join and co-operate with the force of the neighboring colonies." Governor Wanton protested against the passage of this resolution, which, however, was passed over his protest. The "Army of Observation," consisting of fifteen hundred men, was raised, and General Nathanael Greene appointed its commander. An act was passed by the General Assembly to prevent Governor Wanton from performing the duties of Governor; he was deposed from office, and the office was declared, for the time being, to be vacant. During the occupancy of Newport by the British he lived in comparative retirement. Whatever may have been the real feeling which he cherished for the English government, he committed no act which was followed by the confiscation of his estate. When the British evacuated the town, and the Americans returned to its possession, he remained without being molested during the brief period which elapsed before his death, which occurred July 19, 1780. Governor Wanton's wife was Mary, daughter of John Still Winthrop, of New London, Conn., by whom he had three sons and four daughters. (1) Joseph, who was an Episcopal clergyman at or near Liverpool, England. (2) William, collector of customs at St. Johns, N. S. (3) John, who died when a child. (4) Ann, wife of Winthrop Saltonstall, of New London. She died in 1784, leaving five children. Among them was Mary, married, November 29, 1789, to Thomas Coit, of New London. They were the parents of two Episcopal clergymen, Rev. Dr. T. W. Coit and Rev. Gurdon S. Coit. (5) Mary, married Captain John Codrington. (6) Elizabeth, married Thomas Wickham, of Newport. (7) Ruth, married William Brown, who was appointed by the British government Governor of Bermuda. (8) Catherine, twice married, first to a Mr. Stoddard, and second to Mr. Detileur, a surgeon in the British Army.

**B**ERKELEY, GEORGE, D.D., the distinguished prelate and philosopher, was born at Kilcrin, County Kilkenny, Ireland, March 12th, 1684, and was descended from an English family zealously attached to the cause of Charles I. The biography of Bishop Berkeley deserves a place in this volume, on account of the intellectual impulse given to American society through his efforts during his memorable sojourn at Newport. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was the author of a number of works which gave him worldwide celebrity, among which may be mentioned *An Essay toward a new Theory of Vision*, published when he was but twenty-five years of age, *The Principles of Human Knowledge*, and the *Three Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous*, published in 1710 and 1713, respectively, in which he denied the existence of matter. In 1713 and 1714 he travelled through a part of Italy,

and, at a later period, through Italy, Sicily, and France; in 1721 was appointed Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Grafton; and in 1724 became Dean of Derry, which secured him a large income. Previous to this date he came into possession of a fortune bequeathed to him by Mrs. Vanhomrigh, a wealthy lady of Dublin, the "Vanessa" of Swift. He became deeply interested in the conversion of the savages of America to the Christian faith. His plan was to erect a college in the Bermudas, where youth taken from the Indian tribes might be educated and Christianized. In 1725 he published an address in London, explaining his benevolent project, and offered to resign his own large income from the Church establishment, in order to devote his life to the carrying out of his design. The Queen offered him an early bishopric if he would remain in England, but Berkeley declared that he should prefer the headship of St. Paul's College at Bermuda to the primacy of all England. It is said that in anticipation of the happy results of this scheme he wrote his celebrated ode in which occurs the familiar quotation, "Westward the course of empire takes its way." The English government voted him a grant of ten thousand pounds, and he set sail for the field of his labors. A short time before his departure he married Anne, the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. John Forster, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. In 1729 he arrived in Newport, R. I., where he intended to make his headquarters, and to collect materials needed for the supply of the new institution which he proposed to start. "The benevolent object failed," says Greene, "through the failure of Lord Carteret to give him the aid of government. Instead, therefore, of establishing himself in Bermuda, he purchased a farm near Newport and built a house on it, which is still known by the name of Whitehall. He brought with him a choice library, a collection of pictures, and a corps of literary men and artists, among them the painter Smibert, who thus became the teacher of Copley and West. The influence of such a man is quickly felt in a young community, and Berkeley soon gathered around him a body of cultivated men, who joined with him in the discussion of questions of philosophy and the collection of books. These books became the basis of the Redwood Library. Not far from his house, among what the modern tourist knows as the Hanging Rocks, is a natural alcove, which, opening to the south and roofed with stone, commands an extensive view of the ocean. Here, tradition says, Berkeley wrote his *Alciphron, or Minute Philosopher*, which was printed in Newport by James Franklin." His house was situated a short distance northeast from the Court-house. His hope of securing the government aid necessary to establish the intended university being disappointed, he returned to England in the fall of 1731. The farm which he purchased near Newport he gave to Yale College, and made a present of nearly one thousand volumes to the library of that institution. To Trinity Church,







Yours truly,  
E. Curran

Newport, he gave the organ and a small library. Many interesting reminiscences exist of his brief residence in this country. In 1733 he was made Bishop of Cloyne, and performed the duties of his sacred office until his death, which occurred in Oxford, January 14th, 1753. Bishop Berkeley was not only distinguished as a scholar and philosopher, but also as "a singularly good man, in whom a warm benevolence to his fellow-creatures and a zealous piety to God were not merely the enthusiasms of his heart, but the presiding rule of his life."

**CARRINGTON, GENERAL EDWARD**, merchant, son of Dr. Edward and Susan (Whittlesey) Carrington, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 2, 1775. His father, and his grandfather, Lemuel Carrington, were practicing physicians, and the former was a graduate of Yale College, in which institution he was for some time an instructor. His great-grandfather was Dr. Peter Carrington, of Woodbridge, Connecticut, whose grandfather, Edward Carrington, is mentioned in the Charlestown, Massachusetts, records in 1634, became a freeman in 1636, and is said to have come from Warwickshire, England. General Carrington became a resident of Providence at an early age, and was first in the employ of Samuel Butler, Seth Wheaton, and Richard Jackson, who were then among the most prominent and influential citizens of that city. He at once gained their confidence, and before his majority embarked in commercial ventures on his own and their account. About 1802 he went to Canton, China, and several years thereafter was appointed United States Consul to that country, which position he continued to fill until his return home in 1811, just preceding the war with Great Britain in 1812. As consul he was frequently called upon by American shipmasters to redress the wrongs and insults to which they were subjected by the British authorities, who would impress seamen out of American ships. The correspondence between General Carrington and the British officials was at times very sharp, and involved important national interests. He established the commercial firm of Edward Carrington & Co., in Providence, in 1815, his partner being Mr. Samuel Wetmore, of Middletown, Connecticut. He afterward became known as one of the most accomplished, enterprising, and successful merchants in the United States. He built numerous ships, and at one time owned twenty-six merchantmen, which were engaged in general commercial trade in various parts of the world. It was said of him that he could lay the keel of a ship, and, when the vessel was completed, he could not only navigate it, but make it a source of revenue. His commercial ventures were attended with varying success, but he succeeded in acquiring a fortune equal to his highest expectations. From the time of his return from China until his death, which occurred in Providence, December 23, 1843, he was largely interested in cotton manufacturing. In 1828 he

built the Hamlet Mill, at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and in 1832 the Carrington Mill, now known as the Clinton Mill, at the same place. He was prominently identified with the interests of the city and State, and devoted much of his time and fortune to promoting the public welfare. He was several times elected to the Rhode Island General Assembly, of which he was a member at the time of his death. For some time he was Major-General of the State Militia, and rendered important service as one of the Governor's Council during the "Dorr Rebellion." He was one of the movers and a commissioner in the Blackstone Canal enterprise, and was chiefly instrumental in securing its successful completion. As a public man his conduct was guided by a high purpose, and his unbending integrity commanded the confidence of all who knew him. He was ever an advocate of liberal and enlightened views of government. In private life he was noted for his social, generous, and charitable disposition. He married Lorian, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Hoppin. They had but one child, Edward, Jr., who still resides at the old homestead. Edward, Jr., married Candace Crawford Dorr, daughter of Sullivan and Lydia Allen Dorr, February 22, 1841. They have two children, Annie Ives and Edward. Annie Ives married Gamaliel Lyman Dwight, M.D., the issue of the marriage being one child, Margarethe Carrington. On the announcement of General Carrington's death, the General Assembly paid a fitting tribute to his memory by the adoption of resolutions expressing the highest appreciation of his worth. His character and public services were referred to as follows by Honorable John Whipple, on announcing his death to the House of Representatives: "He was among the foremost of that class of men who, in whatever direction they move, never fail to leave a broad and deep track behind them. He united to an iron frame of body an uncommon vigor and directness of mind, and an extraordinary tenacity of purpose. With these qualities he acquired a justly-earned reputation for liberal and manly enterprise, for accurate and extensive practical knowledge, and for a most liberal support of all improvements of a general public nature. Notwithstanding the predominance of these hardy and masculine traits, no man entered with more eagerness into all the social pleasures of life, or opened his heart with a more childlike simplicity to the calls of friendship. All that he was and all that he purposed originated with himself, for during the greater part of his active life his position was such as to afford him but little aid from the lights of association. As a legislator General Carrington, though not distinguished as a debater, possessed a highly suggestive mind, and many instances are fresh in the memories of his colleagues of great aid furnished by him to professional minds upon professional subjects. Though but an adopted son of our little State, he devoted himself to her interests with the same ardor that characterized his general mind." It is justly due to one who was many years closely identified with General Carrington's business



interests, especially as his agent in China, to add that the ability and faithfulness of his nephew, Mr. Isaac M. Bull (to whom we are chiefly indebted for this memorial), contributed largely to insure the success which attended his commercial operations in his later years.

**S**MIBERT, OR SMYBERT, JOHN, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1684, and served his time as a common house-painter. Early in life he developed a taste for art, and having studied in Italy became distinguished as a painter of portraits. Forming the acquaintance of Dean, afterwards Bishop, Berkeley, he entered warmly into his scheme of establishing an institution for the Christian education of the North American Indians, and was his companion, when he came to this country, to put into execution his favorite plan. The original design was to found the proposed institution in the island of Bermuda. But the captain of the ship in which Berkeley and his companions sailed from England failed to find the island of which he was in search, and steered northward until a land unknown to them was discovered, supposed to them to be inhabited by savages. It was the island of Rhode Island which they had reached, and on the 2d of September, 1729, they landed at Newport. As is well known, the Dean at once, with true missionary zeal, began to interest himself in the Indians of Rhode Island. In company with Smibert he made frequent visits to Dr. McSparran, to inquire into the condition and the character of the Narragansett Indians. During these visits the artist painted portraits of Dr. McSparran and his wife, which are still in existence. The following circumstance led him to the conclusion that the Indians were by race immediately connected with the tribes of Northern Asia. It seems that in 1628 he had been employed by the Grand Duke of Florence to paint two or three Siberian Tartars, presented to the Duke by the Czar of Russia. When he was introduced to some of the Narragansett Indians, he instantly recognized them to be the same people as the Siberian Tartars whom he had painted, and in the opinion which he expressed of the relation of the two he was subsequently sustained by Dr. Wolff, the celebrated traveller. While residing in Newport, he painted what is regarded as the best specimen of his art, the picture of Dean Berkeley and his family, the portrait of the artist himself being introduced into the group. It was painted for a gentleman in Boston, and is now in the Gallery of Art at Yale College. "It is nine feet long and six wide, and represents Bishop Berkeley as standing at one end of a table, which is surrounded by his family. He appears to be in deep thought, his eyes slightly raised, one hand resting on a folio volume—his favorite author, Plato,—and is dictating to his amanuensis part of the *Minute Philosopher*, which is said to have been commenced during his residence in Newport. The painter has placed himself in the rear, standing by a pillar

with a scroll in his hand, and beyond him opens a very beautiful water scene, with woods and headlands, the original of which probably once existed on the shores of the Narragansett Bay." Among the figures introduced was John Moffatt, of Newport. How many portraits of Rhode Island people Smibert painted cannot be ascertained. Two of them, which are said to be in excellent preservation and fair examples of his style, are the portraits of John Channing and his wife, the grandparents of Dr. W. E. Channing. Allston says: "I am grateful to Smibert for the instruction he, or rather his work, gave me." After the return of Dean Berkeley to Ireland, he urged his artist friend to rejoin him in the Old World. But Smibert was too pleasantly and profitably settled in Boston, and he declined the invitation. He pursued his vocation for many years. It is said that the best portraits we have of the eminent divines who lived between 1725 and 1751 are from his pencil. Several of these are in the collections of New England colleges. He died in Boston. Smibert married a daughter of Dr. Williams, who was the Latin schoolmaster of Boston for fifty years. One of his children by this marriage was Nathanael, who gave promise of being a most accomplished artist. He died comparatively a young man. Smibert died in Boston, in 1751. Among the portraits in the rooms of the Rhode Island Historical Society is one of Rev. John Callender, of Newport, which is supposed by some to have been painted by Smibert, while others attribute it to Robert Feke. There are also copies of his portraits of Dr. and Mrs. McSparran.

**W**ARD, GOVERNOR RICHARD, grandson of John Ward, who at one time was an officer in one of Cromwell's cavalry regiments, and came to this country from Gloucester, England, after the accession of Charles II., and settled at Newport, where he died in April, 1698. His second son, Thomas, the father of Richard, was born in England, and coming to this country before his father, settled in Newport. Backus, the historian, says "that he was a Baptist before he came out of Cromwell's army and a very useful man in the Colony of Rhode Island." His second son was Richard, the subject of this sketch, who was born April 15, 1689. He was Secretary of the colony for nineteen years, 1714-33. In 1740 he was elected Deputy Governor, and by the decease of Governor John Wanton was Governor from July 15 to May, 1741, and was elected Governor the two following years, 1741-43. He was present at the siege of Louisbourg. His death occurred August 21, 1763. He married November 2, 1709, Mary, daughter of John Tillinghast, who died October 19, 1767. They had fourteen children. Among them were Thomas, for many years Secretary of State; Samuel, afterwards so famous in the political history of the State, in connection with the "Ward and Hopkins Controversy;" Isabel, who married Hux-

ford Marchant, and was the grandmother of Judge William Marchant; Amy, who married Samuel Vernon; Margaret, who married Colonel Samuel Freebody, of Newport; Henry, who was Secretary of State thirty-seven years, December 1760-97, his term of office expiring with his death, which occurred November 25, 1797. His daughter Elizabeth married Dr. Pardon Bowen, of Providence.

**GREENE, GOVERNOR WILLIAM**, 1st, son of Samuel and Mary (Gorton) Greene, was born in Warwick, March 16, 1695. He was a descendant of John Greene, son of Peter Greene, of Aukley Hall, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. In 1718 he was made a freeman, and was Deputy in 1727, 1732, 1736, 1738, and 1740. He and John Mumford were appointed, in 1728, surveyors of the line between Connecticut and Rhode Island, and in 1736 received a similar appointment in connection with two others. He was Deputy-Governor in 1740, 1742, and 1743, and Governor in 1743, 1744, 1746, 1748, to 1755 and 1757, eleven years. The position which Governor Greene held in Rhode Island is shown in the circumstance that he, a citizen of Warwick, should have been elected as Chief Magistrate of the colony. For three years, 1654, to 1657, Roger Williams had been President of the colony. But from 1657 to 1743, a period of 86 years, no citizen not residing in Newport had been called to that position, with the exception of Governor Joseph Jenckes, and he was elected on condition that he live in Newport, the Assembly voting £100 to meet the expense of his removal. No such condition was made in the case of Governor Greene. It was during his administration that the struggle was maintained between the English and the French for the mastery on this continent. In the Colonial Records of Rhode Island may be found a large amount of correspondence which was carried on between the Governor of the colony and persons in military authority in the English army. The letters of Governor Greene exhibit good sense and habits of business, which indicate that he had rare qualifications for the position which he filled. It was also during his administration, in part, that the long controversy between Massachusetts and Rhode Island as to the position of certain towns was ended, and Cumberland, Warren, Bristol, Little Compton and Tiverton were brought within the bounds of the latter colony. Stirring events, both at home and abroad, occurred while Governor Greene was in office, events in which Rhode Island was deeply interested. In 1745, Louisbourg and Cape Breton were taken by the English. In 1755 was Braddock's defeat, and in 1758 was Abercrombie's defeat at Ticonderoga. Rhode Island was behind none of her sister colonies in the aid which she rendered to the mother country. We are told that "the colony became largely indebted for supplies, etc., furnished the government, all of which was expected to be reimbursed,

and for which expenditures large amounts of paper money were issued by the colony." The reimbursement, however, was never made. Under various pretexts the claims of Rhode Island were set aside, and the result was that heavy pecuniary burdens were laid upon the colony, the pressure of which it felt for many years. Soon after the close of his term of office Governor Greene died, the event occurring in February, 1758. The wife of Governor Greene was Catharine daughter of Benjamin Greene. Their children were Benjamin, born May 19, 1724; Samuel, born August 25, 1727; William (second Governor of the name), born August 16, 1731; Margaret, born November 2, 1733, who became the second wife of Rufus Spencer; Catherine, born December 9, 1735, who married John Greene, of Boston; and Christopher, born April 18, 1741, and died the same year.

**BROWN, REV. MARMADUKE**, was born in Ireland, about the year 1700. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts sent him to this country as one of their missionaries in 1730. He first settled in Providence, where he was the third rector of St. John's Church. We are told that he was highly esteemed among them, so that they purchased a place in Providence Neck, and gave him a deed in fee simple for the same. After living a few years in Providence he was induced to go to Portsmouth, N. H., by Governor Dunbar. Here he remained several years, until, in 1760, he was called to take charge of Trinity Church in Newport. Under his ministry the parish was so prosperous that it became necessary to enlarge the church edifice to the eastward, thus furnishing thirty additional pews. It was during his ministry that, in 1768, the steeple of Trinity was built. His connection with the church continued until it was terminated by his death, which occurred March 19, 1771. He is represented by his son, in an inscription on a marble tablet, which he caused to be erected on the walls of Trinity Church in honor of his father, as a man eminent for talents, learning, and religion. Mention is also made of his wife, Mrs. Ann Brown, who is described as a lady of uncommon piety and suavity of manners. The son referred to was Hon. Arthur Brown, LL.D., who spent most of his life in Ireland, and rose to very great distinction as a scholar and a statesman in that country.

**COLLINS, HENRY**, one of the wealthy and distinguished merchants of Newport, of the last century, was born in Newport, in March, 1699, and at an early age was sent to England, where he completed his education, and where he acquired a love for art and literature. When he returned to America he rose to eminence as a merchant, and he was as liberal as he was intelligent. With ample means at his disposal, and with



his cultivated taste for books and pictures, he became a patron of art, and took pleasure in adding to the literary enjoyment of his fellow-townsmen. Smibert, Cosmo Alexander, and Feke painted portraits for his gallery; and, with Daniel Updike, Edward Scott, William Ellery, Stephen Hopkins, Sueton Grant, John Brett, and others as associates, a literary and philosophical society was formed in 1730, which added to the lustre of Newport, then already distinguished as one of the most remarkable towns in the American colonies for its wealth, learning, and public spirit. Of this society Dean Berkeley was an active member, if indeed it did not owe its origin to him; and during the time that he resided here he was the leading spirit in its debates. Out of this society grew the Redwood Library, which was founded in 1748, Abraham Redwood having placed at the disposal of the society, the previous year, the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, for the purchase of books in London, which was followed by the gift of a piece of land, the present site of the library, for a library building, presented by Mr. Collins, of whom Dr. Waterhouse thus wrote in after years: "Henry Collins, a wealthy man and a man of taste, the Lorenzo de' Medici of Rhode Island, caused a painting to be made of Parson Callender, as well as of some other divines, as Hitchcock, Clap, and Dean Berkeley, which I have often admired in the Collins collection;" and the late Hon. William Hunter thus spoke of Mr. Collins in his unpublished Centennial Address, delivered in Newport, in 1848: "Henry Collins loved literature and the fine arts. He had taste, the sense of the beautiful in nature, conjoined with the impulse to see it imitated and surpassed by art. He was a merchant, opulent and liberal. Smibert, who is noticed by Horace Walpole in his *Anecdotes of Early English Painters and Engravers*, was the father of true painting in this country. His selection by Berkeley as his artist, friend, and companion is persuasive and adequate proof of his merits. He needed no patron. Collins was fortunate enough to engage his earliest labors; not for his own portrait only, but likewise those of the venerable Clap, and the worthy and pious Callender; and, above all, of Berkeley himself." In every movement calculated to promote the public interest Mr. Collins took an active part. He was one of the proprietors of the Long Wharf, the extension of which was commenced in 1739, and was only interrupted when the war broke out; and although crippled in his resources when the project of building the market-house and granary, now known as the City Hall, was started, in 1760, he gave it all the aid and support in his power. He was also one of the committee to erect a building for the Seventh-day Baptist Church, of which society he was a member. His commercial relations were very extensive, and it was through his maritime affairs that he was reduced from affluence to poverty. The Admiralty Rule of 1765 swept away the labor of years, and, although he struggled against adversities, he was forced to declare himself a bankrupt.

He did not long survive the blow, but died about 1770, under the roof of the family of his former partner, who had passed away before him. He was never married.

**CHECKLEY, REV. JOHN**, was born in Boston, in 1680. His parents came from England, and were able to give to their son the best education of the times in which they lived. Having acquired the rudiments of knowledge under the tuition of the famous "Master" Cheever, he was sent to England, and completed his studies at the University of Oxford. After his graduation he spent some time in travel over a large part of Europe, and then returned to Boston, where he devoted himself to the pursuits of a literary gentleman. He was a decided Episcopalian in his religious sentiments, and did not hesitate to give utterance to his views. In 1723 he published a pamphlet, the design of which was to show that the Episcopal form of church government was of divine appointment and intended to be perpetual in the Church of Christ. In the same year he published an edition of Leslie's *Short and easy Method with the Deists*, to which he appended a "Discourse concerning Episcopacy, in defence of Christianity and the Church of England against Deists and Dissenters." The sentiments avowed in this discourse were pronounced by a Court of Assize, before which he was arraigned, to be libellous, and he was fined fifty pounds. In 1727 he went to England to receive ordination, but such representations were made of his character and his supposed hostility to the royal family that he was refused ordination. In 1739, twelve years after, when he was fifty-nine years of age, he was ordained by the Bishop of Exeter. He was sent to Rhode Island, and became the minister of St. John's Church, in Providence, of which he took charge in May, 1739. He preached also once a month at Warwick and Attleborough. His ministry as rector of St. John's covered a period of fourteen years. He died February 15th, 1754. An illustration of the condition of things in the parish which he had served may be found in the letter which the churchwardens wrote to the secretary of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," soon after the death of Mr. Checkley: "Though the late minister made several small improvements to the glebe and house, yet its fences being out of repair, as well as the house, which will be expected by his successor to be put into order, and the church likewise wanting a great deal of repair, and there being few among us all to contribute towards such charges, we are very sorry we cannot promise any certain sum to our minister per annum until, please God, the present congregation is not only in better order or condition, but that it is increased." It is interesting to notice the differences of opinion which prevail with regard to Mr. Checkley. Mr. Updike, a sincere Episcopalian, thus apostrophizes him:



"Peace to thine ashes, untiring servant of Christ and the Church. The faith which sustained thee teaches us that ample amends will soon be made for all earth's forgetfulness." President William Allen, a Puritan of the Puritans, after speaking of him as "a wit, a classical scholar, skilful also in Hebrew and Narragansett Indian," makes the amiable statement that "he was more remarkable for the eccentricities of his temper and conduct than for piety and learning." Mr. Checkley married, about the year 1715, Miss — Miller, of Braintree, Mass., by whom he had two children, John and Rebecca.

**HONYMAN, REV. JAMES**, was born in England about the year 1675. Of his early history and education we have been unable to obtain any information. He was sent to this country on the application of the wardens and vestry of Trinity Church in Newport, in 1704, where he commenced his service as a missionary of that church. The original founder and patron of the church was Sir Francis Nicholson, who was Lieutenant-Governor of New York under Sir Edmund Andros, and Governor of that colony from 1687 to 1690. He held also other distinguished positions in this country, and in what are now the British Provinces. Through his instrumentality, probably, Rev. Mr. Lockyear commenced preaching as an Episcopal minister in Newport. A handsome church was erected about the year 1702. It is alluded to in that year as being "finished all on the outside and the inside pewed well, but not beautiful." The London Society sent over not only a missionary to take charge of the church, but as an encouragement to them, and perhaps a help to him, they made a present to them of a valuable library of the best theological books of that day, consisting of seventy-five volumes, mostly folio. A few years after this Queen Anne presented the church with a bell. Not feeling pecuniarily able or disposed, perhaps, to raise the funds needed to prepare for and hang this bell, the minister, wardens, and vestry wrote to the Governor of Massachusetts, and to the Rev. Samuel Miles, of Boston, requesting each of them to send money left in their hands by Sir Francis Nicholson, which might be appropriated to that purpose. Mr. Honyman seems to have been popular from the commencement of his ministry. He is represented as "a gentleman well calculated to unite his own society, which grew and flourished exceedingly under his charge, as well as to conciliate those of other religious persuasions, all of whom he embraced with the arm of charity." The signs of progress which were seen in the history of the church as the years passed away are indicated by the reports which we have of the transactions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In the report of 1720-21 it is said that "Mr. Honyman, missionary at Newport, Rhode Island, preaches twice

every Sunday, catechizes twice a week, and administers sacrament every month, and has baptized in about two years past seventy-three persons, of whom nineteen are adults." The missionary reports "that he had been lately to preach at Providence, a town in the colony of Rhode Island, to the greatest number of people he ever had together since he came to America; that no house being able to hold them, he was obliged to preach in the fields; that they are getting subscriptions for building a church, and he doubts not but there will be a considerable congregation." For a period of between two and three years—1718-1727—he occasionally performed divine service in the Narragansett Church, and administered the rites of baptism and the Lord's Supper. In 1724 the church had outgrown their place of worship, and in 1726 a new one was consecrated to religious service. The body of this building, towards the erection of which Mr. Honyman contributed £30, was seventy feet long and forty-six wide. It had two tiers of windows, was full of pews, and had galleries all around the east end. It was said to be the most beautiful building of its kind in that day in the Colonies. The missionary circuit of Mr. Honyman included at this time the towns of Newport, Freetown, Tiverton, and Little Compton. In September, 1729, Dean Berkeley arrived in Newport (see sketch of Berkeley). The story of the circumstances connected with his landing at Newport is full of interest. It was not at all the intention of the Dean when he left England to go to Newport, but to Bermuda, for what purpose may be seen in the sketch referred to. The captain of the vessel lost his reckoning and was unable to find the desired haven. He concluded to steer northward until they discovered land unknown to them, but which they supposed was inhabited by savages. It proved to be Block Island. They were informed that Newport was not far off; that in the town was an Episcopal church, of which Rev. James Honyman was the minister. The Dean wrote a letter to Mr. Honyman, which was sent to him by a messenger before the vessel arrived in Newport. It being a holy-day, Mr. Honyman was in his church performing service when the messenger arrived. The letter was sent to him in his pulpit. Having perused it himself, he deemed its contents of sufficient importance to be read to the congregation. As the Dean might at the moment be actually landing, the worthy minister dismissed the congregation, and, placing himself at their head, marched in procession to the wharf, reaching it but a short time before the arrival of the vessel with the Dean, his family, and friends, to whom a most cordial greeting and hearty welcome were extended. With a little touch of honest pride Mr. Honyman writes in his report to the Society in London, under date of September 20, 1732: "I take the pleasure of telling you this known truth, that betwixt New York and Boston, the distance of three hundred miles, and wherein are many missions, there is not a congregation in the way of the Church of England that can compare with mine or equal

it in any respect; nor does my church consist of members that were of it when I came here, for I have buried them all; nor is there any one person now alive that did then belong to our church, so that our present appearance is entirely owing to God's blessing on my endeavors." Later still, in 1738-9, he writes "that he finds his work growing on his hands as he grows in years, but he will go on, with the Divine assistance, to promote to the utmost of his endeavors the interests of religion, according to the designs and expectations of the venerable society." The reports of the labors of Mr. Honyman reach on through many years. The long service at length came to an end. The faithful clergyman died July 2, 1750, at an advanced age. On his gravestone in the churchyard of Trinity Church was placed an inscription which sets forth the virtues of the deceased. He did a good work for the cause of religion in the town where for almost fifty years he was devoted to his Master's work. The Hon. James Honyman, a distinguished lawyer of Rhode Island, was his son. He had also a son Francis, and a daughter Cecilia, who married William Mumford, of South Kingstown.

**M**AWNEY, COLONEL PETER, a descendant of a Huguenot, who came to this country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and lived for a time in what is known as Frenchtown, in Kingstown. His name was Le Moine, which was changed into Money and subsequently into Mawney. Peter Mawney was born in East Greenwich, about the year 1689, where he spent a greater part of his life. He was twice married, the first time to Mary Tillinghast, who died in February, 1727, and the second time to Mercy, daughter of Pardon Tillinghast. He had a numerous family. One of his daughters, Lydia, was the wife of Dr. Ephraim Bowen, one of the most eminent Providence physicians of his time. Another, Mary, married James Angell. She was the grandmother of Professor William G. Goddard. Sarah was married to Joseph Whipple, the grandfather of Hon. John Whipple. A son of Colonel Mawney was John Mawney, who was the husband of Amey Gibbs, who is said to have been a descendant of Sir Henry Gibbs, of Dorsetshire, England. One of the children of John and Amey Mawney was Dr. John Mawney, a physician, and at one time Sheriff of Providence County. He was in the celebrated expedition which destroyed the Gaspee. He died in Cranston, in March, 1830. The descendants of Colonel Mawney are very numerous, and have been and now are represented in many highly respected families in Rhode Island, New York, and elsewhere. Among them were Mary, wife of Hon. Elisha R. Potter, of South Kingstown, member of Congress, 1796-1797 and 1809-1815. They were the parents of Judge Elisha R., Dr. Thomas M., U. S. N., William Henry, James B. Mason, and Mary Elizabeth Potter.

**E**DDY, HON. SAMUEL, jurist and statesman, was born March 31, 1769, in Johnston, R. I. He was the son of Deacon Richard Eddy, who was a descendant, in the fourth generation, of Samuel Eddy, the first settler of that name in this country, who came to Plymouth in 1630, and who was the son of the Rev. William Eddy, Vicar of Crainbrook, county of Kent, England. Judge Eddy's mother was Martha, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Brown) Comstock. He attended school in the country until 1781, when he began a course of study with Rev. Dr. James Manning, the first president of Brown University, which institution he entered in 1783, his father having removed to Providence. He attained eminence as a scholar during his collegiate career, being appointed salutatory orator at his graduation, in 1787. The following year he commenced the study of law with Benjamin Bourne, Esq. On the 28th of February, 1790, he was appointed a delegate to the State Convention which decided on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The 27th of March of the same year he was admitted to the bar, and the 6th of May following was elected clerk of the Superior Court. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1791. The next year he was admitted freeman of the town of Providence. October 20, 1793, he was chosen clerk of the General Assembly, and was appointed in the February following as one of the committee to collect and revise the laws of the State. On the 8th of May, 1794, he resigned the office of clerk of the Superior Court. He was Secretary of State from December, 1797, to May, 1819. On the 20th of October, 1805, he was baptized by the Rev. Stephen Gano, and became a prominent member of the First Baptist Church, frequently attending thereafter the meetings of the Warren Association as delegate from that church. In March, 1818, he published a tract entitled, *Scripture its own Interpreter in relation to the Character of Christ*, which created considerable discussion in theological circles. In the same year he became associated with the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church, about the same time publishing a tract entitled, *Reasons offered, by Samuel Eddy, Esq., for his opinions, to the First Baptist Church in Providence, from which he was compelled to withdraw for Heterodoxy*. Several editions were published. Many years thereafter a tract from his pen was published by the American Unitarian Association. In 1818 he was elected, without opposition, as representative in the Sixteenth Congress, and was re-elected in 1820 and 1822, serving six years. In May, 1826, he was elected Fifth Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State, and the next year became Chief Justice, which office he held until June, 1835. For several years he was also secretary of the corporation of Brown University. In his late years he spent much time for recreative ends in the study of natural sciences, making a fine collection of minerals and shells. Judge Job Durfee, the successor of Judge Eddy as Chief





*Samuel Eddy*





Justice, rendered a tribute of respect to the memory of the latter, characterizing him as possessed of a strong and active mind, and his ruling idea of the love of the true, in that form in which it was most positive, definite and certain. This was carried into all his judgments, even those rendered on the minor duties of life. His open and fearless honesty spoke in every word and act, and thus public confidence was fully awarded to him. Judge Eddy was married four times. First, November 11, 1792, to Elizabeth Bucklin, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Bucklin. She was born September 20, 1768, and died October 27, 1799. December 2, 1801, he married Martha Wheaton, daughter of James and Anna (Angell) Wheaton. She was born October 22, 1780, and died February 1, 1808. April 25, 1809, he married Naomi Ann Angell, daughter of Elisha and Anna (Fenner) Angell. She was born March 7, 1788, and died February 13, 1817. October 17, 1824, he married Sarah N. Dwight, widow of Gamaliel L. Dwight, and daughter of David and Mary (Brown) Howell. Judge Eddy died February 3, 1839. Of his children who grew to maturity were Martha, who married Orondates Mauran; Jonathan Abbott, who is still living in Barrington; Mary, who married William Chace; and Anna, who married, in 1831, George M. Richmond, son of Samuel Richmond. Of the children of the last named, Walter Richmond is president of the Richmond Manufacturing Company, engaged in the production of printed goods, and Frank Eddy Richmond is the treasurer of the same. Howard Richmond, another brother, is treasurer of the Crompton Manufacturing Company.

**HISCOX, REV. THOMAS**, son of Rev. William Hiscox, of Newport, was born in 1686. He was married at the age of seventeen to Bethia Clarke, daughter of Joseph Clarke, and united with the Newport Church at the age of twenty. He removed to Westerly, where he became a freeman in 1769, and town clerk in 1716. He was afterwards justice of the peace and town treasurer, acting in the latter office for sixty years, till 1772. In 1716 he was elected deacon, and also served the church as clerk. Appointed an elder in 1719, he was confirmed publicly in 1727, in which year he acted in Lyme, Connecticut, June 7, as one of the moderators in the meeting for the discussion of great religious points, between Rev. John Bulckley, of the Standing Order, and Rev. Valentine Wightman, on the part of the Baptists—a memorable debate, afterwards published by the parties. Mr. Hiscox enjoyed good opportunities for study, and availed himself of them to a remarkable extent for those times. While he filled the Sabbatarian pulpit in Newport a steel-plate portrait of him was executed, showing him in the old-time clerical dress. On the death of Rev. John Maxson, Jr., in 1750, Mr. Hiscox was chosen to the pastoral office of the Westerly church, now in Hopkinton.

At the same time Thomas Clarke was elected assistant elder and Joshua Maxson deacon, “with authority to administer the ordinance of baptism.” Thomas Clarke died November 26, 1767, aged eighty-two years, having served as an assistant seventeen years. The church at this time enrolled five hundred and forty-eight members. After a laborious and effective career, Mr. Hiscox died, May 20, 1773, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

**WILLET, COLONEL FRANCIS**, son of Andrew Willett, was born at Boston Neck, North Kingstown, in 1693, and was a grandson of Thomas Willett, who, in 1629, came, a young merchant, to Plymouth, Massachusetts, and was engaged in the fur and Indian trade, by which he became very wealthy, and owned several estates, one of which was in Barrington. Being a person of more than ordinary intelligence and weight of character, he accompanied Colonel Nichols as a counsellor in his attack upon Manhattan (now New York), in 1664, and was appointed by him first Mayor of that place. When the Dutch resumed the government of New York he returned to Barrington, where he died, August 4, 1674. His son Andrew, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Plymouth, October 5, 1655, his wife being Mary, daughter of John Brown, Esq. He was in earlier life a trader in Boston, Massachusetts, but subsequently removed to the family estate on Boston Neck, which he bequeathed to his sons Thomas and Francis. The former dying in 1725, the estate came into the possession of Francis. His wife was Mary Taylor. They had no children. He was educated as a merchant, but possessing large estates he did not engage in commercial pursuits, but devoted himself to the care of his property. The estate at Boston Neck was a tract extending a mile and a half in one direction and a mile or more in another direction, and was the original seat of the Indian Sachem, Miantonomi. On the Willett farm resided for a time the famous Colonel Whalley, one of the regicide judges who condemned Charles I. to death. Colonel Willett died February 6, 1776.

**BULL, HONORABLE HENRY**, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, the grandson of Henry Bull, one of the first purchasers of the island of Rhode Island, was born November 23, 1687. His near relatives all died when he was quite young, and he was placed under the charge of his aunt, Mary (Bull) Coggeshall, and apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter. He worked at his trade several years after he reached his majority. Dissatisfied, however, with the calling he had selected, he decided to study law. It is related of him that “when he had made up his mind to practice law, he went into the garden to exercise his talents in ad-

dressing the court and jury. He then selected five cabbages in one row for judges, and twelve in another for jurors. After trying his hand there for awhile, he went boldly into court and took upon himself the duties of an advocate, and a little observation and experience there convinced him that the same cabbages were in the court-house which he thought he had left in the garden; five in one row and twelve in another." His knowledge of law must have been considerable, and, considering how imperfect his early training was, he deserves great credit for the attainments which he made. In the prime of his life, his personal appearance is said to have been remarkably prepossessing; he was nearly six feet high, of light complexion, and had blue eyes; was well proportioned and handsome, and graceful in his manners. His public services rendered to the colony were of a conspicuous character. He represented Newport from time to time in the General Assembly; was elected Attorney-General in 1721, and re-elected in 1722; was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1728-29; was one of the committee to engage in the controversy between Rhode Island and Massachusetts respecting the eastern boundary, also one of the committee to revise the colony laws in 1728. When the Court of Common Pleas was established in 1749 he was the first Chief Justice. His death occurred December 24, 1771. He was twice married, the first time to Martha Odlin, by whom he had four sons and three daughters, and the second time to Phebe Coggeshall, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters.

**D**AVIS, PETER, a Quaker preacher of Westerly, was born in England in 1680. Educated a Presbyterian, he so remained until his thirty-sixth year, when he became a member of the Society of Friends. He was the first distinguished preacher in the Westerly meetings, held in the eastern part of the town. The meeting-house was built in 1744, at a cost of three hundred pounds. The society was a part of "the South Kingstown monthly meeting," and contained such members as John Collins, Jr., Peter Davis, Jr., Stephen Richmond, Solomon Hoxie, John Robinson, Cyrus Richmond, John Hoxie, Lot Trip, John Park, Zebulon Hoxie, Stephen Hoxie, and Thomas Wilbur. Peter Davis's services were not confined to this region; he travelled and addressed the meetings of Friends throughout New England, and was everywhere well received. In 1747 he passed through Connecticut, visited Albany, went to Pennsylvania and Maryland, and sailed from Philadelphia for England. France and England then being at war, he was taken prisoner on his passage, but was shortly released. He was highly esteemed, as shown by papers in the western and northern parts of England. After his return he labored in various regions. The maxim, "Honesty is the

best policy," was attributed to him. Before his death, as he was unable to go out, meetings were often held at his house, when he spoke with great tenderness and fervor. He died February 29, 1776. He was succeeded in his ministry by his son Peter, a man of deep piety and peculiar gifts, noted for his laconic and forcible addresses, who died January 22, 1812, at the great age of one hundred and one years and seven months.

**L**IPPITT, GENERAL CHRISTOPHER, son of Christopher and Catharine (Holden) Lippitt, was a lineal descendant of John Lippitt, whose name is the sixth on a list of fifty-two persons who, in 1638, had "home-lots" in Providence. On the 27th of May, 1640, John Lippitt signed a compact containing proposals for a form of government; and, in 1647, was on a committee from Providence, which, with other committees from Portsmouth, Newport, and Warwick, met at Portsmouth "for the purpose of organizing a government" under the first charter. He soon afterward removed to Warwick, R. I., where he was a "freeman" in 1655. His descendants have been prominently identified with the interests of Warwick, and many of them have occupied conspicuous and useful positions in public life. General Lippitt's father was a native of Warwick, from which place he removed to Lippitt Hill, in Cranston, where he resided until his death, and his mother was a daughter of Anthony and Phebe (Rhodes) Holden. The former died December 7, 1764, at the age of fifty-two, and the latter May 4, 1807, in her ninetieth year. They are buried in the family grounds on Lippitt Hill, in Cranston. They had twelve children: Anthony, who died at the age of thirteen years; Freeloove, who married Olney Rice, son of Randall Rice; Mary, who married Thomas Rice, brother of Olney Rice; Christopher, the subject of this sketch; Catharine; Warren and Phebe, both of whom died in childhood; Moses, who was an officer in the third company of the Cranston militia in 1780 and 1781, and received a pension for his services at that time; Charles, who was a resident of Providence for more than sixty years; Loudon; Waterman; and John, who was a private in Captain Dexter's company, in his brother's regiment, during the year 1776, and was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. General Christopher Lippitt was eminently a self-made man, and possessed traits of character which enabled him to attain a high standing as a military officer, and to render valuable service in various civil capacities. Nearly two years before his death, which occurred June 17, 1824, he prepared, at the request of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the following autobiographical sketch, under date of September 4, 1822, which we herewith publish, as its style indicates the character of its author, and its contents embrace the most interesting points of his life: "I was



born in the town now called Cranston, in the County of Providence, State of Rhode Island, in the year 1744; had no other learning than what was commonly obtained at the country schools of that day. My father died when I was in my twentieth year. When I was twenty-one, I represented the town of Cranston in General Assembly, and was continued as a member thereof until the Revolutionary War commenced. I was appointed captain of a militia company in said town of Cranston and a justice of the peace in the twenty-second year of my age, and continued to hold said commissions until the Revolutionary War was begun at Boston, and was then appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of militia in the county of Providence. In the year 1775 I was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of minute men, to be ready at a minute's warning of any movement of the enemy, to resist them. In the latter part of this year Commodore Wallace, who commanded a small British squadron in our bay, landed his marines on the island of Prudence and burned several dwellings. I was ordered on said island, and had command of several companies of militia and some minute men, till I moved off all the inhabitants and cleared the island of all movable property and abandoned the same. While I was on this business the General Assembly ordered a regiment of infantry, to be used for the protection of the State for one year, from the 18th day of January, A.D. 1776. I was appointed lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, and Henry Babcock, colonel. Babcock's conduct was such that he was dismissed in a short time, and I was appointed colonel of the regiment, stationed at Newport till the forepart of September. When the regiment was called for by General Washington and the Congress, I, with the commissioned officers under my command, took Continental commission; left Rhode Island about the middle of September, 1776, and led the regiment to the camp of General Washington on York Island, at a place called Harlem Heights. After remaining there eight or ten days, the British came out from New York, and we fell back into the country, under the immediate command of General Lee, who commanded a division of the army at White Plains; and I was at the battle there. We then crossed the North River, and on our way through the Jerseys, being in camp for the night, General Lee, to accommodate himself, took quarters a short distance from the camp, and was taken a little before day by the British Light Horse and carried off. I then led my regiment, under the command of General Sullivan, and crossed at the forks of the Delaware, at a place called East Town, settled by a society of religious people called ——. We then went down to Bristol, on the Pennsylvania side, and about the last of December and the forepart of January we crossed the river into the Jerseys again; and I, with my regiment, under the immediate command of General Washington, was in the battle of Trenton and at Princeton, and took up winter quarters at Morristown till the time expired we were raised

for. I then dismissed the regiment and returned home. While I was with General Washington he gave me a brevet command of brigadier-general over a brigade. Soon after I was returned home, I was appointed Brigadier General of the Militia of the County of Providence, and was in that command in the battle on Rhode Island, and was again a member of the General Assembly, and continued a member and in command as brigadier till after the peace, A.D. 1783. Soon after a revolution took place in this State that dismissed me from all public life. But before this dismissal happened, I had been appointed Judge of the Superior Court, received my commission, but for various causes, refusing to be engaged until the next session of General Assembly, another was chosen in my room. I was also chosen to go a delegate to Congress, and refused. From the time the peace took place to the aforesaid revolution in this State there was scarcely a rule of court submitted by disputers to referees but what I was a member. But being a zealous advocate for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, I was cried down, and have lived a retired life from public business to this day, the date being the 4th of September, A.D. 1822; and in the next month I shall, if I live, enter my 79th year. Some years back I was brought seriously to think of death, resurrection, and judgment to come, and set about building a house with a few others for public worship, and have finished the same mostly at my own expense. When the Peace Society of Providence was adopted, I subscribed my name as a member, of which I wish to continue, as a useful means of cultivating peace on earth and good will toward men during the remainder of my life." CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT. "P. S. I desire this biographical relation to be entered and published whenever the doings of the Society are made public, and for the correctness of the most part of what is related I refer the inquirer to the records of the General Assembly of my native State." C. L. He married, March 23, 1777, Waite Harris, daughter of William and Patience (Clarke) Harris. She died September 8, 1836, at eighty-one years of age. They had twelve children, seven of whom are buried near their parents on Lippitt Hill. The only child now living is Mary, who still resides on the old homestead, at the age of eighty-four. A large number of grandchildren are living. As an evidence of his sense of justice and affectionate regard for his immediate kindred, it is stated that, at the death of his father, General Lippitt waived the exclusive right of inheritance which belonged to the eldest son by the law of primogeniture, then in force in Rhode Island, and shared equally with the other children in the distribution of his father's estate. He superintended the building of one of the first cotton-mills in the State, Lippitt Mill, in Warwick, in which he retained a proprietary interest during his life, and which his descendants still hold. He was influential in advancing enterprises calculated to promote the general welfare of the community. He also took a deep interest

in religious matters, was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his house was the home of the first itinerant preachers of that denomination in Rhode Island, as mentioned in Stephens's *Memorials of Methodism*. In military life he was regarded "a brave and energetic officer, prompt in the execution of all orders, prudent in his movements, and highly commended by the commander-in-chief; as a civilian he was enterprising, public-spirited, and heartily in sympathy with everything pertaining to the best interests of humanity."

**TALBOT**, COMMODORE SILAS, was the ninth child of Benjamin and Zipporah (Allen) Talbot, and was born at Dighton, Mass., in the year 1751. His mother died when he was four years of age, and his father having married again, five more children were added to the family. Inured to hardships from early life, young Talbot developed an independent and self-reliant character, yet ever exhibited a genial, self-sacrificing disposition, which endeared him to his companions, and gave him a commanding influence over all with whom he was brought in contact. He learned the trade of a stonemason, and subsequently followed the sea for several years, until he was fitted to command a ship. In 1772 he became a resident of Providence, where he married Anna, daughter of Colonel Barzillia Richmond, and pursued his trade until he had accumulated some property. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War he responded to the call for troops, and rose from lieutenant to the rank of captain in the Army of Observation, his commission dating June 28, 1775. He was engaged at the siege of Boston, accompanying the troops thence to New York, where the next year he distinguished himself in an attempt, partially successful, to burn the enemy's ships on the North River. In view of this daring exploit, Congress promoted him to the rank of major in the army. In the defence of Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island, in the Delaware River, he received a severe wound in the thigh, and his wrist was badly shattered by a musket-ball, but he fought till the works were evacuated. After a season of recuperation at home he returned to duty in the army commanded by General Sullivan. Employed by the latter in collecting the means of transportation for the troops, he collected in an incredibly short period a sufficient number of boats to secure the removal of the army to Rhode Island, on the 9th of August, 1778. In the battle of Rhode Island, which occurred at Butt's, or Quaker Hill, twenty days subsequently, Major Talbot was attached to the Light Corps, and was stationed three miles in front of the camp. In this engagement he exhibited great coolness and bravery. On the 29th of October, in the same year, he executed one of the most daring exploits of the war, planning and achieving the capture of the British floating battery "Pigot," of two hundred guns, which was anchored at the mouth of the Seaconnet

River, commanding the approach to Newport. With an insignificant sloop, equipped with two three-pounders and sixty men, he took this valuable prize, and carried her safely to Stonington. For this brilliant achievement the General Assembly awarded him a vote of thanks and an elegant sword, and Congress at once promoted him to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The British report spoke of him as "one of the greatest arch-rebels in nature." In 1779, Talbot armed his prize, "The Pigot," and, taking command of "The Argo," sought with this small fleet to protect our coast from Long Island to Nantucket. He soon captured "The Lively," with twelve guns, and two letters of marque brigs from the West Indies; also, the "King George," a Tory privateer, armed with fourteen guns. He subsequently captured "The Dragon," a large armed vessel, after a battle of four hours. For the latter achievement Congress commissioned him captain in the Navy, but was unable to give him a suitable vessel. He took command of the "George Washington," a privateer, and, falling in with a British fleet, was captured, ignominiously imprisoned in the hold, kept for a time in the Jersey prison-ship, and finally transferred to the Dartmoor Prison, in England. After atrocious treatment, endured with great heroism, he was exchanged in 1781, and returned home the same year, broken in health by his sufferings, yet unbroken in his spirit of patriotism. He continued to reside in Providence until 1786. He married, in Philadelphia, Rebecca Morris, daughter of Morris Morris, and granddaughter of Governor Mifflin, and settled in Johnston, Fulton County, New York, on the forfeited estate of Sir William Johnston. He represented his district in the State Assembly, and afterwards in Congress, in 1793-4, when he was appointed by General Washington, captain in the reorganized Navy. He superintended the building of "The Constitution" (44 guns) in 1797, of which he was captain until his resignation, four years after. In 1800, the San Domingo squadron was under his orders. Here one of his striking projects, the cutting out of the French vessel "Sandwich," was minutely carried out by his lieutenant, afterwards Commodore Hull, of which Cooper gives a glowing account in his *Naval History*. Commodore Talbot died in New York, June 30, 1813. His children were Eliza, born in 1773, and who married George Metcalf, March 5, 1791; Cyrus, born in 1774; George Washington, born in 1775; Barzillia, who died young; Theodore Foster, born in 1779; Sally Mifflin, who was born and died in 1789; and Henry, born in 1791.

**FRANKLIN**, JAMES, son of Josiah and Abiah (Folger) Franklin, and brother of Benjamin Franklin, was born in Boston, February 4, 1697, and was one of ten children, his mother being the second wife of her husband, who had had seven children by his first wife. In his early youth he was sent to London







Alpheus Billings

to learn the trade of a printer, and returned to Boston in 1717 with types and a press of his own, and set up business as a printer both of paper and calico. In the month of December, 1719, was issued the first number of the *Boston Gazette*. He was employed to print the paper, and was thus occupied for a year or more, when he was superseded by another printer, which so chagrined him that on his own responsibility he resolved to start another paper. Accordingly, on Monday, August 17, 1721, the first number of the *New England Courant*, owned, printed, and conducted by James Franklin, made its appearance. It was the fourth newspaper published in this western world. It was on this paper that Benjamin Franklin, then about sixteen years of age, began his career as a writer. From the outset the *Courant* was what we call a "sensational paper," ready to attack anybody or anything by which to make capital, and made itself very obnoxious to the government. In the issue of June 11, 1722, appeared an article which seemed to reflect severely on the powers in authority. The publisher was summoned before the Council, and, after trial, refusing to give up the name of the writer of the article, he was sent to jail and kept there for four weeks. During his imprisonment his brother Benjamin had charge of the paper. At length James Franklin was put under the ban so effectually by the government, that about the middle of January, 1723, the paper began to be published in the name of his brother, then seventeen years of age, and continued to be so published for several months, when, not satisfied with the treatment he received from his brother, Benjamin ran away, about the month of September, 1723. It is said that the *Courant* began to flag when it lost Benjamin Franklin's lively pen, lingered two or three years, and at the beginning of 1727 ceased its existence. James Franklin continued his business in Boston for awhile, and then removed to Newport, where, on the 27th of September, 1732, he issued the first number of the *Rhode Island Gazette*, which was the first newspaper published in the State. He had but little to encourage him in his project. Of the most valuable source of newspaper income—advertisements—he had none. Newport was a comparatively quiet, unpretending sort of a place in that early period. It had, it is true, some foreign commerce, and, with its fine harbor, made some pretensions to be the rival of New York in the shipping line. Franklin became discouraged, the paper "did not pay," and, after twelve numbers had been published, it died a natural death in December, 1732. Mr. Franklin survived the decease of his paper but a short time, his death taking place in 1735. His son James was more fortunate. The *Newport Mercury*, established by him, its first number being issued June 12, 1758, is among the few papers of the country which has had more than a century's existence. This first number, as we learn from the *Mercury* of June 16, 1866, was about the size of a letter-sheet, containing eight columns, three and a half inches wide, and twelve inches in length. For a

frontispiece it showed a ship leaving the harbor, a fortification in the rear with the British flag flying, and a figure of Mercury flying through the air, holding in his hand a package, signifying a news-carrier. The press on which the elder James Franklin and his brother Benjamin worked in Boston, after being in the office of the *Newport Mercury* for over one hundred years, was sold to John B. Murray, Esq., in 1858, and by him, in 1864, presented to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, on the 158th anniversary of the birthday of Franklin.

**B**ILLINGS, HON. ALPHEUS, son of Ichabod and Martha Ann Billings, was born in Providence, March 31, 1772. He received a common English education, and at an early age learned the trade of a hatter, which he followed for several years, and was then appointed constable. After serving for some time in that capacity he filled the office of sheriff. In 1808 he was appointed high sheriff, under Governor Fenner, and served until 1811, when he engaged in the grocery business with Luther Ainsworth, on Weybossett Street, Providence, under the style of Billings & Ainsworth. On the dissolution of this partnership he became associated with George Weeden, in the same business, the firm name being Weeden & Billings. During the war of 1812 their trade was unusually large and profitable. This firm was dissolved in 1815, and for two years thereafter Mr. Billings continued in business with his son, E. R. Billings, under the style of A. Billings & Son. He was soon afterward reappointed high sheriff, and served for about six years, also acting as coroner and justice of the peace. For several years Mr. Billings acted as agent for Brown & Ives, for whom he collected rents, and represented them in other interests. When Providence was incorporated, in 1832, he was a candidate for mayor of that city, and was defeated by Hon. Samuel W. Bridgman, the first incumbent of that office, who was elected by a majority of 150 votes. During the administration of Governor John Brown Francis he was elected to represent Providence in the Rhode Island Senate, and served acceptably for several years as a member of that body. Mr. Billings was notably prompt, faithful, and uniformly courteous in the discharge of the various duties required of him during his official career, and by his kindness, geniality, and integrity won and retained the respect and confidence of his fellow-men. For several years he was a member of the First Baptist Church of Providence, and afterwards he and his wife united with the Beneficent Congregational Church, of which he was an influential member. He was married, August 8, 1793, by Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D.D., to Lydia Mann Carpenter, daughter of Oliver and May Carpenter, of Providence. She was a half sister of Knight Dexter. Her parents resided on High Street, Providence, and during the Revolutionary War General Washington was for a short



time one of their guests. Mr. Billings died January 8, 1851, aged seventy-eight years, and his wife died July 12, 1868, at the age of ninety-three. They had four children, three sons and one daughter: Ethelbert Rhodes, born May 22, 1794, and died June 12, 1881; Alpheus Carpenter, born May 31, 1797, and died September 8, 1862; Mary Carpenter, born July 6, 1808, and died November 13, 1877; and Henry Leonard, born August 22, 1812, and died April 11, 1814.

**U**PDIKE, DANIEL, Attorney-General, was born about the year 1680. He was the son of Lodowick and Catharine (Newton) Updike. His father died in 1737, leaving six children. A daughter, Sarah, married Dr. Giles Goddard, the grandfather of Professor William G. Goddard; she died January, 1770. The subject of this sketch was educated in his father's house, and was well instructed in the Greek, Latin, and French languages by a French tutor, who also had charge of the education of the sisters of Mr. Updike. One of these sisters, Sarah, to whom reference has just been made, is said to have discovered an extraordinary genius and taste for, and made a most surprising progress in, most kinds of useful and polite learning, including languages and several branches of mathematics. But, as we are told, "her uncommon attainments in literature were the least valuable parts of her character. Her conduct through all the changing, trying scenes of life was not only unblamable, but exemplary; a sincere piety and unaffected humility, an easy, agreeable cheerfulness and affability, an entertaining, sensible, and edifying conversation, and a prudent attention to all the duties of domestic life, endeared her to all of her acquaintances." On completing his studies Mr. Updike prepared himself for the legal profession, and, having been admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, he opened an office in Newport, and rapidly rose to distinction as a lawyer. In 1722 he was elected Attorney-General, and for ten successive years was re-elected by the votes of his fellow-citizens. In 1732 he declined longer service, having been nominated for Governor of the colony as an opposing candidate to William Wanton, who was elected to that office. In the adjustment of difficult and complicated questions which grew out of what sometimes were angry controversies respecting the boundary lines of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and Rhode Island and Massachusetts, Mr. Updike took an active part. One of the trials respecting the boundary lines of the two latter States was before Judge Lightfoot, who spoke of it as one of the most anxious exhibitions that he had ever witnessed, and that the argument of Mr. Updike in the close was a masterly effort. The final decision established within the limits of Rhode Island no inconsiderable part of what, at best, is her small territory, to wit, the township of Cumberland, so called in honor of William, Duke of Cumberland, famous for the part he took in the great battle of Culloden, the whole of Bristol, a part

of Swansea, and a great part of Barrington,—these two places being consolidated into a township, which was called Warren, in honor of Sir Peter Warren, Knight of the Bath and Admiral in the Navy,—and a strip of land within which are comprised the present towns of Tiverton and Little Compton. In 1741 and 1742 Mr. Updike was appointed King's attorney for Kings, subsequently Washington, County. When the act was repealed appointing an attorney for each of the four counties of Rhode Island, and there was a return to the former arrangement of having one attorney for the whole colony, Mr. Updike was chosen to fill the office, and held it from 1743 to 1757. He found time amid the pressure of the professional duties which devolved on him to cultivate his literary tastes. He was one of the founders of the Redwood Library in Newport. He was on terms of intimate friendship with Dean Berkeley, who, upon his return to England, presented him an elegantly wrought silver coffee-pot, and after he reached home, forwarded to him a copy of his great work, the *Minute Philosopher*. Mr. Updike collected a valuable private library, and his wise selection of his books indicates the refined character of his tastes. We are told that among his professional brethren he was highly respected, and in all literary and professional associations of his time his name stands at the head. He was twice married, the first time to Sarah, daughter of Governor Benedict Arnold, who died childless, and the second time to Austis Jenkins, the granddaughter of Mr. Wilkins, by which connection he came into possession of considerable property. He died in May, 1757. Two of his children survived him,—Lodowick and Mary. The former married Abigail, daughter of John Gardiner, and the latter, Judge John Cole.

**U**PDIKE, LODOWICK, only son of Hon. Daniel Updike, Attorney of the Colony of Rhode Island, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, July 12, 1725. His education was acquired under the tuition of private tutors, his last teacher being Rev. John Checkley, Rector of St. John's Church, in Providence. He studied for the legal profession, but did not practice, having a large estate in North Kingstown, where he resided, the care of which occupied his time. His death occurred June 6, 1804. Mr. Updike was an Episcopalian, and to his zeal it was largely owing that St. Paul's, in Wickford, was erected. He married Abigail Gardiner, daughter of John Gardiner, of "Boston Neck." She was a niece of Dr. McSparran. She outlived her husband several years. They had a large family of children, eleven in number, viz.: Daniel, James, Austis, Mary, Abigail, Sarah, Lydia, Lodowick, Alfred, Gilbert, and Wilkins. Mr. Updike was regarded in his times as one of the most eminent citizens of Rhode Island. It is said of him that "to strong intellectual powers, he added an improved taste and great acquirements. His qualifications were such as fitted him



to shine either at the bar, in the Senate, or in the field. But he preferred the shade of private life to the din of war, the tumult of popular assemblies, or the chicane of law. In a word, the name of honest man and peace of conscience he preferred to the most pompous or worldly distinctions. His hospitality was conspicuous. His door was open to the wayworn traveller as well as the more wealthy and splendid guest, and all ages and conditions were pleased and enlivened with his cheerful, learned, and refined conversation." William Goddard, the father of the late Professor W. G. Goddard, in a communication to the *Providence Gazette*, thus announces his death: "On Friday, the 8th instant, the remains of Lodowick Updike, Esquire, who died at his seat at North Kingstown, the preceding Wednesday (in the eightieth year of his age), were entombed among his venerable ancestors with those marks of respect due to his exalted merit."

**UPDIKE, HON. DANIEL**, grandson of Attorney-General Updike, under the Royal Charter of Charles II., from 1722 to 1732, was born in North Kingstown, in 1761. He was the eldest son of Lodowick and Abigail (Gardiner) Updike. In accordance with the custom of the times in which he lived, he received his early education under the tuition of private instructors, who resided in the family, and were companions as well as teachers of their pupil. He studied law under the direction of Hon. James M. Varnum, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the bar in Rhode Island. He was admitted to the bar in 1784, and practiced his profession in Washington County for eleven years. For several years he represented his native town in the General Assembly, and for a number of sessions was the clerk of the House of Representatives. At the convention of delegates from the different towns in Rhode Island which met at South Kingstown, March 1, 1790, to ratify the Constitution of the United States, he was chosen Secretary. The convention was composed of men of the highest talent in the State, and the office to which Mr. Updike was elected was one which indicated the rank which he held among the distinguished gentlemen with whom he was associated. Rhode Island was the last of the thirteen original States of the Union that ratified the Constitution. It is somewhat remarkable that for a long time it was not generally known that there existed any record of the proceedings of this convention. The Secretary of State had nothing among his records that indicated that such a convention had ever been in session. There was no direct proof in his office that Rhode Island had adopted the Constitution, although the subsequent action of the General Assembly was sufficient evidence that the convention had acted upon the questions presented for their consideration. Why the secretary, Mr. Updike, did not deposit his minutes in the archives of the State, is not known. As late as

1863, Hon. Wilkins Updike, the brother of the subject of this sketch, deposited with Hon. J. R. Bartlett, then Secretary of State, papers and documents and minutes of the proceedings of the convention, which had been preserved by its secretary (see sketch of Wilkins Updike). These papers are full of interest to persons who desire to acquaint themselves with matters pertaining to an earlier epoch in Rhode Island history. We find that thirty towns were represented at the convention, which was composed of seventy members. Newport had five delegates, and Providence, Portsmouth, and Warwick four each. All the rest had two each. Hon. Daniel Owen, of Gloucester, was elected President, and Daniel Updike, Secretary. We find an office held by two gentlemen, which has long since gone out of use in deliberative assemblies, to wit, the office of monitor. We are told that in the early proceedings of the General Assembly this office was held by prominent members, and their duty was to see order preserved, and that the attention of members was not distracted from the business before them. They reported to the speaker or president the names of all members seen reading papers, conversing with one another, or inattentive to the business before the meeting. Unfortunately the minutes of the arguments pro and con advanced by the members of the convention, were written down by the secretary in handwriting which it is not easy to decipher, and the curiosity of the student of these important discussions must remain unsatisfied as he pursues his investigations. What has been made out from the imperfect minutes of the secretary may be found in Judge Staples's *Rhode Island in the Continental Congress*, pp. 644-656. Mr. Updike was elected, in 1790, Attorney-General, and having served one year, he declined a re-election. He was appointed a Presidential Elector in 1796 to carry the vote of the State to Philadelphia, then the seat of government. This was the last official trust placed in the hands of Mr. Updike. He is spoken of as having been a gentleman of the old school both in manners and dress. His urbane and courteous deportment was on all occasions remarkable, and he left upon every mind the most grateful impression in regard to his character. Besides being a well-trained lawyer, he was well versed in the literature of his times. He had one of the best private libraries in the State, and was familiar with the books that were found on its shelves. A long life of over eighty years was granted to him, his death occurring at East Greenwich, June 15, 1842.

**UPDIKE, HON. WILKINS**, son of Lodowick Updike, and the youngest of eleven children, was born at North Kingstown, R. I., January 8, 1784. He pursued his early studies, as was the practice in wealthy families of the times in which he lived, under tutors, in his father's house. Subsequently he was sent to the academy in Plainfield, Conn. On completing his academic course, he entered the law office of Hon.

James Lanman, and commenced the study of the legal profession. He was afterwards in the offices of Hon. William Hunter and Hon. Asher Robbins, of Newport, and Hon. Elisha Potter, of Kingston. He was admitted to the bar in 1808, and soon rose to distinction in his profession. For some time he resided at Tower Hill, then for two or three years at the old homestead in North Kingstown, and finally removed to Kingston, where he lived during the remainder of his life. He was for many years a member of the General Assembly. Here he was an earnest collaborer with Hon. Henry Barnard, the School Commissioner, in giving increased efficiency to the cause of popular education. He also interested himself in securing the removal of the restrictions upon the rights of married women. His influence in the General Assembly was felt in many directions. Mr. Updike was also an author. His *Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar* is a valuable work. "But for these memoranda, which he only at that time could have collected, many of these men, so distinguished in their day, would be now forgotten." He also wrote a *History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett, R. I.* To collect the materials for this work, he carried on an extensive correspondence, and made use of a large amount of materials which came into his hands. The whole of the matter thus gathered by him from many quarters is compressed into a volume of 533 pages. The book, being out of print, has become very valuable, and it is not easy to get a copy. In Judge Staples's book, giving an account of the action of Rhode Island with reference to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, may be found some of the minutes of the proceedings of the convention called to discuss the question of the acceptance of the Constitution. These minutes have been for some time in the possession of Mr. Updike, and it was his purpose to prepare a full account of the convention, with notices of the prominent persons who took part in its discussions. The state of his health prevented him from carrying out his purpose. The wife of Mr. Updike, whom he married September 23, 1809, was Abby, daughter of Walter Watson, Esq., of South Kingstown. The children by this marriage were Thomas B., who removed to Pittsburg, Pa., Mrs. R. K. Randolph, Mrs. Samuel Rodman, Mrs. H. A. Hidden, Walter Watson, Miss A. T. Updike, Mrs. John F. Greene, Hon. Cæsar A., at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mrs. John Eddy. Mrs. Updike died several years before her husband, whose death occurred at Kingston, January 14, 1867.

**UPDIKE, HON. C. A.**, son of Wilkins and Abby (Watson) Updike, was born in Kingston, R. I., March 7, 1824. He was fitted for college under the tuition of Rev. Thomas Vernon, whose classical school had a high reputation, and graduated from Brown University in the class of 1849. Among his class-

mates were Rev. Dr. William H. Alden, of Portsmouth, N. H.; President James B. Angell, of the Michigan University; Hon. Rowland Hazard, of Peacedale; Rev. Dr. Heman L. Wayland, of Philadelphia; and Hon. B. F. Thurston, of Providence. Soon after his graduation, Mr. Updike commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, W. W. Updike, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1851. In addition to the discharge of his professional duties, he served his fellow-citizens in various offices to which he was elected. He was a member of the Common Council of the city of Providence from 1859 to 1863; a member of the lower house of the General Assembly from 1860 to 1864; and was Speaker of the House from 1860 to 1862, discharging the duties of the office with dignity, impartiality, and ability. He is represented as having been "a fine public speaker, inheriting much of his distinguished father's wit and humor, and, like him, was a thorough Rhode Islander, attached to the traditions and institutions of his native State and familiar with its history." In the later years of his life there were developed symptoms which indicated disease of the heart. The forebodings of his friends were realized, and he died suddenly, October 9, 1877. He married, December, 1858, Elizabeth Bigelow, daughter of Seth Adams, of Providence, who, with one son, survived the decease of her husband. A beautiful tribute to the memory of Mr. Updike by his classmate and friend, President Angell, of the Michigan University, was published in the *Providence Journal*, October 25, 1877.

**PARK, REV. JOSEPH**, the only Presbyterian minister ever settled in Westerly, Rhode Island, and a man of note in his times, was born March 12, 1705. After graduating from Cambridge College, Massachusetts, he was appointed a missionary "to the Indians and such English as would attend in Westerly, Rhode Island," which field of labor he entered in 1733, occupying a meeting-house on a lot of land "given by George Ninigret, chief sachem of the Indians." The lot comprised twenty acres, and was situated near the post-road, in the eastern part of the present town. His congregation came from Westerly, Charlestown, and Narragansett. His work was slow and difficult till 1740, when the Great Revival broke upon New England. George Whitefield landed in Newport, September 14, 1740, and immediately his influence spread over the country. Gilbert Tennent, on his way to and from Boston, visited Westerly and preached with signal effect. Here, too, was heard the voice of Whitefield, and the rousing exhortations of the eccentric James Davenport. The Presbyterian church was organized, with Mr. Park as pastor, August 13, 1742. Rev. Nathaniel Eells, of Stonington, and Rev. Joseph Fish, of North Stonington, assisted at the ordination. Great religious changes occurred in the town, and affairs



drifted in the direction of the Baptists, so that, in 1751, Mr. Park removed and settled at Mattatuck, in Southold, Long Island. Here he labored till 1756, when he returned to Westerly, and was formally settled again, May 23, 1759. This church probably established the first Sabbath-school in this country. The church record reads: "May ye 10th, 1752. This Society having for some time practiced hearing our children read a portion of ye Holy Scriptures, and repeat ye Assembly's Catechism publicly in our meeting on Lord's Day; judging it to be a happy means of Edification, and likewise of collecting money for pious uses, . . . have this day passed a vote to have these things stately practiced in this Society." Mr. Park had three sons, Lieutenant Joseph and Sergeants Benjamin and John, engaged in the reduction of Crown Point. His son Benjamin "fought and fell with General Warren on Bunker Hill." Of the church in Westerly, Mr. Park was the only pastor. Changes in religious views in the town and the shock of the Revolution scattered the congregation beyond the power of recovery, but the good influence of the faithful minister remained. Mr. Park left a large number of influential and honorable descendants. A somewhat famous sermon of his, preceded by a narrative, was published in 1761. He died in honor at his home in Westerly, March 1, 1777, in the seventy-second year of his age, and forty-fifth of his ministry. His wife, Abigail, died October 19, 1772, in her sixty-eighth year.

**WARD, GOVERNOR SAMUEL**, son of Governor Richard Ward, was born at Newport, R. I., May 27, 1725, and graduated at Cambridge College, Mass., in 1743. In 1745 he married Anna Ray, of Block Island, and removed to Westerly, R. I., where he began his public career. His excellent character, liberal education, and legal attainments soon won for him public confidence, and he became a leader in the town and in the colony. Fitted to guide in public affairs, he rose to the highest seat in the gift of the people, being chosen Governor three times—in 1762, in 1765, and in 1766. At this time there was a warm political contest between what was then known as the Ward and Hopkins parties, Stephen Hopkins being the leader of the latter. It was, also, the exciting period when the Stamp Act was agitating the whole country, and irreconcilable differences with the mother country were reaching their culminating point. Governor Ward acted a cool, decided, able, noble part in resisting the aggressions of England. The papers that emanated from his pen are among the highly cherished records of the State. The manifesto composed by him, and adopted by Westerly, February 2, 1774, and widely circulated, kindled enthusiastic responses. It is a masterly paper, both in style and sentiments, and the fifteen resolves lucidly set forth the points of complaint against Great Britain. Associated with him in his patriotic endeavors, by appoint-

ment, were Hon. Joshua Babcock, James Rhodes, George Sheffield, and James Babcock. They corresponded with committees in other parts of the country,—in Boston, Philadelphia, and Virginia. Governor Ward was distinguished for his penetration, calmness, earnestness, and firmness. Very wisely, at the opening of the Revolutionary struggle in 1774, he was chosen by the colony as colleague with Stephen Hopkins, to whom he was now perfectly reconciled on party grounds, to represent Rhode Island in the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia. To this responsible position he was reappointed in 1775, and while in the discharge of his duty, died in Philadelphia, March 25, 1776, deeply mourned by Congress and by his native colony.

**WARD, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SAMUEL**, of the First Rhode Island Regiment of Infantry in the war of the American Revolution, was born at Westerly, Rhode Island, November 17, 1756. He was descended from Roger Williams, and was the second son of Governor Samuel Ward, a patriot and statesman of very noble character, and most enlightened views and foresight, who, after being Chief Justice of Rhode Island, also distinguished himself when Governor by his courageous opposition to the Stamp Act, being the only Colonial Governor who refused to take the oath to enforce that unjust measure. Governor Samuel Ward's career was a remarkable one, he being three times elected Governor, and subsequently leading the war party in Rhode Island, besides early advocating Independence when a member of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1776. Lieutenant-Colonel Ward was educated at the College of Rhode Island, where he was graduated with honors in 1771. He became a very intimate friend of General Nathanael Greene, next to Washington the greatest general of the Revolution. At the outbreak of the Revolution he raised a company in Kings and Kent counties, Rhode Island, receiving a commission as captain from the colonial government, signed by his uncle Henry Ward, the Secretary of State. He marched with his company to the siege of Boston, forming a part of Colonel Varnum's regiment. Captain Ward was stationed first at Roxbury, then at Jamaica Plains, and then at Prospect Hill. He subsequently joined a detachment of Rhode Island troops, two hundred and fifty strong, who volunteered under Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Greene to join Arnold's force, numbering in all eleven hundred men, directed to reinforce General Montgomery before Quebec by way of the Kennebec River, in Maine. They marched from Prospect Hill, near Cambridge, September 10, reaching Kennebec River the following day. The march of the expedition through the wilderness of Maine, wading a hundred miles up the Kennebec, carrying bateaux and kegs of provisions, marching a hundred miles on short three-days' provisions, wading over three rapid rivers, marching through snow and ice



barefoot, and crossing the St. Lawrence where it was guarded by the enemy's frigate, was one of the most terrible on record. On the 20th of November, 1775, Arnold marched his command from Quebec to Point aux Trembles, where General Montgomery joined them, after capturing Montreal and sailing down the St. Lawrence. The American forces then proceeded to Quebec, and made a most daring attack on the city the morning of the 31st of December in three detachments, under cover of a heavy snow-storm. Captain Ward with his company, forming part of Lieutenant-Colonel Greene's command, fought his way far into the city, reaching the second barrier. After a desperate struggle, in which one hundred and twenty of the command were killed and wounded, the remainder were all made prisoners. Captain Ward remained a prisoner until August 11, 1776, when he was paroled with the others and sent to New York by sea. After his exchange he was promoted major in the First Rhode Island Infantry, and after serving at Morristown, with General Washington's army, was next sent with his regiment to Peekskill, during General Burgoyne's movements. Major Ward with his regiment, commanded by Colonel Greene, was next stationed at Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, on the Delaware, where on the 22d of October, 1777, he took part in the brilliant defence of the fort and the repulse of the Hessians under Count Donop. At the request of Colonel Greene he wrote the official report of the battle, preserved in Washington's correspondence. With his regiment he was next stationed at Valley Forge, and, receiving a short furlough, was married in Rhode Island, March 8, 1778, returning to camp soon after. His regiment being now consolidated, Major Ward went home with Colonel Greene to Rhode Island, where they were very active in raising a new regiment, partly composed of colored men. This was attached to General Sullivan's command, and took part in the battles on Rhode Island, in which Major Ward ably commanded his regiment. He was now promoted lieutenant-colonel, was detached to command a Light Corps of troops near Providence, and subsequently stationed at North Kingston and Newport. At the commencement of 1781 a large number of officers of the Rhode Island line retired on half pay, Lieutenant-Colonel Ward being among the number. He now went into business as a merchant, made a voyage to China, and then removed to New York, also making two voyages to Europe. He remained settled in New York until 1804, when he returned to Rhode Island for many years, but finally removed to Long Island in 1816, and died in New York, August 16, 1832, after a noble and useful life. His eldest son, Henry, inherited his membership of the Cincinnati, and was an intelligent man of business. His second son, Samuel Ward, became a member of the celebrated firm of Prime, Ward & Sands, and was the father of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the authoress and poetess. Richard R. Ward was a lawyer and antiquarian. Two other sons, John and William G., established the firm

of Ward & Co., bankers, and also maintained the honorable record of their ancestors.

**B**ENEDICT, REV. DAVID, D.D., the "venerable historian of the Baptists," was born in Norwalk, Fairfield County, Conn., on the 10th of October, 1779, being the oldest of a numerous family of children. His parents were Thomas and Martha (Scudder) Benedict. His father, who served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, was an enterprising farmer and a man of gentlemanly bearing. He removed from Norwalk to Saratoga County, New York, afterwards to New Lisbon, Otsego County, and in 1833 to Rhode Island, where he died. The mother, who was a woman of rare worth, died in 1786, while her eldest son was a mere lad of seven years. The subject of this sketch was early taught to work, with such scant opportunities for education as a country school of the last century afforded. At the age of fourteen he left home, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker in the town of New Canaan, adjoining Norwalk. For seven years he applied himself diligently to his trade, working always with a book on a shelf within reach, and devoting his spare moments to reading, for which he had a remarkable fondness. While here he became interested in religious truth, and on the 8th of December, 1799, was baptized by the Rev. Stephen Royce, and united with the Stratfield Baptist Church. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he engaged himself as a journeyman in a large shoe establishment in the city of New York, where he remained one year. Having decided on a collegiate course, he, in 1802, relinquished flattering business prospects, and entered the academy of Rev. Stephen S. Nelson, at Mount Pleasant, now the seat of Sing Sing Prison. Here he remained two years; during which time he defrayed his expenses in part by teaching the younger pupils. One of the lads whom he thus instructed in the rudiments was Francis Wayland, afterwards the distinguished president of Brown University. By the most intense application he was not only enabled to prepare himself for college while with Mr. Nelson, but also to enter an advanced class. He thus overtaxed his mental and physical powers, in consequence of which he injured his eyes, and impaired for the time being his health. In the fall of 1804 he entered the junior class of Brown University, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Messer. One of his instructors was Calvin Park, father of the distinguished Andover professor and divine. Another was the Hon. Judge Howell, who, for more than a quarter of a century, gave lectures on jurisprudence in the University. He was graduated in 1806 in a class of nineteen members, delivering at commencement an oration on "Ecclesiastical History," which attracted much attention at the time. Immediately after his graduation he was ordained as pastor of a Baptist Church in Pawtucket, which



*David Benedict,*






had been gathered through the instrumentality of his labors while a student in college. Here he continued in the ministry a quarter of a century. Numerous and powerful revivals were the result of his faithful preaching, and the infant church grew to be large and flourishing. It is today one of the strongest Baptist churches in the State. In the early part of his ministry Dr. Benedict began to collect materials for his *History of the Baptist Denomination in America*. Had he realized in the outset all the difficulties of this great undertaking, it is doubtful whether he would ever have commenced it. He soon found that if he persevered he must travel extensively, and gather facts from fireside conversations with aged people, as did Morgan Edwards and Isaac Backus of precious memory, collecting here and there what few pamphlets and documents were to be had. In journeys made for this purpose he travelled on horseback nearly four thousand miles, through all the States and Territories of the Union. In the work of final revision he was assisted by Rev. George H. Hough, afterwards missionary to India. It was published by subscription in 1813, making two octavo volumes of nearly 1200 pages. It is now a scarce book, and commands a high price. An abridgment was published in 1820. Dr. Benedict also published the following: *The Watery War*, a poem; *Conference Hymn Book*; an abridgment of Robinson's *History of Baptism*; *History of all Religions*; *General History of the Baptists Continued*, a royal octavo of 1000 pages; *Fifty Years Among the Baptists*; *History of the Donatists*. This last work, upon which he was engaged almost at the time of his decease, was published by his only surviving daughter, Miss Maria M. Benedict, as a memorial of her honored and revered father. In addition to all these publications he was during his protracted life a frequent contributor to various papers and periodicals, some of which he edited. He was an active member of the corporation of Brown University, having been elected a trustee in 1818. From that time until his death, with the exception of a single year, he attended all the annual and special meetings, affording an instance of long-continued punctuality and zeal truly remarkable. He was a sincere and faithful member of the Masonic fraternity, as was also his father-in-law, Dr. Gano, Bishop Griswold, the late Dr. Taft, and others of that school. During the Antimasonic excitement which so convulsed society in New England and the Middle States he remained true to his convictions, regarding the institution as the oldest and best of all human organizations, not as Christianity itself, but as her handmaid and helper. He died in peace, Saturday afternoon, December 5, 1874, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. His funeral was on Wednesday following, and the Baptist church was filled with mourners, friends, and fellow-citizens, among whom he had so long dwelt. Dr. Benedict married, May 4, 1808, Margaret Hubbel Gano, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Stephen Gano, for thirty-six years pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence. She

died November 28, 1868, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Twelve children were the fruits of this marriage, of whom three sons and a daughter are now (1881) living.

**LYNDON, GOVERNOR JOSIAS**, was born in Newport, March 10, 1704. He came from a worthy ancestry, and his own immediate family was so situated that he enjoyed such privileges for acquiring an education as were furnished in what was, at that time, one of the wealthiest and most honored places in the country. He was chosen clerk of the Lower House of the General Assembly when he was a little over twenty years of age, and also clerk of the Superior Court of the County of Newport. For many years of a long life he discharged the clerical duties which devolved on him with great fidelity. The great controversy between Samuel Ward and Stephen Hopkins, the hand-shaking signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a memorable one in its day. It was a bitter strife of political partisanship in the struggle for the election of one or the other of these gentlemen to the Gubernatorial chair, a place of the highest honor in those colonial days. The fight went on with varying fortunes for ten years, when the parties in interest consented to withdraw their names, and the name of Josias Lyndon was presented for the votes of his fellow-citizens, and he was chosen Governor. He held the office one year, from May 1, 1768, to May 1, 1769. It was an exciting period in New England history. The British Parliament, in its perplexity to raise funds to meet the nation's pecuniary liabilities, determined to tax the American colonies, although they were not represented in the legislative halls of England. The colonies, while in all proper ways declaring their allegiance to the Crown and their attachment to the person and the family of the King, protested in the most solemn manner against taxation without representation. The correspondence of Governor Lyndon, at this time, and the state papers which bore his signature, will show where stood the Executive of the plucky State of Rhode Island. Some of the sentences of the paper, "The Governor of Rhode Island to the King," have the true ring of the old Revolutionary times. The communication is respectful, loyal, but in a manly way it protests against the grievances which have been heaped upon the colonies. "Transplanted from Britain, subjects of the same King, partakers of the blessings of the same happy Constitution, supported and protected by her power, united with her in religion, laws, manners, and language, and animated with the same love of freedom, we esteem our connection with and dependence upon her as of the last importance to our happiness and well-being, and it will ever be our greatest solicitude to maintain and preserve to the latest posterity this invaluable blessing, replete with so many advantages." He proceeds to dwell upon the circumstances which led

to the establishment of the colonies; how the first settlers were driven forth from their native land by the hand of persecution; how, through innumerable difficulties, they settled in this land, and at length, "by the goodness of God, without any expense to the Crown, although at much expense of their own blood and of their children's, they settled this, your Majesty's colony." The Governor then refers to the charter granted to Rhode Island by Charles II., which pledged to the inhabitants of the colony all the liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects born within the realms of England, among which was the exclusive right of giving and granting their own money by themselves or by their representatives. In respectful but firm tones, the Governor pleads in behalf of his fellow-citizens, and prays his Majesty not to oppress his subjects. In the same strain he addresses the Earl of Hillsborough, through whom the letter to the King is sent, and begs him to interpose in their behalf. He urges that it is not the right of the colonies to be independent of the mother country. They are firmly attached, he assures his lordship, to his Majesty's person, family, and government. They esteem their close connection with and dependence upon Great Britain as the source of their greatest happiness. All they ask is to be treated as free subjects, and not as slaves. No more loyal and yet earnest and frank communications were sent to the authorities across the ocean, from the accomplished statesmen of old Massachusetts itself, than those which bore the signature of Josias Lyndon, Governor of Rhode Island; and, unavailing though all these communications may have been, they have gone upon the pages of history as the protests of a suffering people against the oppressions which they were called upon to endure. When the British took possession of Newport, the Governor, feeling that one who had shown himself so conspicuously a "rebel" would hardly be safe there, left the place and took up his abode in Warren, where he lived for several years, dying at last of the small-pox, March 30, 1778.

OOKE, GOVERNOR NICHOLAS, third child of Daniel and Mary (Power) Cooke, was born in Providence, February 3, 1717. In his early life he engaged in seafaring business, and was successful as a ship-master. On retiring from the sea he was occupied in mercantile pursuits, in which he acquired a handsome property. He was an extensive landowner in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. He also carried on the ropemaking and distilling business, and was, in a special sense, "a man of affairs." Upon the displacement of Governor Joseph Wanton by the vote of the General Assembly, October 31, 1775, Mr. Cooke, who had twice held the office of Deputy Governor, was chosen to take the place of the obnoxious chief magistrate of the State. He remained in office until May, 1778, and then declined a re-

election. The circumstances connected with his election are full of interest. There could be but little doubt that if the British should be successful, the chief magistrate of the State, called, as was believed, in an illegal way to take the place of the loyal Governor Wanton, would forfeit his life as a punishment for his rashness. The eyes of the members of the General Assembly were fixed upon Nicholas Cooke as the man of their choice. It is related that "Stephen Hopkins, then preparing for his journey to take his seat in Congress, and Joshua Babcock, the oldest member of the House, were requested to wait on him and, if possible, to obtain his consent. Both Houses were waiting in solicitude for the return of their messengers. They stated the urgency of the case. Mr. Cooke pleaded his advanced age and the retired habits which unfitted him for meeting the expectations of the Assembly. They replied that they considered his duty required him to make a favorable report. He finally consented, though nothing but the critical state of the country would have induced him so to do." The event fully justified the wisdom of the choice of Governor Cooke. He at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, and in a practical way began to show how sincere was the interest he felt in the welfare of his country. As early as November 27, 1775, we find him urging the Rhode Island delegates in Congress, Messrs. Hopkins and Ward, to propose to Congress to encourage the manufacture of saltpetre, to supply the lamentable want of gunpowder in the army. Already the attention of the General Assembly had been directed to the subject, and in August, 1775, they offered "a bounty of three shillings per pound for every pound of saltpetre that should be made in Rhode Island by the 26th of August, 1776, and three shillings a pound for the saltpetre." A long letter, addressed to the Rhode Island delegates in Congress, written by Governor Cooke on the subject, may be found in Staples's *Rhode Island in the Continental Congress*, pp. 47, 48, in which he alludes to his own successful attempts in a small way to manufacture saltpetre. Other letters of Governor Cooke's, which may be found in the volume referred to, indicate the patriotic spirit by which he was governed, and the wisdom with which he discharged the responsible duties of his office. Interesting letters also from Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery, and Henry Marchant, written from Philadelphia in the earlier years of the Revolutionary struggle, may be found in Judge Staples's instructive volume. The whole correspondence between the Governor of Rhode Island and the Congressional delegates is worthy of perusal, and gives us a high conception of the excellent common sense and good judgment of the Governor. Both Governor Cooke and Deputy Governor Bradford declined a re-election in May, 1778, and the General Assembly passed the following resolution: "His Excellency Nicholas Cooke, Esq., late Governor, and his Honor William Bradford, Esq., late Deputy Governor of this State, having entered upon their said offices at a time of great public dan-



ger, difficulty, and distress, and discharged the duties of their stations with patriotic zeal, firmness, and intrepidity, it is voted and resolved, That the thanks of this Assembly be given them in behalf of this State for their aforesaid services, and that the Secretary deliver a copy hereof to each of them;" "A compliment," says Judge Staples, "that was well deserved." The venerable John Howland says that "Rhode Island history, if faithfully written, will hand his name down to posterity in connection with the most eminent public characters of which our country can boast." Governor Cooke lived two or three years after he retired to private life, his death occurring November 14, 1782. His widow died March 21, 1792. Nicholas Cooke was appointed a trustee of Brown University in 1766, and continued in office until his death. He represented in the corporation the Congregational Church, of which he was a member. He married, September 23, 1740, Hannah, daughter of Hezekiah Sabin, and was the father of twelve children. He has his representatives in men and women who have reason to be proud of an ancestry so honorable. His ninth child, Jesse, was the father of Joseph S., who was the father of nine children, among whom were the Rev. James Welsh Cooke, Joseph J. Cooke, Esq., of Providence, Albert R. Cooke, Esq., of Providence, Hon. George Lewis Cooke, of Warren, and Dr. Nicholas Francis Cooke, of Chicago, Illinois.

**HOPKINS, GOVERNOR STEPHEN**, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, March 7, 1707. He left his native place early in life and took up his residence in Providence. His abilities soon won for him the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and he was sent as their representative to the General Assembly in 1733. Six years later, in 1739, he was chosen Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1755 was elected Governor of the colony. With the exception of four years he held this office till 1768. At a special meeting of the citizens of Providence, held in 1765, he was appointed chairman of a committee to draw up instructions to be presented to the General Assembly, relative to the Stamp Act. The resolutions which the committee prepared were similar to those which Patrick Henry had laid before the House of Burgesses in Virginia, with the added one, which that body had declined to pass, to wit: "We are not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance designed to impose any internal taxation whatever upon us, other than the laws and ordinances of Rhode Island,"—the words Rhode Island being substituted for Virginia. The General Assembly passed the resolutions. With Governor Samuel Ward he was chosen to represent his native State in the General Congress at Philadelphia, and was a member of that body in 1774, 1775, and 1776. His name is always noticed among the signers of the Declaration, as the signature is so

peculiar as to attract attention. Goodrich states that he had for some time been afflicted with a paralytic affection which compelled him, when he wrote, to guide his right hand with his left. But the tremulous signature is not indicative of the spirit of the man, who, says the same author, knew no fear in a case where life and liberty were at hazard. On signing the Declaration he remarked, "My hand trembles, but my heart does not." He was one of the important committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. John Adams makes the following pleasant allusion to his personal connection with Governor Hopkins: "Governor Hopkins, of Rhode Island, above seventy years of age, kept us,"—that is, the members of the naval committee, Messrs. Lee and Gadsden and himself,— "all alive. Upon business his experience and judgment were very useful. But when the business of the evening was over he kept us in conversation till 11, and sometimes till 12 o'clock. His custom was to drink nothing all day until 8 in the evening, and then his beverage was Jamaica spirits and water. It gave him wit, humor, anecdotes, science, and learning. He had read Greek, Roman, and British history, and was familiar with English poetry, particularly Pope, Thomson, and Milton; and the flow of his soul made all his reading his own, and seemed to bring in recollection in all of us all we had ever read. I could neither eat nor drink in those days; the other gentlemen were very temperate. Hopkins never drank to excess, but all he drank was immediately not only converted into wit, sense, knowledge, and good humor, but inspired us with similar qualities." Governor Hopkins died at his residence in North Providence, July 13, 1785. His name, says Greene, "is closely interwoven with all that is greatest and best in Rhode Island history; an astronomer of no mean pretensions, a statesman of broad views and deep penetration, a supreme executive, prompt, energetic and fearless, a genial companion when wise men elude from care, and a trusty counsellor when the duties of life bear heaviest on the scrupulous conscience."

**ELLERY, WILLIAM**, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Newport, R. I., December 22, 1727. His father, William Ellery, was assistant from 1742 to 1745, and Deputy-Governor of Rhode Island in 1748 and 1749; and his grandfather, Captain Benjamin Ellery, removed from Gloucester, Mass., to Newport, and was assistant in 1741, under the administration of Governor Richard Ward. Mr. Ellery graduated at Harvard College in 1747, in a class of twenty-eight, and was early distinguished for his scholarly attainments. He became a merchant in Newport, and naval officer of the colony; was one of the original corporators of Rhode Island College, in 1764; and clerk of the General Assembly in 1769 and 1770. In the latter year he commenced the practice of law, in which for many years he engaged successfully. At the outbreak of the



Revolutionary War he was a member of the Committee of Safety, of the Committee of Investigation, of the Committee of Inspection, of the Committee of Military Defences, and of a Committee to bear a memorial to Washington, then at Cambridge. This memorial may be seen in the Rhode Island Colonial Records, vol. vii., 471. Upon the death of Governor Samuel Ward, delegate to Congress, at Philadelphia, March 26, 1776, Mr. Ellery was immediately chosen to fill his place as colleague of Governor Stephen Hopkins, then the most experienced statesman in Rhode Island. He immediately entered upon his duties, and was soon recognized as one of the ablest and most influential members of that memorable body. He was forty-nine years of age at the time he affixed his name to the Declaration of Independence, the great event of his life, and remained in Congress till 1786, with the exception of 1780 and 1782. He rendered efficient service as a member of the Marine Committee, and subsequently as a member of the Board of Admiralty. The plan of fitting out fire-ships at Newport is attributed to him. In April, 1786, he was elected by Congress Commissioner of the Continental Loan Office for the State of Rhode Island; and upon the organization of the Federal government, and the adoption of the Constitution by Rhode Island, in June, 1790, he was appointed collector of Newport by Washington, which office he retained till his death, February 15, 1820, at which time he was in the ninety-third year of his age. He was buried in the Coggeshall family cemetery, corner of Coggeshall and Victoria avenues, Newport, one and a half miles from the State House. Mr. Ellery was twice married. His first wife was Ann Remington, daughter of Hon. Jonathan Remington, of Cambridge. She died September 7, 1764, aged thirty-nine, but we do not know the place of her sepulchre. His second wife, Abigail, died July 27, 1793, aged fifty-one years, and was buried in the Coggeshall family cemetery. There may also be found the graves of four of Mr. Ellery's children: Susanna, who died April 14, 1828, aged fifty-three; Nathaniel C., who died October 18, 1834, aged seventy; Philadelphia, who died April 24, 1856, aged eighty; and Edmund T., who died March 24, 1847, aged eighty-four. The Ellerys were distantly related to the Coggeshalls, which will probably account for these interments having been made in this cemetery. Mr. Ellery's daughter Lucy, the mother of Dr. William Ellery Channing, who died about 1830, was buried elsewhere.

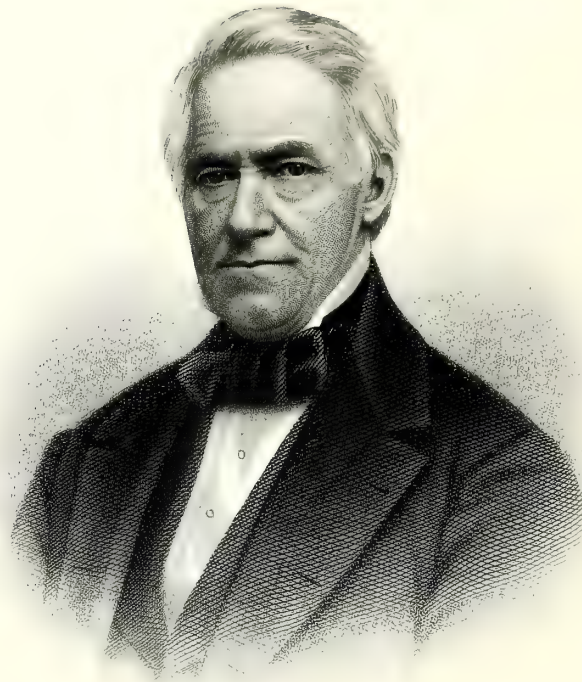
**C**OLLINS, JOHN, a preacher in the Society of Friends, son of John and Susannah (Dagate) Collins, was born in Charlestown (then a part of Westerly), R. I., December 12, 1716. His father was a recognized minister in the Friends' Society. His mother, when a small girl, losing her way in the wild, slept in an Indian cabin, and overheard a conversation relative to an uprising of the natives against the settlers, the divulging of

which prevented the planned slaughter. John was carefully educated in the principles of the Friends and publicly espoused them near 1736. Among his early advisers and teachers were Peter Davis, 1st, Peter Davis, 2d, and the gifted but eccentric James Scribbens.

John Collins became a distinguished preacher, and for many years sat at the head of the New England Yearly Meeting. It was said of him that he knew more about disciplinary affairs than any other in the meeting; that "he was much engaged, and took much pains in endeavoring to have the Africans, or negroes, freed from slavery, and often testified against that wicked practice." He died in Stonington, Conn., October 1, 1778. He married Mehitabel Bowen, of Voluntown, Conn., and had four children, John, Stephen, Amos, and Sarah. Amos had eight children, one of whom, Abel, became a noted preacher, and died September 15, 1834.

**U**SHER, REV. JOHN, son of Lieutenant-Governor John Usher, of New Hampshire, was born not far from the year 1700, and was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1719. He went to England and took orders in the Episcopal Church not long after his graduation, and in 1722, was sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to Bristol, to take charge of the infant parish of St. Michael's, which had been formed in 1719. The success which attended his ministry appears from the circumstance that during the first year and a half of his ministry he baptized thirty-six, among whom was his son of the same name, who afterwards became the successor of his father as the minister of the parish. The church was compelled not only to raise from eighty to one hundred and thirty pounds toward the salary of their own clergyman, but until 1746 they were also taxed by the court for the support of the Congregational minister. Under the ministry of Mr. Usher, the congregation increased so much that in 1731 it became necessary to add galleries to the church, and there was no difficulty in disposing of the new pews. A somewhat remarkable vote was passed this year which made it the duty of the Rector to support all the widows of the church at his own expense! Whether this was owing to the increase of income from the new pews, making it possible to add to the ability of the minister to take upon himself this burden, does not appear. Mr. Usher filled the office of Rector of St. Michael's Church until he was nearly eighty years of age. During his long ministry, he baptized 713 persons, performed the marriage ceremony 185 times, attended 274 funerals. Updike says of him: "He made the welfare of the church the whole business of his life. In the early settlement of the town he suffered deprivations, hardships, and mortifications that few of the clergy are called upon to endure at the present day." In 1793





Truman Beckwith



his son John was ordained, and for seven years, 1793-1800, officiated as the rector of the parish. He died in 1804, aged 82 years, and his remains, with those of his father, are interred under the chancel of the church.

**G**ARDNER, JOHN, was admitted a freeman of the town of Newport in 1722. From 1732 to 1737 he was an assistant, and while so engaged, was one of a committee appointed by New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Nova Scotia, in 1737, to devise a plan to settle the dispute between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in regard to portions of their boundary lines. In 1741 he was a committee, with John Cranston and Hezekiah Carpenter, appointed by the General Assembly to ascertain if two additional companies could be raised for the defence of the colony, and to put the fort on Goat Island in a proper condition for the defence of the port. He had the rank of Colonel, and in 1744 was appointed Commissary-General. In 1743 he was elected General Treasurer, which office he held till 1748, when he was again chosen assistant. In 1754 he was deputy-governor for one year. The next year Jonathan Nichols, Jr., was chosen deputy-governor, but he died before the year was out, and John Gardner was elected in his place, which office he held during the remainder of his life. In 1757 he was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to which was added that of assizes and general jail delivery. John Gardner died January, 1764, at the age of 69 years.

**B**ECKWITH, TRUMAN, Merchant and Manufacturer, son of Amos and Susan (Truman) Beckwith, was born in Lynn, Conn., October 15, 1783. He had a twin-brother Daniel, who died November, 1854. During his childhood his parents removed to Marlow, N. H., and subsequently to Putney, Vt. He came to Providence in the summer of 1792, and was placed under the care of his uncle, Dr. Nathan Truman, with whom he remained until he was twenty-two years of age. He obtained a somewhat limited education in the schools of Providence, and was employed for several years in his uncle's apothecary shop, and acquired considerable knowledge of medicine. Subsequently, for about a year, he followed the trade of a saddler, and then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In the fall of 1806 he went to Savannah, Ga., where he spent from eight to nine months each year, for nine years, in business, chiefly purchasing cotton for Providence parties, and part of the time keeping a general country store, having for his partner Ebenezer Jenckes. In November, 1817, he formed a partnership with Mr. Luther Pearson, under the name of "Beckwith & Pearson," for the purpose of carrying on the cotton business. This partnership continued for about twelve years, being

dissolved September, 1829. Mr. Beckwith had qualities of mind and character which fitted him in a special manner for the kind of business in which he embarked. Sagacious, prompt, and as it may have sometimes seemed to others, bold almost to rashness, he saw what was likely to prove a success in his peculiar department of mercantile life, and with characteristic energy gave himself to the accomplishment of his ends. He became known in the community as one earnestly devoted to his calling, faithful to his promise, and expecting other men to be equally faithful to theirs. In the prosperity of the city which was his adopted home he took a deep interest. South Water Street, on which, in 1817, he built the cotton warehouse in which for so many years he had his counting-room, was greatly indebted to him for many improvements which were made upon it. For forty-five years he was one of the directors of the Blackstone Canal Bank. He was also a director in the People's Saving Bank, the Providence Gas Company, and of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, from the commencement of the existence of these corporations. He had a taste for architecture. He was one of the building committee for the erection of the Dexter Asylum, 1827-28, and of the What Cheer building, in 1851. He retired from business in 1861, having dealt in cotton, more or less, for the long period of fifty-five years, and having been, at one time, for a number of years, the largest dealer in that article in Providence. The bulk of the large property which he left was acquired after he was seventy years old, and that, not from active business, though that had laid the foundation of it, but from the successful management of his estate and by judicious investments. Mr. Beckwith died May 2, 1878. He was twice married, his first wife, whom he married August 15, 1814, being Alice D. Brown, daughter of Captain Isaac Brown. She died August 19, 1837. Their children were Susan T., Amey B., Henry T., Abby G., Amos N., and Isaac B. Mr. Beckwith's second wife was Mrs. Abby M. Cooke, who survives her husband.

**C**ALLENDER, REV. JOHN, was born in Boston, about the year 1700, and was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1723. He was educated on what was known as the "Hollis foundation," established by an eminent Baptist, a London merchant, Thomas Hollis. The interest of nearly £5000, the value in 1727 of his gifts to the College, Mr. Hollis directed to be appropriated to the support of two professors, one of divinity and the other of mathematics, to the treasurer of the College, and to ten poor students of divinity. Mr. Callender was the nephew of Rev. Elisha Callender, who was for twenty years the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston, whose ordination was made memorable by the circumstance that although a Baptist, and of the sect which in those days "was everywhere spoken against," several of

the most prominent of the Congregational ministers of Boston took part in the services. Dr. Cotton Mather preached the sermon, and Dr. Increase Mather gave the right hand of fellowship. We are told that "the report of this expression of catholicism in England induced Thomas Hollis, Esq., a wealthy merchant of the Baptist persuasion, to become one of the most liberal benefactors to Cambridge College that it ever enjoyed." After the graduation of John Callender, the subject of this sketch, he was ordained colleague with Rev. William Peckham, as pastor of the Baptist Church in Newport, October 13, 1731, and continued in office a little over sixteen years. He was a man of more than ordinary powers of mind. Fond of historical research, he collected a large amount of matter pertaining to the history of the Baptist denomination in this country, which was subsequently very serviceable to the Baptist historian, Rev. Isaac Backus. He delivered at Newport, March 24, 1738, which was the anniversary of the day when a century before the deed of Rhode Island was obtained from the Narragansett Indians, a discourse on the history of the colony during the preceding hundred years. This discourse has been found to be invaluable to all writers of Rhode Island history, and has been republished by the Rhode Island Historical Society, of whose collections it forms vol. iv. It was edited with notes by Rev. Romeo Elton, D.D. Mr. Callender died in Newport, January 26, 1748, leaving a wife and several children. He was married, February 15, 1730, to Elizabeth Hardin, of Swansey, Massachusetts, by whom he had six children: Elizabeth, Mary, John, Elias, Sarah, and Josias. His daughter Mary, who was born in Newport, December 12, 1731, was a distinguished preacher of the Society of Friends. Her connection with that society took place in 1762, and she became a preacher in the thirty-seventh year of her age. She was married in Providence, November 11, 1778, to Joseph Mitchell, a worthy member of the Society of Friends, and died June 26, 1810. The following description of the personal appearance of Mr. Callender has come down to us from those early times. He was about the middle size, graceful, and well proportioned. His complexion was fair, his features were regular, his forehead was high and prominent, and in his countenance there was an admirable mixture of gravity and sweetness. His eyes were of a dark blue, and said to be remarkable for their intelligence and brilliancy.

**A**YRAULT, DANIEL, a descendant of Pierre Ayrault, M.D., a native of Angers, in France. We find the name of Peter or Pierre Ayrault among the early Huguenot settlers of "Frenchtown," in that part of what was once Narragansett, now East Greenwich. He removed to Newport, it is supposed, not far from the year 1711 or 1712, although his name is found several years earlier than this among the petitioners who

asked for the kind offices of the Earl of Bellamont, in aiding them to obtain a minister for Trinity Church in Newport. Daniel, the only son of Dr. Ayrault, was born about the year 1676, and settled in Newport, where he married, May 9, 1703, Mary Robineau. He died June 25, 1764. He was twice married, his first wife, Mary, dying January 5, 1729. His second wife was Rebecca, widow of Edward Neagrass. A family of twelve children was the issue of this marriage. Among them we find Mary, who married James Cranston; Daniel, who married a Brenton; Samuel, described on his tombstone as a merchant; and Judith, who married Joseph Tillinghast. His granddaughter, Frances, married in 1767 Edward Wanton, son of Governor Gideon Wanton. Another descendant, Mary, married in 1754 Benjamin Mason, whose son Benjamin married Margaret Champlin. George C. Mason, Esq., of Newport, is their grandson.

**C**LARKE, REV. JOSHUA, second son of Thomas Clarke, was born in Westerly, in 1717, and was unusually well educated for his times. He was chosen a deacon of the Sabbatarian Church, August 24, 1756, and ordained an elder in that body in May, 1768. He was a participant in the colonial wars, and nobly stood by his country in the Revolution. In 1773 he succeeded Rev. Thomas Hiscox in the pastorate of the church. For a number of years he was a member of the legislature of the State, and was one of the first trustees of Brown University. He was a man of marked ability, great devotion, and was justly held in high esteem. Three hundred and ninety-five were added to the church during his ministry. He died, March 8, 1793, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

**W**EST, BENJAMIN, LL.D., son of John West, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., in March, 1730. His early youth, which was spent on his father's farm, was marked with but few opportunities for obtaining an education. Three months covered the whole period of his school life. He developed, however, remarkable talents, especially in the department of mathematics, and early showed that he was forming original and independent habits of thinking. His friends in Bristol, whither his father had removed, Messrs. Usher, Burt, and Parsons, loaned him books, and he learned navigation from Captain Woodbury, of the same place, who taught him the art without any expense of tuition. He found, also, some books in the line of his taste which had been brought to Newport by Bishop Berkeley. In 1753 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Bristol, and soon after took up his residence in Providence, where he opened a school. He taught for a few years, but not finding the business very profitable he opened a store for the sale of drygoods, connecting with this business that of a



bookseller. The Revolutionary War broke up his establishment, and he engaged in the manufacture of clothes for the soldiers of the army, and continued in this occupation during the war. After the struggle was ended he returned to his former employment of teaching until 1786, when he was chosen Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Rhode Island College, now Brown University. Many years before this he had appeared before the public in what some persons might regard as a humble capacity, the maker of almanacs. His first almanac was published in 1763, by Mr. Goddard, the father of the late Professor William Goddard, who had then just erected the first printing press in Providence. He continued to make almanacs calculated for the meridian of Providence till about the year 1793. He also prepared almanacs fitted to the meridian of Halifax, which, with the exception of the interval covered by the period of the Revolutionary War, were issued until 1812. His taste for astronomical studies was of the most decided character, and brought him into relations of intimate friendship with some of the ablest philosophers and scientific men of his time. On the 3d of June, 1769, occurred the transit of Venus. Judge Staples in his *Annals of Providence* thus alludes to the interesting event: "In prospect of its near approach, all the necessary instruments were obtained. No expense was spared in procuring them, or in making the necessary arrangements. Dr. West states, in an account of the proceedings which he afterwards published, that Mr. Brown" (Professor Joseph Brown) "expended more than £100 sterling in making these preparations. A temporary observatory was erected in the street, since then, and from this circumstance, called Transit Street, about one hundred feet east of Benefit Street. Here, on the morning of the 3d of June, were collected not only the gentlemen before named" (the gentlemen referred to were Benjamin West, Joseph Brown, Stephen Hopkins, Moses Brown, Jabez Bowen, Joseph Nash, and John Borroughs), "but many others; some attracted by curiosity merely, and some by their love of science. The day proved calm and serene. Not a cloud intervened to obstruct their observation, but every circumstance contributed to facilitate it. The account published by Dr. West bore ample testimony to his science as an astronomer. Compared with other observations, even with those made under the patronage of crowned heads in Europe, it maintains a high place for its accuracy." The result of this observation of the transit of Venus was to make the latitude of Providence  $41^{\circ} 50' 41''$  and the longitude  $71^{\circ} 16'$  west of Greenwich. In July, 1770, Dr. West made observations on a comet which appeared at that time. His reputation as a man of science was now established, and Rhode Island College and Harvard College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts in 1770, and Dartmouth College did the same in 1782. He was elected, January 31, 1781, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. As has already been intimated, he was chosen Professor in

Rhode Island College in 1786. He did not, however, enter upon his duties till 1788. The year previous, 1787, he spent in Philadelphia as Professor of Mathematics in the Protestant Episcopal Academy in that place, and enjoyed the friendship of the distinguished Rittenhouse and Benjamin Franklin. He entered upon his duties as Professor in Rhode Island College in 1788, with the meagre salary at the outset of three hundred and seventy-five dollars a year, and was in office until 1798. The College conferred on him that year the degree of Doctor of Laws. After his retirement from his college duties, he opened a school for navigation in his own house. "This employment," we are told, "proved more lucrative than his professorship; while at the same time he had the honor of bestowing upon his country some of its ablest navigators and seamen." In 1802 he was appointed under Jefferson's administration postmaster of Providence, in place of William Wilkinson, and held the office eleven years, *i. e.*, until his death, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Gabriel Allen, who also held it until his death in 1824. Dr. West died August 26, 1813. His wife died in 1810. He had eight children, four of whom survived the death of their father. "Thus ended the life and services of this mathematician; a man who, had he received patronage proportioned to his merits, would perhaps have rivalled the greatest of his age; but charged with a numerous family, and doomed by his devotion to science to struggle through life against the tide of fortune, he retired from the world with nothing but the applause of mankind for his labors."

**G**ARDINER, SYLVESTER, M.D., fourth son of William and Abigail (Remington) Gardiner, was born in South Kingstown, in 1717. His health in early life was feeble, and there was but little reason to suppose he would be able to follow the business of his father, who was a farmer. At the suggestion of his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. McSparran, he was sent to Boston, where he was placed under the charge of competent instructors, who taught him the rudiments of knowledge, and subsequently he studied medicine, spending eight years in England and France, where he availed himself of every facility to perfect himself in his chosen profession. He returned to his native country an accomplished physician and surgeon, and commenced practice in Boston. He is said to have been among the most distinguished of his profession in the day in which he lived. By his professional success, and by the means of a large establishment for the importation and sale of drugs, he accumulated an immense estate, and purchased large tracts of land in Maine. His sympathies were with the Tory party in the Revolutionary War. When the British evacuated Boston he went to Nova Scotia and finally to England. His large estate, including 100,000 acres in Maine, was confiscated and sold. Soon after the



close of the war, Dr. Gardiner returned to this country and settled in Newport, where he practiced his profession until his decease, which occurred August 14, 1786. He was a warm friend of the Episcopal Church. To the church which was established in Gardiner, Maine, a place, we believe, named in honor of him, he gave ten acres of land for a glebe, and twenty-eight pounds sterling for the salary of the minister forever. The income thus perpetually secured to the parish has enabled them to sustain the church in that city for more than a century. Of this church Bishop Burgess, a Rhode Islander, was the rector for many years. Dr. Gardiner was married three times, his first wife being Anne, daughter of Dr. Gibbons, of Boston. They had six children: (1) John; (2) William, who had no issue; (3) Anne, who was the wife of John Brown, afterwards created Marquis of Sligo; their first son married a daughter of Lord Howe; (4) Hannah, married Robert Hallowell, from whom the town of Hallowell, Maine, takes its name. They had but one son, Robert Hallowell, who changed his name to Robert Hallowell Gardiner: he married Emma Tudor; (5) Rebecca, who married Philip Dumarisque: they had four children; (6) Abigail, who married Oliver Whipple, of Cumberland, and subsequently a lawyer in Portsmouth, New Hampshire: they had three children, one of whom, Hannah, became the wife of Fred-eric Allen, Esq., a lawyer of distinction in Gardiner, Maine. The second wife of Dr. Gardiner was Miss Eppes, of Salem, Massachusetts; and his third wife was Catharine Goldthwait.

**M**CSPARRAN, REV. JAMES, D.D., an early and eminent Episcopal divine of Rhode Island, graduated at the University of Glasgow, in 1709, and received ordination as a priest by the Bishop of London, September 25, 1720. Prior to his becoming an Episcopalian he was a Presbyterian, and was unfortunate in his negotiations with the people of Bristol, Rhode Island. Appointed a missionary of the celebrated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he returned to this country in the spring of 1721, and had for his field the Narragansett country. At first his parish embraced Bristol, Freetown, Swansey, and Little Compton. He was married to Hannah Gardiner, of Boston Neck, May 22, 1722. Choosing his residence in South Kingstown, the centre of his field of labor, he presided in a special manner over the once famous body known as the Tower Hill Church, also called St. Paul's. The first church edifice was built here in 1707, under the missionary efforts of Rev. James Honyman, of Newport, then a missionary of the Propagation Society. In 1725 Dr. McSparran had an important agency in the establishment of an Episcopal Church (St. James) in New London, Connecticut, and is supposed to be the first person who officiated there according to the forms of the Church of England.

He was also largely instrumental, in connection with Rev. Mr. Honyman, and the celebrated layman, Gabriel Bernon (the Huguenot), in establishing St. John's Church, in Providence, and the erection of their house in 1722. In 1731 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He visited England in 1736 and returned in 1737. In 1752 he wrote his remarkable work entitled, *America Dissected*, in which he took a gloomy view of the country. The work contains much valuable historical information, and some of his pictures of old Narragansett life have great worth. He made a second visit to England in 1754, and returned in 1756. His wife died in England, June 24, 1755, and was buried in Westminster. His health now rapidly failed, and he died in South Kingstown, December 1, 1757, "having been minister of St. Paul's (Tower Hill), in Narragansett, thirty-seven years," "the most able divine that was ever sent over to this country by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel." His remains were buried beneath the communion table of the church. Portraits of Doctor and Mrs. McSparran were executed by the famous painter, John Smibert, of Italy, who visited this country with Bishop Berkeley.

**S**NOW, REV. JOSEPH, the first pastor of what is now the Beneficent Congregational Church, in Providence, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, April 6, 1715. He learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked in Providence. During the ministry of Rev. John Cotton, pastor of the First Congregational (now Unitarian) Society, a part of his church and congregation becoming dissatisfied with the character of his preaching, which they did not regard as orthodox, separated from his pastoral charge, the final act of secession taking place March 7, 1743. Mr. Snow was at the time deacon of the church. The seceders constituted a large part, if not a majority, of Mr. Cotton's church. They held their religious services on the west side of the river, their meetings being the first that were stately attended and kept up in that section of the town. Judge Staples quotes from the records of the First Church the following, which indicates the spirit of the church from which these Christian people had seceded: "They set up a separate meeting, where they attended to the exhortations of a lay brother who had been brought up in the business of house-carpentering." And again: "Every method for healing the uneasiness that had arose proved fruitless and vain; enthusiasm raged with the utmost impetuosity. These held separate meetings at a private house, where they were entertained on the Lord's day with loud and vociferous declamation on the downfall of Babylon, and on the necessity of coming out and being separate, not touching the unclean thing, and such like exhortations were liberally held out." The records on the other side might present a different pic-

ture. Joseph Snow, Jr., was the carpenter "lay brother" referred to. So acceptable were his services, that he was urged by his brethren to consent to be ordained as pastor of the seceding flock. The service of ordination took place February 12, 1747. Having decided to build a house of worship, the tradition is that their minister turned his trade to good account, and led "some of his principal members into the woods, and there cut down and hewed timber for that purpose." The lot of land on which the meeting-house was erected was deeded to the society by Daniel Abbott, May 29, 1744, two months after the Separatists had been suspended from Mr. Cotton's church. The edifice built on this lot, the same now occupied by the Beneficent Church, was built of wood, and originally measured thirty-six by forty feet. It was enlarged three times. At length it was removed, to make place, in 1808, for the present house. Mr. Snow continued to act as pastor of the church until 1793. It may be noticed in passing that in 1783, after nearly forty years, the church which had suspended so large a number of its members in 1744, rescinded the act of suspension on account of the "fair character and exemplary lives" of those suspended. The proposition by members of his church and society to settle Rev. James Wilson as colleague pastor, was so unsatisfactory to Mr. Snow and a large number of his friends, that he resigned his pastorate in October, 1793. Meetings were held for a time in his house by those who sympathized with him. At length the wooden structure known as "The Old Tin Top," on the corner of Pine and Richmond Streets, was erected and dedicated August 16, 1795. Of the church which worshipped in this meeting-house, Mr. Snow was the pastor until his death, which occurred April 10, 1803, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, and the fifty-eighth of his ministry. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Gano, pastor of the First Baptist Church, who bestowed the highest praise on his departed friend. "Few men," says Judge Staples, "receive, and fewer deserve, such a character," as Dr. Gano gave to his brother in the ministry.

**EKE, ROBERT**, the artist, was of the second generation of a Dutch family that in the early colonization of Long Island, New York, settled at the head of Oyster Bay. He was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in the early part of the last century. His father being a zealous Quaker, was highly displeased that Robert should be a Baptist, and followed him to the water "and forbade the administering of the rite," on penalty of disinheriting him. This opposition of the father induced Robert to embark in voyages abroad, in one of which, during a time of war, he was made a prisoner and conveyed to Spain. While there in prison he obtained paints and brushes, and whiled away his prison hours in painting rude sketches, that finally sold for enough to defray his expenses

on his home passage. Returning to Newport, he married an estimable lady, of English parentage. Though she was a Quakeress, he ever remained firm in the faith and practice of Baptist principles. It is said that he would accompany his wife to the door of her meeting-house, and there leaving her, pass on to his own. He continued his career as an artist in Newport for about a quarter of a century, having but little opportunity to study his art from others, on account of the imperfect condition of art culture in the country at that time. In 1746 he visited Philadelphia, where he painted several portraits that won great praise, and established his reputation as one of the celebrated artists of his time. The portrait of the wife of Governor Wanton, executed by him, is in the Redwood Library, at Newport, a fine evidence of his skill. Portraits of himself and wife are in the possession of the Bullock family in Providence, but these are incomplete. He died in Bermuda, about forty-five years of age, leaving three sons and two daughters. His son John became a shipmaster, and was finally lost, with all on board, in the English Channel. Charles, another son, became a physician and druggist, and was so benevolent as to be called "Rhode Island's Philanthropist." He died in 1822, in the seventy-second year of his age.

**ROBINSON, MATTHEW**, Lawyer, only son of Robert Robinson, was born in Newport, in 1709. His father was a man of considerable distinction in colonial times. He was appointed Searcher of the Customs, by Queen Anne, and is said to have sustained many honorable posts under the reigns of this Queen, and also of those of King George I. and George II. The subject of this sketch received the best education of the times in which he lived, and is said to have been an apt and ready Latin and Greek scholar. He pursued his law studies in Boston, and opened an office in Newport when he was not far from twenty-six years of age. He gained a high reputation as a lawyer, his business not being confined to Newport, but being considerable on the circuits. About the year 1750 he moved to Narragansett, where he purchased a landed estate, which, after various additions had been made to it from time to time, contained eight hundred acres. On this estate, which was near the spot where now stands the railroad station in Kingston, he built an elegant mansion, after the style of the English lodge, which he called "Hopewell." Mr. Robinson was a man of more than ordinary literary and professional attainments. He had one of the largest and best-selected private libraries in the colony. He had a passion for collecting rare and valuable pamphlets, and it is said that the size and worth of this collection placed it in advance of any similar one in the colony, perhaps in New England. He was very fond of English history, and prided himself on the accuracy of his knowledge in this department of learn-



ing. He knew more in detail, about matters pertaining to Rhode Island history, than any person of his time. The notes which he made on the books and pamphlets he read, would make many good-sized volumes. He kept a very minute journal of all the events of the day, said to have been full of the most curious and entertaining matter. His biographer says that this journal was in existence in 1806, but it has disappeared beyond all hope of recovery. His house was the scene of many a social festivity. The most intelligent and highly-cultivated gentlemen of the colony were wont to meet there, and wit and wisdom ruled many a delightful hour. The wife of Mr. Robinson was Mrs. Johnson, the mother of Augustus Johnson, afterwards Attorney-General. She was the daughter of Mr. Lucas, a French Huguenot, of wealth and good social standing, who had become an exile from France upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. She died soon after her removal to Narragansett. She was a lady of rare accomplishments, and her death was a sore bereavement to her husband. He died in October, 1795, and was interred in the family burial-ground on his farm.

**V**ERNON, WILLIAM, second son of Samuel Vernon, and grandson of Daniel Vernon, was born January 17, 1719. His grandfather, Daniel Vernon, born in London, September 1, 1643, came to America about 1666; resided at Narragansett, where he married Ann Dyre, widow of Captain Edward Hutchinson and granddaughter of Anne Hutchinson; she died January 10, 1716. Samuel Vernon, son of Daniel, born December 6, 1683, married Elizabeth Fleet, of Long Island, April 10, 1703. He resided at Newport, held the office of Assistant from 1729 to 1737, and was Judge of the Superior Court of Judicature. He died December 5, 1737, and his wife died March 5, 1722. William Vernon, the subject of this sketch, was the second son of the above Samuel. In early life he entered upon a mercantile career, and soon became prominent as a merchant; his name appearing as early as 1740, as an importer from London, where he soon had an extended correspondence. In 1744 he was associated with his elder brother, Samuel, under the firm name of Samuel & William Vernon, and together they were actively engaged in business up to the breaking out of the war. In 1750 their trade extended to the leading ports in Europe, the West Indies, and the coast of Africa. They were also interested in privateering, and were part owners, with Godfrey Malbone, of the privateer *Duke of Marlborough*. The prize ship *Experiment*, captured by the *Duke of Marlborough*, was taken to Charleston, S. C., where, when sold, she was bought by David Manigault, of Charleston, Captain Robert Morris and William Vernon, when her name was changed to the *Vernon Galley*, and she was freighted for London. The privateer *Molly* was owned by the Ver-

nons, who sent her to Louisbourg when a fleet was raised to attack that place. The extent of Mr. Vernon's shipping interest at that time cannot now be ascertained, but in one of his letters, under date of 1758, he speaks of having lost seven vessels by capture, and he feared that one other would be added to the number. In various other ways Mr. Vernon showed himself to be public-spirited. He was one of the incorporators of the Newport Artillery Company. In 1773 the General Assembly appointed him, with Aaron Lopez and George Gibbs, a committee to address a letter to the King, touching the interest of Rhode Island in the cod-fishery, in and near the Gulf of St. Lawrence, then endangered by a bill pending in the House of Commons. This was followed by his appointment, May 20, 1774, with John Collins, Samuel Fowler, and Henry Ward, a committee of correspondence, on the subject of the shutting up of Boston harbor; and, with William Ellery and others, in 1775, he was instructed to collect the facts connected with losses inflicted upon the Colonies by the British forces then in the country. May 6, 1777, Congress elected William Vernon, of Rhode Island, and James Warren and John Deshon, of Massachusetts, members of the Eastern Navy Board, at Boston; of which Board, Mr. Vernon was President during the whole time that its services were required by the country, and this without emoluments of any kind. While so engaged, he repeatedly advanced considerable sums of money to meet immediate demands upon the government, and for which no interest was charged. During these years he gave his whole time unsparingly to public business, and brought to the aid of the government much experience in the building, equipping, and sailing of vessels, at the time that the American Navy was first organized. He was acquainted with many of the prominent men of the day,—Adams, Jefferson, Lafayette, and others,—and he left a large family correspondence with the Wards, Ellerys, and Vernons. He was fond of reading, was conversant with a number of languages, and was one of the original corporators of the Redwood Library, of which institution he became the President, after the death of Abraham Redwood. Many public works in and out of Newport received aid at his hand. He was active in raising funds for the erection of the Freemasons' Hall, Newport, the Long Wharf, the bridge that connects Rhode Island with the mainland, and for Princeton College, where his son William H. Vernon was educated. He was one of the underwriters of the Newport Insurance Company, was instrumental in establishing the Rhode Island Insurance Company, of which Samuel Vernon was President; and in 1803, he was the founder of the Newport Bank, at which time he was eighty-four years of age. Mr. Vernon lived in the house on the corner of Mary and Clarke streets, Newport, long known as the Vernon House, and which was placed by him at the disposal of Rochambeau, who made it his headquarters during the time that the French troops were in Newport. He died December 22, 1806.







Henry Cranston

Mr. Vernon married Judith, daughter of Philip Harwood, and great-granddaughter of Governor Walter Clarke and Governor John Cranston. She died August 29, 1762, aged thirty-eight years. They had three children, Samuel, William H., and Philip Harwood.

**C**HAMPLIN, CHRISTOPHER, the first Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity in Rhode Island, son of Colonel Christopher and Hannah (Hill) Champlin, was born in Charlestown, R. I., in 1731. His father, a prominent farmer in his day, possessed one tract of land of over one thousand acres; and the entire Champlin estate embraced two thousand acres. Colonel Christopher's sons, Christopher, George, and Robert, in early life removed from Charlestown to Newport, and became eminent men. Christopher was an enterprising and successful merchant, and was chosen President of the Bank of Rhode Island. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and in 1791 became the first Grand Master of that order in the State, which position he filled for three years, and was followed by Hon. Jabez Bowen, LL.D. He left three children, one son and two daughters. His son, Christopher Grant Champlin, who graduated at Harvard University, married Mehetabel Redwood (daughter of Abraham Redwood), was elected a Representative to Congress in 1796, United States Senator to Congress in 1809, and died in Newport, about the 1st of April, 1840. One of his daughters married John Coffin Jones, of Boston; the other married Benjamin Mason, M.D., of Newport, and had a son, George C. Mason, now residing in Newport, and a daughter, who married Commodore Perry. Mr. Champlin lived a pure and useful life, and died April 25, 1805, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His remains were interred in the North Burial Ground at Newport. His brother, George Champlin, born in 1739, became an enterprising shipmaster, and in 1775 was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the First Regiment of Militia. After the Revolution, he was a Representative from Newport, and in 1785 and 1786 was a member of the Continental Congress. In the State Legislature he held a seat for sixteen years, by a semi-annual election, exerting a large influence in that body and in the State. He was three times successively an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States. Meantime he carried on an extensive commercial business. He was President of the Bank of Rhode Island. As a member of the State Convention, he used his influence for the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He was greatly esteemed for his endowments, public services, and Christian character. He died November 16, 1809, in his seventy-first year. His brother, Robert Champlin, also became a shipmaster. He married Lydia Gardiner, daughter of John Gardiner, and granddaughter of William Gardiner, of Boston Neck, Narragansett, and had a daughter, Mary, who married Colonel

McRea, of the United States Army. Robert died in the meridian of life.

**C**RANSTON, HON. HENRY Y., son of Peleg and Elizabeth Cranston, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, October 9, 1789, and was a descendant of Governor Samuel Cranston. He learned a trade at an early age, and at seventeen opened a store in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he remained a few years, and then returned to Newport to engage in the commission business, in which he continued with success until 1815. About this time his attention was turned to the study of law, and in due time he was admitted to the bar. He pursued his profession in his native city, where he acquired a lucrative practice. From 1818 to 1833 he held the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; was a member of the House of Representatives from 1827 to 1843, and served several years in the same capacity from 1847 to 1854, being frequently chosen Speaker. During the troublous times of 1842, Mr. Cranston was a staunch advocate of law and order. From 1843 to 1847 he was a Representative in Congress, where he was "distinguished for his urbanity, integrity and industry." He was a member and Vice-President of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State of Rhode Island, and presided over a great part of the deliberations of that body. For many years he was Moderator of all the town meetings of Newport, and for a long time was Colonel of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of that city. He married, July 15, 1813, Mary, daughter of Nathan and Catharine Hammett, of Newport. She was born August 2, 1784, and died November 24, 1857. Their children were Elizabeth Young, Narcissa Young, William Henry, who died in infancy, William Henry, who was for nine years Mayor of Newport, and died October 10, 1871, Catharine, and Julia Ann, of whom only the two last-named are living. Mr. Cranston died in Newport, February 12, 1864, aged seventy-four years. The confidence reposed in him by the community was attested by the various trusts committed to his care. He was a self-made man, and in appearance, costume, and manner, a true gentleman of the old school. At the time of his death, one of the Newport papers said of him: "Possessed of great frankness, strict integrity, perfect gentility of manners, ever ready to aid and accommodate all those who sought his kindness, he made friends of all who thus knew him."

**N**ILES, REV. SAMUEL, oldest child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Sands) Niles, was born on Block Island, May 1, 1674. He was the first graduate of Harvard College from Rhode Island, taking his diploma in 1699. Immediately after graduation he settled as a minister on his native island, where he con-



tinued two years. From 1702 to 1710 he preached in Kingstown. His formal ordination occurred in Braintree, Mass., in 1711. His first wife was a daughter of Peter Thacher, of Milton, Mass., whom he married in 1716. He married his second wife, Ann Coddington, in 1732. His chief writings were *A Brief and Sorrowful Account of the Churches in New England*, published in 1745; *A Vindication of Diverse Important Doctrines of Scripture*, issued in 1752; *Scripture Doctrines of Original Sin*, written in 1757; *History of the French and Indian Wars*, written in 1760, and afterwards published in the Third Series of *Massachusetts Historical Collections*, Vol. VI. In his latter years Mr. Niles returned to Rhode Island and became "pastor of a church in Charlestown composed chiefly of Indians." This was the so-called Indian church, made up largely of the Niantics, and was a fruit of the Great Revival. The church still maintains its visibility. Mr. Niles was understood to be a Presbyter, but assumed some latitude of practice, as this last church has always been counted among the Baptists. His son, Hon. Samuel Niles, became distinguished in Braintree, Mass. Rev. Samuel Niles, of Abington, Mass., was his grandson. Of this family was Hon. Nathaniel Niles, born in South Kingstown in 1741, who was a Judge, a member of Congress, and the author of "The American Hero," a popular war song of the Revolution.

**J**ENCKES, DANIEL, Merchant, son of Rev. Ebenezer Jenckes, was born in 1710. His father was an associate pastor of Rev. James Brown, in the First Baptist Church in Providence. He early embarked in business, and became a man of wealth, and of distinction on account of the civil offices which he held. For forty years he was a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly, and for thirty years Chief Justice of the County Court. His name appears prominent in the transactions of the General Assembly during the exciting times which preceded the Revolutionary War. At a special meeting of the body in the summer of 1764, called to take action with reference to the "Sugar" and "Stamp" Acts, he was chosen a committee, with Governor Hopkins and Nicholas Brown, to remonstrate with the English government against these acts. Also, at the session of the General Assembly, in 1765, he was on a committee which, while it declared the sentiments of loyalty which it felt for the King and the Parliament, was authorized to announce to the British authorities that the people of Rhode Island meant "to assert their rights and privileges with becoming freedom and spirit." Mr. Jenckes was, from the outset, mainly interested in the establishment of the new College in Rhode Island. He was present at the first meeting of the corporation held in Newport, the first Wednesday in September, 1764, where he, with twenty-three others, quali-

fied themselves by taking the oath prescribed by the charter. In that charter he, therefore, took a special interest. In July of 1763, there had been a meeting in Newport of Baptist gentlemen, called by President Manning, to take into consideration the desirableness of starting a literary institute of a high character in Rhode Island, which should be subject to the Baptists, and at the same time should allow gentlemen of other denominations to become members of the corporation. The proposition being favorably entertained, Hon. Josias Lyndon and Colonel Job Bennet were requested to draw up a charter to be laid before the General Assembly, accompanied with a petition that it pass into a law. These gentlemen, urging that they hardly had the proper skill to draw up such a charter, suggested that the matter be placed in the hands of Rev. Ezra Stiles, an accomplished scholar and a leading Congregational minister of Newport. Accordingly, Mr. Stiles drew up a charter. When it was brought before the Assembly for action, Mr. Jenckes protested against the immediate taking of the vote on the passage of the bill granting the charter, which was strongly urged by some of the members. In listening to the reading of the instrument, it seemed to him that the governing power was not to be with the Baptists, as was originally contemplated, but placed in the hands of the "Fellows" of the corporation, a majority of whom were not Baptists. The needed alteration was made, and in February, 1764, the charter, as it now stands, was granted. Judge Jenckes was a trustee of the College from 1764 until his death, ten years later. He was a liberal contributor towards the erection of the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church. One purpose for building so spacious and elegant a church being, that there might be a suitable place "to hold commencements in." He also gave liberally towards the erection of "University Hall." He was a member of the First Baptist Church for forty-eight years. The record speaks of his relation extending through this long period "without censure." The wife of Judge Jenckes, whom he married May 10, 1724, was Joanna Scott, a daughter of Richard Scott, who came to this country in 1638, and was one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence. They had several children, among whom was Rhoda, their fifth daughter, who married, May 2, 1762, Nicholas Brown, the eldest of the "Four Brothers," and the father of Hon. Nicholas Brown, from whom the University takes its name.

**G**REENE, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, Second, son of Governor William and Catharine Greene, was born in Warwick, August 16, 1731. When he had passed his majority a few months, he was admitted a freeman of the colony, in May, 1753. Twenty years later he was Deputy from Warwick, and was re-elected in 1774, '76, and '77. In August, 1776, he was chosen First Associate Justice in the Superior Court, the Chief Justice

being Hon. Metcalf Bowler. The enemy having taken possession of Rhode Island, he was appointed, December 10, 1776, one of the Council of War. The following May he was elected Speaker of the House, and in October of the same year, was appointed, a second time, one of the Council of War. In February, 1778, he was chosen Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and in May, he was chosen Governor of the State, to succeed Governor Nicholas Cooke. Jabez Bowen was at the same time elected Deputy-Governor. "It illustrates," says Governor Arnold, "the simple manners, as well as the physical vigor of the men of Revolutionary times, that Governor Greene, although possessed of an ample fortune, was accustomed, two or three times a week, during the sessions of the Assembly, at Providence, to walk up from Warwick, or we might say from Greenwich, as he resided on the dividing line of the two towns, and home again in the afternoon." The post of Governor was filled by him for eight years—1778–86. They were among the most eventful years in American history, and the office of governor was anything but a sinecure. The correspondence which Governor Greene carried on with different persons during this stirring period may be found, in part, in Vol. V. of the *Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society*, in Vols. VII., VIII., and IX. of *Rhode Island Colonial Records*, and in Staples's *Rhode Island in the Continental Congress*, edited by Dr. Reuben A. Guild, Librarian of Brown University. "All this correspondence," says Dr. H. E. Turner, "is characterized by unwavering patriotism and by eminent ability. The bow, constantly strung during that trying period, never relaxed; how trying, we can hardly now conceive." "The most vivid imagination can hardly form an adequate picture of the distresses of the people, all of which must of necessity have constantly wrung the heart of him to whom, as head of the government, all looked for succor. Calm, strong, immovable, he passed through that cruel ordeal with a reputation for wisdom and integrity accorded to but few men, even in that period of exceptional superiority." After retiring from public life, he continued to reside in Warwick, where he died November 29, 1809. His wife was Catharine, daughter of Simon and Deborah (Greene) Ray, of Block Island. Their children were Ray, who married Mary M., daughter of George Flagg, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.; Samuel, who married Mary, daughter of Colonel Joseph Nightingale, of Providence; Phoebe, who married Colonel Samuel Ward, son of Governor Ward; and Celia, who married Colonel William Greene, her cousin.

**BRADFORD, HON. WILLIAM**, a Senator of the United States, son of Samuel Bradford, was born in Plympton, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, in November, 1729. His early-developed tastes inclined him to the study of medicine, which he pur-

sued under the tuition of Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, of Hingham, Massachusetts, distinguished as a generous benefactor of Harvard College. Having completed his preparatory studies, he commenced the practice of his profession in Warren, where he was eminently successful, especially as a surgeon. Several years were spent in Warren, and then he removed to Bristol, where he erected an elegant mansion at Mount Hope. For what appeared to him good reasons, he decided to abandon the profession of medicine, and to enter that of law. After fitting himself for his new vocation, he threw himself, with great enthusiasm, into civil life, and soon acquired distinction both as a lawyer and a politician. When the war of the Revolution commenced, he was a prominent member of the Committee of Correspondence, and a warm, devoted friend of his country. During the evening of October 7, 1775, the village of Bristol was cannonaded by the British vessels of war, the *Rose*, *Glasgow*, and *Siren*. Mr. Bradford risked his life by going on board the *Rose*, on behalf of the inhabitants, and Captain Wallace was induced to put a stop to the bombardment. In this conflagration his own house was burned. From November, 1775, to May, 1778, he was Deputy-Governor of the State. For many years he was Speaker of the General Assembly. He was elected a Senator to Congress in 1792. He did not long hold the position, but resigned to return to the coveted retirement and quiet comfort of his pleasant home in Bristol. Governor Bradford was a lineal descendant in the fourth generation from Governor William Bradford, the second governor of the Plymouth colony. He married, in 1751, Mary Le Baron, of Plymouth. She died October 2, 1775. He lived a widower thirty-three years. One of his sons, the eldest, Major William Bradford, was Aid to General Charles Lee of the army. Governor Bradford was a Trustee of Brown University from 1785 to his death. He died July 6, 1808. He was the possessor of an independent fortune, acquired by industry and economy, a portion of which he was always ready to share with the needy and the destitute. It was his practice, for many years, to place in the hands of his clergyman a liberal sum, which he was authorized to distribute among the poor, at his discretion. His habits were simple, and to his temperance and moderation in the enjoyment of the good things of life, was due the long life to which he attained.

**COMER, REV. JOHN**, the eldest son of John and Mary Comer, was born in Boston, August 1, 1704. When he was but two years of age he lost his father, who died at Charleston, S. C., being on his way to England to visit his relatives there. The child was thus left to the care of a widowed mother and his grandfather of the same name. He early manifested a devout spirit, and an earnest love of books. By his grand-



father's direction, who acted as his guardian, he was bound as an apprentice for seven years to learn the glover's trade. For two years he yielded to the wishes of his guardian, but his heart was not in his work. The only complaints his master made of him was that he "read too much for his business." In his diary, written when he was but fifteen years of age, he made at the close of the year this entry: "This year I composed a set Discourse from Eccles. xii. 1—Remember thy Creator, etc." It is clear that he thought more of preaching than he did of making gloves. The celebrated Rev. Dr. Increase Mather became so much interested in this promising youth, that he persuaded his grandfather to obtain his release from his employer, and he was placed at his studies, which he pursued partly at Cambridge and partly at Yale College. Ill-health prevented him from taking such a course as would have secured for him a Bachelor's Degree. While in Cambridge he became a member of the Congregational Church, but subsequently changed his sentiments, and joined the First Baptist Church in Boston. He began to preach in 1725, and after supplying the pulpit of the venerable Baptist Church in Swanzy, Mass., for a short time, he was invited to become co-pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newport, the pastor being Rev. William Peckham. He accepted the call, and was ordained May 19, 1726, being then not quite twenty-two years of age. "He entered," says Rev. Mr. Barrow, in his Historical Discourse, "into his work with all the ardor of youth, and gave a decided impetus to the church life. Singing, which seems to have fallen into disuse, was reintroduced into the public worship." The records of the church also were kept with regularity, and much material was gathered up by the youthful pastor, which was to be of great service to future compilers. At length, after having been the pastor of the Church more than two years, his mind was directed to a subject, which in those early colonial times was one of much discussion, namely, the doctrine of the "laying on of hands;" and he came to the conclusion that the rite was as much enjoined, and was of the same perpetual obligation, as the rites of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Having preached on the subject in November, 1778, the strong position which he took offended some of his members, who opposed their pastor's determination to enforce the observance of the ceremony referred to, and the result was that he felt it his duty to resign, and was accordingly dismissed in January, 1779. For two years he supplied the pulpit of the Second Baptist Church, which more nearly sympathized with him in his views. Subsequently, and for a short time, he was pastor of a "Six Principle Baptist Church" in Rehoboth. He died May 23, 1734. Mr. Comer was a most careful and industrious collector of facts connected with the history of the Baptist denomination in this country, which have been utilized by historians of a later date. During his brief ministry of only nine years, he reached a commendable rank as an industrious, zealous,

and faithful minister of the Gospel. His wife was Sarah Rogers, of Newport. He left one son and two daughters, John, Sarah, and Mary. A few years since some of his descendants were living in Warren, and possibly may now be residents of that town.

**H**ONYMAN, HONORABLE JAMES, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, the son of the Rev. James Honyman, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, was born in 1711. It is not known with whom he studied his profession. His legal abilities must have been of a marked character, for we find, that at the early age of twenty-one, he was elected Attorney-General, and filled the office for nine successive years—1732-1741. He was elected King's Attorney for the years 1741, 1742. He was one of the Committee on the Eastern Boundary Controversy, and argued the cause in behalf of Rhode Island before the Commissioners appointed by the King, at Providence, in June, 1741. The Commissioners having brought in a decision adverse to Rhode Island, he was one of the committee appointed by the Legislature to draw up an appeal against this decision, and to prepare the proper papers relating to the subject, to be laid before the King in council. For eight years (1756-1764), he was a Senator in the Legislature of the colony. On his withdrawal from the Senate, he received the appointment of Advocate-General of the Court of Vice-Admiralty in the colony, and held this office for some ten years, when, in deference to a resolution of the General Assembly, that he should give it up, as it was a crown office, he resigned. The resolution shows what was the tone of public feeling at the time. It was as follows: "That James Honyman, Esquire, Advocate-General in the Court of Vice-Admiralty in this colony, under the Crown of Great Britain, having appeared before and informed this Assembly that if his holding said office be disagreeable to the colony, he would deliver up his commission, *it is voted and resolved*, that his holding the same is disagreeable to this colony, and that the sheriff of the county of Newport call upon the said James Honyman, to receive said commission, and that he deliver it to His Honor, the Governor, to be lodged in the Secretary's office." "The deportment of Mr. Honyman in this instance," says Mr. Updike, "feeling himself bound, as he did, by his oath of allegiance to the Crown, on the one hand, and conscientiously refusing to offend the feelings of his native State, on the other, reflects a rich lustre on the character of the Christian, the gentleman, and the devoted lover of his country." In a little more than a year after the British took possession of the island of Rhode Island, Mr. Honyman died, his death taking place January 15, 1778. In the inscription on the stone which covers his grave, on the side of the entrance by the north gate, we find that he was "eminent in his profession as an







*Perry Davis*

attorney-at-law, and was employed many years in the most important offices of government." He is represented as having been, in his deportment, dignified, always dressed in the best fashions of the times, scrupulously formal in manners, domestic, yet social, in his habits. The wife of Mr. Honyman was a daughter of Mr. George Golding, a merchant of Newport, by whom he had two sons and six daughters. Several of his daughters and granddaughters married British officers, or Tory Americans, and when Newport was evacuated, they left with their husbands. The estates devised to them by Mr. Honyman, of course, were confiscated. When peace was restored, the heirs petitioned for a restoration of these estates, and their petitions were granted, as there was found to be some illegality in the acts by which they were confiscated. It is referred to as a matter of pride to the citizens of Rhode Island, that in no instance, after the revolutionary conflict was decided, did the Legislature refuse, upon application, to restore confiscated property in their possession.

**LIGHTFOOT, JUDGE ROBERT**, was born in London, in 1716, of wealthy and highly respectable parents, and was a graduate of the University of Oxford. He pursued his law-studies in the Inner Temple. In the reign of George II. he was appointed Judge of Vice-Admiralty in the southern colonies. After discharging the duties of his office for some time, he found a southerly climate prejudicial to his health, and sought a residence in Newport, where he spent his life in literary ease, and in the enjoyment of the social pleasures of his pleasant home. Dr. Waterhouse thus speaks of him: "I knew Judge Lightfoot very well; he was a Judge of Admiralty, a very well-educated, idle man; I knew his sisters in London, single and opulent. He first taught me to value and study Lord Bacon, and from him I learned to value Locke and Newton and Boerhaave. He was the oracle of literary men in Newport, a perfect encyclopedia, and welcome to every table of the first character, and constantly dined from home. He was not a buffoon or mimic, but a fine relater of apt anecdote. He informed everybody and contradicted no one, but had a happy Socratic method of teaching. I am not certain that he ever read law as a profession, yet he was master of it, as well as of the science of medicine. During thirty years that I gave lectures in the University of Cambridge, I endeavored to display the pages of Locke, Bacon, and Linæus, but I should hardly have been able to have done what little I have, had I never known Lightfoot." The record of what Newport was in those ante-revolutionary days presents to us a bright picture of the social status of that charming place. Among the most brilliant ornaments of a society, which was hardly surpassed, if equalled, by that of any town of similar size in this country, Judge Light-

foot took one of the foremost places. He died at Plainfield, Connecticut, in 1794, to which place he removed from Newport, not long before his decease.

**VIGNERON, DR. NORBENT FELICIAN** (sometimes written Wigner), was a native of Province d'Artois, in France. He came to this country in 1690, settled in Newport, and died here in 1764, at the age of ninety-five years. His gravestone, and that of his wife, Susanna, are standing in the old burying-ground in Newport. Dr. Vigneron left two sons. The oldest, Charles Antonio, died in New York, November 10, 1772, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, after having been inoculated. Stephen, the second son, sailed on a cruise with Captain Benillard, as surgeon, at the time of the war with France. Nothing was ever after heard of the vessel. Dr. Stephen Vigneron, son of Dr. Charles Anthony Vigneron, was born at Newport, November 25, 1748, where he practiced medicine as the successor of his father. On the breaking out of the Revolution, he entered the service of the country, and held the appointment of surgeon in the regiment raised in November, 1776, under Colonel John Sayles, Jr. This regiment was stationed on Rhode Island. He was also a surgeon in the army in 1779. When the British landed on Rhode Island, he left Newport on horseback, abandoning his books, instruments, etc. He died on board the hospital ship, in New York, August 24, 1781, of putrid fever, in the fifty-third year of his age. He never married. The late Commodore William Vigneron Taylor, of Newport, was descended from Dr. Norbent Felician Vigneron. A silver bodkin, picked up by Dr. Vigneron at the capture of Cape Breton, is now in the possession of one of his descendants, Mrs. Hill, of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

**DAVIS, PERRY**, widely celebrated as the discoverer and manufacturer of the proprietary medicine known as "Pain Killer," was born in Dartmouth, Mass., July 7, 1791, and was the son of Edmund and Sarah Davis, being the eldest of three children. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Westport, Mass., where the family resided for many years. His educational advantages were very limited, and his early life was a constant struggle with poverty. At the age of fourteen he met with an accident, which injured one of his hips, and not only made him a cripple for life, but so impaired his general health that for many years after he was a great sufferer. In consequence of this disability, he was obliged to choose a calling which would afford him a sedentary employment, and therefore learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed for many years. His feeble health prevented close



application to business and greatly interfered with his plans in life, yet he was of a cheerful, hopeful disposition, and exhibited great mental activity. Having an ingenious mind, he devoted much time to inventing machinery for various purposes, and procured patents for several of his inventions, some of which possessed superior merit. In 1837 he removed to Pawtucket, R. I., and during that year invented a mill for grinding grain, in the manufacture of which he was for some time afterward engaged. In order to secure increased facilities for carrying on this branch of business, he removed to Taunton, Mass., in 1838. During his residence in Taunton, he resorted to the compounding of medicines, with a view to finding a remedy from the relief of pain in his own case, and thus discovered the well-known medicinal compound, Pain Killer, from the sale and manufacture of which he subsequently acquired a fortune and attained world-wide celebrity. In 1840 he removed to Fall River, Mass., and engaged in business there until July 3, 1843, when his establishment was destroyed by the great fire of that year. Receiving aid from the fund contributed for the sufferers by benevolent people of Boston, Providence, and other places, he removed to Providence July 27, 1843, and resumed business there. Here he established the extensive manufactory of Perry Davis & Son on High Street, near the same location where the business is now carried on. His son Edmund, who at an early age became associated as partner with his father, and whose energy and business tact greatly contributed to the success and prosperity of the firm, died in Providence October 30, 1880. They early established an enviable reputation for integrity, promptness, and faithfulness in the fulfilment of their obligations, which gave them a high standing in commercial circles throughout the country; and their business increased to such an extent as to necessitate the establishment of branch houses in various cities in this country and Europe. Mr. Davis continued in active business until his death, which occurred May 5, 1862, in his seventy-first year. His wife was Ruth Davol, daughter of Pardon and Priscilla Davol, of Tiverton, R. I., to whom he was married October 8, 1813. They had nine children, only one of whom, a daughter, Sarah, widow of the late W. Dennis, is living. Mr. Davis was prominently identified with the business interests of Providence, and was noted for his benevolence and Christian zeal. In the midst of his business activity and prosperity he devoted much time to religious work, and was especially active and efficient in promoting the cause of temperance. He embraced Christianity at an early age, and in 1810 united with the First Baptist Church at Tiverton, R. I. On his removal to Providence, he united with the Fifth Baptist Church of that city, to the support of which he was a generous contributor. When an enlargement of the church edifice became necessary, he built and furnished a temporary chapel, which was dedicated December 25, 1858, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Mr. Davis, who was a licensed

preacher. In this chapel a church was formed February 3, 1851, and was known as the High Street Baptist Church, of which Mr. Davis became a member. Later, at an expense of \$36,000, he bought a lot at the corner of Stewart and Pond Streets, and erected thereon a substantial house of worship, which was dedicated January 11, 1853, and occupied by the High Street Baptist Church. Mr. Davis not only allowed the use of the house, but took an active interest in the church work. In 1853 he was ordained as an evangelist, and in that capacity labored with great earnestness and zeal until his death. His frankness, sincerity, and uprightness won for him universal respect, and his sympathetic nature and benevolent spirit brought him into intimate relations with his fellow-men, and endeared him to a host of friends.

**B**ABCOCK, REV. STEPHEN, a distinguished minister of Westerly, and New Light leader, born October 12, 1706, first appeared in public religious movements in August, 1742, when, as the records read, "*Justice* Stephen Babcock and his wife Anna" appear among the constituent members of the Presbyterian church under Rev. Joseph Park. He married, in 1762, Anna Thompson, daughter of Captain Isaac Thompson. While a deacon in the Presbyterian church, he accepted the New Light doctrines during the great revival movement, accelerated by Whitefield, Tennent, Davenport, Morse, and others, and, "on the 5th of April, 1750, the 'Church of Christ in Westerly and Stonington in Union,' was formed through his influence." On the same day he was ordained as pastor, which office he filled till his death. This was a Baptist Church located on Rhodes Hill (now Quarry Hill), and was usually called the "Hill Church." The first deacons were William Worden and Simeon Brown; the latter became a famous Baptist minister in North Stonington, Connecticut. The ministers assisting in the ordination were David Sprague and Solomon Paine, both New Light preachers of note. The first meeting-house, erected in 1786, was unroofed in the September gale of 1815. The lot was a gift from James Rhodes. The great religious awakening of that time led to large separations from the churches of the Standing order in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and the seceding parties were styled Separatists and New Lights. Stephen Babcock sympathized with these and aided them by his counsel. He and Solomon Paine called a council of "elders and brethren from forty churches," that met May 29, 1753, with Simeon Brown, in North Stonington, Connecticut, to discuss and adjust affairs. Similar councils had been held in Middleborough, Massachusetts, and Exeter, Rhode Island. Under his own hand, at the request of fifteen churches, Mr. Babcock issued a call "To the United Churches scattered abroad in New England," to meet "at Exeter, on the second Tuesday of September,

1754," "to consult the affairs of Christ's Kingdom, and to see what further may be done to the settlement between the two denominations,"—the Baptists and the Separatists. Gradually most of the Separatists became Baptists. Stephen Babcock was a man of superior talents, good education, deep piety, discriminating judgment, and executive tact. In the excitement that shook all the churches of the land, he rather leaned to conservatism than to rashness, but he remained a Baptist. He and the Hill Church stood firm in the centre of the great agitation. He died December 22, 1775.

**B**ABCOCK, HON. JOSHUA, known also as Dr. Babcock, and widely recognized as a leading man and scholar of his day, was born in Westerly, R. I., in 1707. He graduated at Yale College in 1725, and soon after commenced the study of medicine and surgery in Boston, completing his education in England. Settling finally in his native town, he secured an extensive practice. It is written of him that he daily read the Scriptures in their original tongue, and kept himself informed in every department of literature. Religiously he was enrolled as a Seventh-Day Baptist, but his Christian charity and labors were not restricted to sectarian limits. His abilities and character gave him great prominence. The large and costly mansion he built on Rhode's Hill, near the present quarries, is still standing in its strength and beauty, a historical landmark in the town. Its Dutch tiles, the elaborate cupboard, the ceilings, the carved staircase, the secret closets, and the deep wine cellar, still attract the attention of visitors. For some time he carried on a retail store near his house, on Queen Anne's Road, which was as extensive as any between New York and Boston. In the Revolutionary War no man exceeded him in patriotism and public devotion. In 1776 he was Major-General of the State Militia. In the same year he was a Deputy in the General Assembly, when, May 4th, the colony "passed an act discharging the inhabitants of the colony from allegiance to the King of Great Britain," thus preceding, by two months, the Declaration of Independence by Congress. He always stood firmly by the side of Governor Samuel Ward; was often the Moderator of the town meetings, and also a member of the State's Council of War. He was elected one of the first Corporators of Brown University, in 1764, and was one of the Board of Fellows in 1770. Benjamin Franklin, while Postmaster-General, in his official tours through the country, was accustomed to make Dr. Babcock's house one of his resting-places, and we are told that he attached lightning rods to the doctor's residence. When he established the post-office in the town, in 1776, he made the doctor the Post-Master. As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State Dr. Babcock pronounced the sentence of death on the notorious Thomas Carter for the murder of Jackson. He had two half-brothers and three

sons who were graduates of Yale College. He died, full of honors, April 1, 1783, aged seventy-five years.

**B**ABCOCK, COLONEL HENRY, eldest son of Hon. Joshua Babcock, was born in Westerly, R. I., April 26, 1736. He graduated at Yale College at the age of sixteen, at the head of his class. In 1754 he was commissioned Captain of a company, composing one of a regiment raised in Rhode Island, and marched to Albany, from thence to Lake George, and joined the army corps in the campaign of 1756, to dislodge the French from Canada. When Sir William Johnson, Commander-in-chief, detached four hundred men, under Colonel Williams, to reconnoitre. Captain Babcock, with sixty men, constituted a part of the force. They were attacked by the enemy, under Baron D'Eskau, and defeated. Colonel Williams and Captain Babcock had nineteen men killed and wounded, but Baron D'Eskau was taken prisoner. In 1757 Captain Babcock rose to the rank of Major, and at the age of twenty-two was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the Rhode Island regiment of a thousand men. In July, 1758, he marched five hundred of his men with the British army against Ticonderoga. He had one hundred and ten men killed and wounded, and was wounded himself by a musket-ball in the knee. The loss of the army was one thousand nine hundred and forty killed and wounded. The next year he helped to take the fort under General Amherst, without the loss of a man. He had then served five campaigns in the Old French War with great reputation. Colonel Babcock subsequently spent a year in England, chiefly in London, where he was received with great respect by the nobility and gentry. His bravery, accomplishments, and services won him a flattering introduction to the Queen. Soon after his return from England, he married and settled just across the Pawcatuck, in Stonington, Conn., and commenced the practice of law. When the Revolution began, he was a staunch Whig and patriot. In 1776 he was appointed by the Legislature Commander of the forces at Newport, and while serving there, had an opportunity to display his wonted readiness and courage. On an open beach, with an eighteen-pounder, he drove off the British man-of-war *Rose*, by his own firing, having practiced as an engineer and artillerist at Woolwich, in England. The following winter his health became seriously impaired, and he never entirely recovered. He died October 7, 1800, after a military and public career of twenty-two years. He was a man of fine personal appearance, accomplished manners, and liberal attainments, and an eloquent speaker.

**A**RNOLD, HON. OLIVER, Attorney-General of Rhode Island from 1766 to 1771, son of Israel Arnold, was born in Glocester, Rhode Island, in 1726. His father was a wealthy landholder, and was much in public life. Desirous that his



son should receive a good education, he placed him under the care of Rev. Nathan Webb, the first minister of Uxbridge, Massachusetts. Under his training, he made good progress in his studies. We have not been able to ascertain the exact date of his admission to the Bar. That he soon acquired eminence in his profession, is evident from the following anecdote related by Hon. Levi Lincoln. "When at the Bar, a cause of considerable interest was intrusted to me; and, in return, I was informed, by my client, that I should be opposed only by a young man, by the name of Arnold, from Glocester, Rhode Island. Not expecting much display of talent from any one in that region, I was slovenly prepared for arguing the case; nor was my caution increased by the appearance of my antagonist—a tall, green-looking youth, who, awkwardly seating himself at the Bar, impressed me that I had nothing but a stripling to contend with. I made my speech with very little expectation of being answered; and conducted my argument throughout with less skill and arrangement than usual, and awaited the reply of my youthful opponent. But what was my amazement to see him rise with the most perfect self-possession, and state his defence, and argue his cause, with an ability that would have done honor to Temple Bar. He went on calmly, leading the reason of the jury and audience captive, and leaving myself in the background, as far as I confidently expected to have left him." In 1762, Mr. Arnold moved to Providence and opened a law-office; and, in May, 1766, he was elected Attorney-General of Rhode Island, and remained in office six years (1766-71). Several cases, of more than usual importance, were tried by him while he was Attorney-General, and were said to have been conducted with great ability. He was a diligent student of his profession, and was blessed with a most retentive memory. So well disciplined were his mental faculties, that it is recorded of him that he could study "Coke upon Littleton," by the family fireside, or amid the discursive argumentations of a tavern bar-room, with perfect composure. He was much interested in the cause of education, and took an active part in procuring the charter for the establishment of what is now Brown University, and in the welfare of the College he always felt a lively concern. His death was sudden, and occurred October 9, 1770. In 1754 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Daniel Brown, of Sandisfield, Massachusetts; several children were the fruit of this union. Mrs. Arnold lived twenty-nine years after the decease of her husband, and died in 1799.

**B**URDICK, REV. JOHN, son of Samuel H. Burdick, was born in Westerly, now Hopkinton, in 1732. In 1772 he was chosen deacon of the Sabbatarian Church, and in 1774 ordained to the office of an elder, as associate with Rev. Joshua Clarke, upon whose death he was elected to the pastorate, and received

ordination September 3, 1793. Mr. Burdick was an able, eloquent, and faithful minister, loved and venerated by his own people, and appreciated abroad. He received into the church over two hundred members in one year. He was incessant in his labors, and assisted in the organization of several churches. His death occurred March 27, 1802.

**D**E BLOIS, STEPHEN, the first of the Newport family of that name, was born in Oxford, England, in 1735. Visiting Newport in a man-of-war, intending only a brief stay, he was finally induced to choose Newport as his permanent abode. He was a nephew to Stephen De Blois of Boston, a merchant of note in those early times. Mr. De Blois began business in Newport as an importer of hardware, and was remarkably successful. He was also quite widely concerned in maritime enterprises. During the French War the company of which he was a member lost several valuable vessels, among which was the Olive Branch, the brig Ulysses, the ship Ann, and the ship Severn. His residence was on Thames Street, opposite the old Ruggles House. He died February 15, 1805, in the seventieth year of his age. He was a generous, enterprising, and public-spirited citizen, "foremost in every movement for the prosperity and welfare of his town."

**E**DWARDS, REV. MORGAN, was born in Trevethin Parish, Monmouthshire, in the Principality of Wales, May 9, 1722. He pursued his studies at the Baptist Seminary in Bristol, England, and began to preach at the early age of sixteen years. For seven years he was pastor of a small congregation in Boston, England, and for nine years was a pastor in Cork, Ireland. He came to this country in the spring of 1761, and, for several years, was an acceptable minister of the First Baptist Church, in Philadelphia. In 1772, he removed to Newark, Delaware. During the war of the Revolution, he sympathized with the Tories, although, it is said, "his Toryism was rather a matter of principle than of action." After the war, he gave lectures on Divinity, in different sections of the North. He was never settled again as a pastor. His death occurred at a place then called Pencader, Delaware, January 28, 1795. He was twice married; first to Mary Nunn, originally of Cork, Ireland, by whom he had several children, and afterwards to Mrs. Singleton, of Delaware, who died before him. One of his sons was an officer in the British army. The name of Mr. Edwards is intimately associated with the early history of Brown University. He was the Moderator of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, which, at its session October 12, 1762, discussed the matter of "erecting a college



in the Colony of Rhode Island, under the chief direction of the Baptists; wherein education might be promoted, and superior learning obtained, free of any sectarian religious tests." Mr. Edwards was authorized to make collections for the new institution, and for this purpose went to England, leaving this country in February, 1767. He was favorably received, and his errand approved by the Baptist ministers and churches. It was, however, no easy task which he had undertaken. In a letter to President Manning, under date of London, April 26, 1768, he writes: "There have been no less than six cases of charity pushed about town this winter, viz., two from Germany, two from the country of England, and two from America. The unwearied beneficence of the City of London is amazing! Your newspapers, and letters from your government, have hurt me much,—your boast of the many yards of cloth you manufacture, etc. This raises the indignation of the merchants and manufacturers. I have been not only denied by hundreds, but also abused on that score. My patience, my feet, and my assurance are much impaired. I took a cold in November, which stuck to me all winter, owing to my tramping the streets in all weather." During the latter part of 1768 he returned to America, the net proceeds of the subscriptions which he had obtained for the College having been £888 10s. 2d. sterling, which he thought was doing "pretty well, considering how angry the mother country then was with the Colonies for opposing the Stamp Act." By a vote of the corporation at its annual meeting, September 7, 1769, the interest of the money obtained by Mr. Edwards was "forever to go to pay the salary of the president." The original subscription-book of Morgan Edwards is now in the archives of Brown University, having been presented to the College in 1849, by Mr. Joshua Edwards, his son. Rev. Dr. William Rodgers, in his funeral sermon, says of him: "Honor, Mr. Edwards certainly had, both in Europe and America. The College and Academy of Philadelphia, at a very early period, honored him, as a man of learning and a popular preacher, with a diploma, constituting him Master of Arts. This was followed by a degree *ad eundem*, in the year 1769, from the College of Rhode Island, being the first commencement in that institution. In this seminary he held a Fellowship, and filled it with reputation, till he voluntarily resigned it in 1789, age and distance having rendered him incapable of attending the meetings of the corporation." One of his sons, William, is thus referred to in the *Providence Gazette*, in its account of Commencement, 1870: "The business of the day being concluded, and before the assembly broke up, a piece from Homer was pronounced by Master Billy Edwards, one of the grammar-school boys, not nine years old." A large number of the manuscripts of Mr. Edwards are in the archives of the Rhode Island Historical Society, one of which, "Materials for a History of the Baptists in Rhode Island," is published in vol. vi of the Society's *Collections*.

**LOPEZ, AARON**, a Portuguese Jew, was born in 1731. Soon after the great earthquake at Lisbon he came to this country, and, in company with a large number of persons of the Hebrew faith, took up his residence in Newport. Many branches of industry were introduced into the town by these Jews, which were pursued with such zeal and success as to add very materially to the prosperity of the place. In 1753 we find that the General Assembly granted to Moses Lopez, a nephew of Aaron, a patent for ten years upon an improved method of making potash. A year or two previous to this he had been excused from all other civil duties, "on account of his gratuitous services to the government in translating Spanish documents." In 1763 the number, wealth, and social position of the Jews in Newport had become such as to render them an important element in the population of Newport. At this period there were more than sixty Hebrew families in the town, "many of whom were distinguished for their wealth and commercial enterprise." On the 3d of December of this year they dedicated their beautiful synagogue, which is still kept in a high state of preservation, to the worship of the God of their fathers. The war of the Revolution was attended with most disastrous results to the Jews of Newport. Aaron and Moses Lopez, owners at one time of twenty-seven square-rigged vessels, several of which were whale-ships, lost nearly all of them during the war. All the Jews left the town. Lopez removed to Providence, and subsequently to Leicester, Mass., where he resided nearly to the close of the war. It was his intention to return to Newport after the war, and was carrying out his purpose, but, unfortunately, riding along the edge of Scott's Pond, in Smithfield, his sulky was overturned and he was drowned. The event occurred May 28, 1782. The inscription on his tombstone states that "he was drawn from this transitory existence to eternal rest the 14 of Sivan, A.M. 5542" (May 28, 1782). He was a merchant of eminence, of polite and amiable manners. Hospitality, liberality, and benevolence were his true characteristics; an ornament and valuable pillar to the Jewish society of which he was a member. His knowledge in commerce was unbounded, and his integrity irreproachable. Thus he lived, and died much regretted, esteemed and loved of all. The son of Aaron, Joseph Lopez, was almost the only one of the Jews who engaged in business in Newport. After the war, and a few years before his death, he removed to New York. After his decease, his body was brought to Newport, and buried in the Jewish cemetery.

**COLE, JUDGE JOHN**, son of Elisha Cole, of North Kingstown, R. I., was born about the year 1720. His father was one of the largest landholders in the county. Having acquired the rudiments of a good education, being instructed in the Greek and

Latin languages by a foreign tutor, he commenced the study of law in the office of Daniel Updike, Esq., at that time Attorney-General of the State, whose daughter he subsequently married. On being admitted to the bar, he began the practice of his profession in Providence, where he secured a good share of legal business. He was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the colony in 1763, and in 1764 the General Assembly appointed him to the chair of Chief Justice, in the place of Judge Bannister, who had resigned. The resistance of Rhode Island to the infamous "Stamp Act" was, from the outset, positive, and even violent. The General Assembly, at their session in 1764, appointed Judge Cole a committee to repair to Boston, and to express to the Massachusetts Legislature their sympathy with them in their pronounced hostility to the act, and to obtain from them a copy of their spirited remonstrance to the obnoxious doings of the home government. Subsequently, Mr. Cole was placed upon a committee "to act and correspond, during the recess, with the committees of the legislatures of the other colonies, and to remonstrate against the present burthens, and especially against the Stamp Act." It is a matter of well-known historic record, that the remonstrances of the colonial legislatures were unavailing, and the Stamp Act bill was passed in the House of Commons, by a vote of two hundred and fifty to fifty, and adopted almost unanimously in the House of Lords, and the royal sanction given to it March 22, 1765. Judge Cole, who had resigned the office of Chief Justice, was elected a Representative from Providence to the General Assembly, and in all the discussions having reference to the alleged grievances with the mother country, took a most decided and patriotic stand. He was appointed to act on important committees, whose duty it was to prepare such papers and recommend such actions as were befitting the emergencies of the times in which they had fallen. At the May session, 1765, of the General Assembly he was elected Speaker of the House. In 1775 he was appointed Advocate-General of the Maritime or Vice-Admiralty Court for the State, which office he held during the remainder of his life. Judge Cole is spoken of as an advocate of respectable talents, a sound lawyer, and a person of fair and honorable character. He was a man of large stature, six feet in height, inclined to corpulency, and troubled for some time with the gout. Having entered a hospital to be inoculated for the small-pox, the disease proved fatal, and he died in October, 1777, and was buried in the hospital grounds.

**G**ARDNER, CALEB, an active and energetic Merchant in Newport during the latter half of the eighteenth century, was born at Newport, January 24, 1739. He entered into business early in life, and soon gained a prominent position. He was a skilful

navigator, having at one time followed the seas. June 3, 1770, he married Sarah Ann Robinson, daughter of Dr. James Robinson, by whom he had five children. After the death of his first wife he married Sarah Fowler, daughter of Samuel Fowler, by whom he also had five children. His third wife was Mary, daughter of Governor John Collins, who bore him four children. At the time of his death he owned and occupied the house on the corner of John and Spring streets, now owned by the heirs of the late Dr. Daniel Watson. During the Revolution Captain Gardner had the confidence of the leaders of the American and French forces, and for some years after peace was declared he was recognized as the French Consul at this port. At his house he entertained Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau, and other French and American officers, and when the French fleet, under the Chevalier de Ternay, sought to enter Newport harbor, he went out to meet them, and acted as pilot. This service was fittingly acknowledged by the French government, as is shown by the following letter: "Versailles, November 3, 1781. Sir: M. Le Comte de Barras, commander of the King's squadron in North America, informs me, sir, of the distinguished proofs you have given of your zeal and attachment to the common cause, and of the service you have rendered, as well to the squadron as to the army of M. de Rochambeau, and formerly to the squadron commanded by M. le Comte D'Estaing. I have given an account of it to the King, and his Majesty hath ordered his ambassador at the United States to send to you with this letter a present from him, as a particular testimonial of his satisfaction. It is with pleasure that I inform you of it. I am, sir, wholly yours, Castries." This letter was accompanied by one from the Chevalier de la Luzerne, who presented to Captain Gardner, in behalf of the King, the sum of three thousand livres. The following letter of introduction, addressed to Governor Blanchard at Tobago, may be taken as further evidence of the high esteem in which Captain Gardner was held by the French in America: "Philadelphia, October 9, 1783. Permit me, sir, to recommend to your kindness Captain Gardner, who will have the honor to deliver to you this letter. The service that he hath rendered to the French fleet and army have given him a well-founded title to the protection of government. I have been charged by M. de Castries to make him a present on the part of his Majesty, and to make known to him how much the Court were satisfied with his services. A very interesting affair for his fortune leads him to the island where you command. I dare hope that you will do everything that law and justice will permit. I dare assure you that he is worthy of it, by the sentiments that he has possessed since the commencement of the Revolution, and still more by the real service that he has rendered to France. I shall have a particular acknowledgment of it, and I pray you to be convinced of it, as well as of the sentiments of very sincere and very perfect attach-







*George Hail*

ment with which I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble and very obedient servant, Le Chevalier de la Luzerne."

**H**AIL, GEORGE, son of Barnard, and grandson of Deacon Amos Hail, was born in Warren, R. I., June 12, 1793. In his childhood and early youth he attended the village school, but his opportunities for study and mental improvement were very limited. At twelve years of age he left home, and for some time worked on a farm in the adjoining town of Bristol. Thence he removed to Providence, where he secured employment as a grocer's clerk, and soon won the confidence of his employers by his integrity and habits of industry. He subsequently carried on the grocery business successfully for many years in Providence. In the course of his business transactions he came into possession of a few shares of stock of the Eagle Screw Company, which proved so profitable an investment that he finally turned his attention to the development of that branch of industry. On the consolidation of that company with several others of a similar character, under the name of the American Screw Company, Mr. Hail became one of the largest stockholders, and thereafter devoted much time to advancing the interests of the company. To his foresight, tenacity of purpose, and ability to inspire confidence, may be attributed, in a large measure, the wonderful success of that corporation, which has a world-wide reputation. He was prominently identified with the religious interests of the community. For some time after his removal to Providence he attended the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church, on Benefit Street. About 1832 he united with the First Baptist Church, of which for many years he was an active and devoted member. In 1855 he, with others, united in the formation of the Brown Street (now the Union) Baptist Church. He was Chairman of the Building Committee for the erection of a house of worship, toward which, and for the payment of current expenses, he contributed liberally. At his decease he left twenty thousand dollars as a fund, with the provision that the income therefrom should be expended for the support of preaching in the Brown Street Church. Mr. Hail's first wife was Mary Ann Gibbs, daughter of John and Mary Gibbs, of Newport. She died August 6, 1857. They had several children, most of whom are now living. On the 20th of August, 1861, Mr. Hail married Mrs. Martha N. Arnold, of Warwick, daughter of Robert and Mary Perry, of South Kingstown, who survives him. During his last years Mr. Hail returned to his native town to live, and here, in the retirement of a quiet village, surrounded by his family and friends, he died December 6, 1873.

**M**OWRY, JUDGE DANIEL, son of Captain Daniel Mowry, was born at Smithfield, Rhode Island, August 17, 1729. In early life he learned the trade of a cooper, and his educational advantages were limited to an attendance of three months at a district school. He supplied the deficiency, however, by private study, and thus succeeded in acquiring a valuable fund of knowledge. Being possessed of superior intellectual ability and strong common-sense, his worth was soon appreciated, and in his early manhood he was called upon to act in various public capacities. He represented his native town in the General Assembly most of the time from May, 1766, until October, 1776, when he was chosen Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He discharged the duties of his judicial office with great efficiency, and was re-elected to that position in 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. He was a member of the General Assembly in May, 1776, when that body passed the famous "Independence Act," just two months before the adoption by Congress of the Declaration of Independence. While a member of the General Assembly he served on some of the most important committees. He was one of the foremost men of Northern Rhode Island during the Revolutionary War, and the years immediately preceding. His well-known ability and experience caused him frequently to be called upon to act as advocate for parties having cases before the courts. In 1780 he was elected, with James M. Varnum, Ezekiel Cornell, and John Collins, to represent the State in Congress. In May, 1781, he was re-elected, and at the expiration of his second term was again solicited to be a candidate for re-election, but declined the nomination. For twenty years he held the office of town clerk, and his son Daniel continued to serve in the same capacity for thirty-five years, father and son holding that office for fifty-five years. He was thrice married, first to Anne Phillips, daughter of Richard and Anne Phillips. She died September 18, 1753. August 19, 1756, he married Nancy, widow of Thomas Arnold. His third wife was Catharine Steere, daughter of Anthony and Rachel Steere. She died April 4, 1827. Seven children were the issue of these marriages. Judge Mowry died July 6, 1806. He is described as tall and thin in person, with blue eyes, remarkably sharp and piercing, and a light complexion. He was a clear and forcible speaker, and the sincerity and earnestness with which he uttered his convictions enabled him to wield a great influence over his auditors.

**H**IPPLE, COMMODORE ABRAHAM, U. S. N., was born in Providence, September 16, 1733, and rendered most acceptable service to his country during the war of the Revolution. Bred early in life as a seaman, he became the Captain of a merchant vessel in the West India trade. Towards the

close of the French and Indian War he was placed in command of a privateer, which bore the expressive name of "Gamecock." Twenty-three French prizes were captured by him in a single cruise. He headed the expedition which, in 1772, attacked and burned, in Narragansett Bay, His Majesty's schooner *Gaspé*. His cool courage and enterprising spirit pointed him out as a most suitable person, at the opening of the Revolutionary War, to conduct those enterprises which called into exercise the peculiar qualities of his character. It has been said that he fired the first authorized gun which was fired on the water during that struggle. With the title of Commodore he commanded, in 1775, two armed vessels and two war galleys, fitted out by Rhode Island. This squadron captured one of the tenders to the British Frigate *Rose*, off Newport. From 1775 to 1779 he had command of the schooner *Providence*. In this vessel he took and destroyed more prizes than any other commander in the navy. The *Providence* having been taken at length by the British, her loss was more than made up by the construction of a new frigate, which bore the same name, and was placed in the command of Commodore Whipple, who was commissioned to be bearer of dispatches to France. Her passage out of Narragansett Bay to the ocean, evading the watch of the British naval force on the lookout to capture her, was one of the most brilliant exploits of the Revolution. He accomplished his mission to France, and returned in safety. He had command of a squadron during the remainder of the war. "Some of his achievements," we are told, "were so singular and extraordinary as to appear more like romance than reality, and on one occasion the prize-money from his captures amounted to more than \$1,000,000. Perhaps the most eccentric and daring of his exploits was performed in July, 1779, when he encountered the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet, of nearly one hundred and fifty sail, convoyed by a seventy-four gunship and some smaller vessels. He concealed his own guns, hoisted British colors, and joined the fleet as one of their number. Thus he sailed in their company several days, and each night he captured a vessel, which he manned from his own crew and sent to American ports." Eight out of ten richly laden merchantmen thus taken were brought to this country. While endeavoring to save Charleston, South Carolina, in 1780, his squadron was captured, and he was held as a prisoner of war until the end of the Revolutionary struggle. After the war he retired to his farm in Cranston. He removed subsequently to Ohio, and on his little farm of twelve acres, near Marietta, spent the last years of his life. The government allowed him a pension of thirty dollars a month from 1811 to the time of his death, which occurred May 29, 1818. A full-length portrait of Commodore Whipple may be seen in the picture gallery of Rhode Island Hall, Brown University. It was copied by the artist Heade from an original in the possession of his grandson, Dr. William Whipple Comstock, of Middletown, Mass.

**M**INTURN, WILLIAM, Merchant, a name distinguished in mercantile circles, was born in South Kingstown, about the year 1734. Early in life he developed those qualities which give him distinction, and led to his future great success in his vocation as a merchant. Not content to remain at home on his father's farm, he made several voyages from Newport in a ship of which he soon became mate. During the French War the vessel in which he sailed was taken by the French and carried to a French port. The commander of the ship which had captured her offered to ransom her on the payment of a certain sum. Mr. Minturn was allowed to proceed to London, where he found the firm from whom he hoped to procure the ransom-money, was successful, and having recrossed the Channel, he paid the stipulated sum; the vessel was released, and brought back in safety to Newport. The owners of the ship were so much pleased with the course pursued by Mr. Minturn, that they placed him in command of the ship which he had saved, and he was so fortunate as to meet with such success in his voyages that he soon became an owner of ships himself, and a leading merchant in Newport. He was selected by some of the first citizens of Rhode Island and Massachusetts to lead off in the founding of a city on the Hudson River. The site selected was where now is the city of Hudson. Mr. Minturn sailed with his family from Newport in one of his own vessels for the appointed locality. It sounds to us a little strange in these days of rapid locomotion to be told that it took him thirteen days to go from Newport to Hudson. He did not remain long there, satisfied that in a commercial point of view New York city was a more advantageous place for him to take up his residence in than a place so far from the sea as the proposed city was. Accordingly, he established himself in 1791 in New York, where, as the result of his skill and sagacity as a merchant, he amassed a large fortune. In 1799, Mr. Minturn finding his health failing, felt a strong desire to return to the home of his earlier life. A commodious house was secured for him in Newport, in which he resided, however, but a short time, his death occurring in August. His wife was Penelope, daughter of Benjamin Greene, and a near relative of General Nathanael Greene. Mrs. Minturn returned to New York, where she died, much respected for her many virtues, in 1821. They had ten children: (1) Penelope, wife of John T. Champlin; (2) Benjamin Greene, husband of Mary Bowne; (3) Hannah, died in 1817; (4) William, the husband of a sister of Mary Bowne; (5) Jonas, husband of Esther, daughter of William T. Robinson; (6) Mary, wife of Henry Post; (7) Deborah, wife of Robert Harris, Jr.; (8) Nathaniel G., husband of Lydia, daughter of Samuel Coates, of Philadelphia; (9) Niobe; (10) John, who, in 1817, removed to New Orleans; his wife was Lydia, daughter of James Clements, of Philadelphia. Updike tells us that at one time the descendants of William Minturn numbered one hundred and forty-six persons.



**POTTER FAMILY, OF POTTER HILL.** POTTER, MARTIN, is reported to have been a son of one of the Regicides—judges that condemned Charles I. On the restoration of the monarchy he fled to this country, and took shelter with his cousins in South Kingstown, R. I., where he lived till his death, leaving a large estate in North Shields, on the banks of the Tyne, in England, in the coal region, having leased it for ninety nine years, and which was valued, in 1835, at nine million dollars, but has not been recovered by his heirs. He was always reticent in regard to his history. POTTER, GEORGE, son of Martin Potter, purchased, January 10, 1775, of John and William Davis, the grist-mill, saw-mill, fulling-mill, two houses, and sixteen acres of land, at Potter Hill, on the Pawcatuck, for three hundred pounds, and was known as "the honest miller." He also opened a store, which was continued by his son, and afterwards by his grandsons. He here built several small vessels. His son, Captain George, engaged in shipbuilding and cod-fishing, and is said to have been the first man from the United States, after the Revolution, to go to Green Island, in the Bay of St. Lawrence. All his sons became useful and influential citizens. He died August 29, 1794, in his sixty-third year, leaving three sons, George, Jr., Joseph, and Nathan. Captain George died October 25, 1801, in his forty-fifth year. POTTER, JOSEPH, son of George Potter, 1st, was born in 1759. For several years he engaged in foreign trade, and sent vessels to the West Indies and to Barcelona, in Spain. In 1810 he began the first manufacture of cotton in Westerly. His factory, built in 1812, cost nine thousand dollars. His business was damaged by the embargo. With his brother Nathan he built boats for the Green Island fishery, constructing from ten to fifteen per year. The brothers also built sloops, schooners, and, at one time, a ship, framing them at Potter Hill and putting them together at Westerly. During the War of 1812 they built the sloop-rigged gunboats No. 91 and No. 92, under the superintendence of Captain Phipps. Joseph was also engaged in mercantile business, and about the year 1791 his store, in a wing of his dwelling, was broken open by Thomas Mount, William Stanton, and James Williams, for which Thomas Mount was tried and hung at Kingston. Burglary of that sort was then a capital crime, and this was the last instance of capital punishment in Washington County. He left five sons, Thomas W., Joseph, Henry, Robert T., and William, all men of character and note, to whom he left his property, and by whom the Potter Hill mills were operated till 1843, when they sold the mills and privilege to Messrs. Edwin and Horace Babcock. He was a member of the old Sabbatarian Church when it numbered nearly a thousand members. Mr. Potter was noted for his industry, integrity, generosity, and piety. He died December 14, 1822, at the age of sixty-three. Thomas Wells Potter died July 10, 1854, in his seventieth year. Colonel Henry Potter died No-

vember 12, 1864, aged seventy-four years. Joseph Potter died March 4, 1880, aged ninety-two years. He was a man of rare judgment, great probity and piety. He was in the military service in the War of 1812. For very many years he was a director in the Phenix Bank of Westerly, and held a high rank among men of business. He united with the Hopkinton Seventh-Day Baptist Church, in 1803, under the preaching of Revs. Abram Coon and Matthew Stillman, when two hundred and thirty-four were added to the church. For thirty-six years he was treasurer of the church, and at his death was the oldest, as he was the most honored member. His wife and his only child, a son, passed away before him. A conspicuous and gifted member of the Potter family, Maria L. Potter, has, by her pen and pure character, contributed to their reputation, and to the good deeds and character of the community.

**STILES, EZRA, D.D., LL.D.**, an eminent Rhode Island scholar and divine, son of Isaac Stiles, was born in North Haven, Connecticut, December 10, 1727. His ancestor, on his father's side, was John Stiles, of Bedfordshire, England, who came to this country in 1634, and in 1635 settled in Windsor, Connecticut. The subject of this sketch displayed remarkable precocity in his youth. He began the study of Latin when he was nine years of age, and at twelve, under the tuition of his father, was fitted for Yale College. Very wisely, however, he was kept out of college until he was fifteen years of age, and graduated in the class of 1746 with the reputation of being one of the most accomplished scholars that had ever left the institution. He continued his studies, as a post-graduate in Yale College, for two years, and was there appointed tutor, in which office he distinguished himself by the performance of some brilliant experiments in electricity, said to have been the first ever made in New England. Having made up his mind to enter the Christian ministry, he was licensed by the New Haven Association of Ministers, and preached his first sermon at West Haven in June, 1749. He preached as opportunity presented for several years, but the state of his health was such that he doubted whether he would be able to perform the duties of the ministry, and he turned his attention to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1753, and for two years practiced the profession of law. Having been invited to become the pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Newport, he accepted the call, and was ordained October 22, 1755. While not neglecting his ministerial duties, he devoted himself to those scientific and literary pursuits which for him had so great a charm. His correspondence was very extensive, reaching to almost every known quarter of the globe. Three institutions of learn-

ing conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity,—the College of Edinburgh in 1765, Dartmouth College in 1780, and the College of New Jersey in 1784, besides at the same commencement conferring on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. The great facility with which he acquired languages is shown from the circumstance that in 1767 he began the study of the Hebrew language, and in a single month was able to read the whole book of Psalms. He began, too, at this time, the study of other Oriental languages. When the British occupied Newport, Dr. Stiles left the place. He accepted a call to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1777, in the month of April, but remained there but a short time, being chosen President of Yale College and Professor of Ecclesiastical History. His inauguration occurred July 8, 1778. His administration brought new prosperity to this institution. His own labors were varied and arduous. How pronounced was his scholarship appears from the fact that at the annual commencement of 1781, which was the first at which he presided, none having been held for two or three years on account of the unsettled state of the country, he delivered, in the morning, an oration in Hebrew on Oriental literature, and in the afternoon introduced the usual performances with an oration in Latin. His relation to the College as its President continued until it was terminated by his death, which occurred May 12, 1795. Dr. Stiles was twice married—first to Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John Hubbard, of New Haven, in February, 1757, who died May 25, 1775; and the second time to Mrs. Mary Checkley, widow of William Checkley, of Providence, in 1782. He published several discourses, orations, sermons, etc., and left an unfinished ecclesiastical history of New England, and more than forty volumes of manuscripts. In the extent and variety of his acquirements he was probably the most accomplished scholar in this country in the times in which he lived.

**C**OLLINS, GOVERNOR JOHN, was born in Newport, June 8, 1717. He comes into special notice in the annals of Rhode Island history as an active champion in the cause of American Independence. He was one of a committee which was sent to General Washington, by the General Assembly, in September, 1776, to inform him of the condition of the colony, and obtain his views upon the best method to adopt for its defence. In 1778 he was chosen, with three other gentlemen, to represent the State in Congress. At different times, until 1782, he represented his native State at the seat of national government. At the close of the war there was in existence an embittered state of feeling in Rhode Island, owing to differences of opinion, which have prevailed throughout the country to this day. One party advocated State sovereignty; the other urged the importance of the closer union of the States under a general head. The seaport towns of the State and the mercantile classes favored the

Union, while the agricultural interests clung to the Confederation. The former party contended for specie currency, and the latter for paper. In 1785 a petition, numerously signed, was presented to the General Assembly, praying that a new bank of paper-money might be established. The petition was rejected by a large majority. The friends of a paper currency all over the State, organized in opposition to secure an election of State officers who should favor their views. Anticipating the presentation of another petition to the General Assembly, a memorial and remonstrance, numerously signed, was drawn up and presented to that body at the February session, in 1786. It may be found in Staples's *Annals of Providence*, pp. 297–308. The evils of a paper currency not founded upon a specie basis are in this paper set forth with remarkable vigor and pertinency. In spite of strong opposition the "Greenbackers" of those days rallied all their forces, and, at the spring election in 1786, succeeded in choosing John Collins as Governor, and a Senate which harmonized with them in their views. Thus was inaugurated a system "more destructive," says Governor Arnold, "in its effects upon the peace and prosperity of the State than any which had yet been attempted, and whose baleful influence was to extend far beyond the period when its name and objects passed away." Those who wish to see what was the practical results which followed this attempt to force a paper currency on the people, will do well to read Arnold's *History*, vol. ii., p. 520, etc., and Staples's *Annals of Providence*, p. 204, etc. One of the last acts of Governor Collins was the casting of his vote, when there was a tie in the Senate, which secured the calling of a convention to decide upon the acceptance of the Constitution of the United States. This vote of Governor Collins made him unpopular with his party, and he was not re-elected. Subsequently, he was chosen as a representative to Congress, but did not take his seat. He died at Newport, March 8, 1795.

**B**OWEN, JABEZ, LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, son of Ephraim and Mary (Fenner) Bowen, was born in Providence, June 2, 1739. He received his preparatory education in his native town, and was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1757. Returning to Providence, he made it his residence during life, becoming a leading citizen, and occupying positions of honor and trust. When the question of the establishment of a college in Rhode Island was agitated, he took a deep interest in carrying out the plans of President Manning. In 1768, while the infant institution was still in Warren, he was elected a member of the Board of Fellows, and continued in that office until 1785. He then passed into the Board of Trustees, and was chosen Chancellor of the University



in the place of Stephen Hopkins, deceased. Mr. Bowen was Chancellor for thirty years, his term of office closing with his death. In the affairs of the State he took a prominent part. At the election in May, 1778, he was chosen Deputy Governor, to succeed Hon. William Bradford, and held this office until May, 1780. He was elected the second time, and remained in office until 1786. He was also a Judge of the Superior or Supreme Court. He took an active part in securing the vote of Rhode Island for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, being a prominent member of the convention which met in Providence in March, and in Newport in May, 1790, to discuss and act upon the important question, which was decided in the affirmative by a close vote, there being thirty-four in the affirmative and thirty-two in the negative. The news of the action of the convention was hailed in Providence with demonstrations of great joy. During the administration of Washington, Mr. Bowen held the position of Commissioner of Loans for Rhode Island. He was for some time President of the Rhode Island Bible Society, and an active member of the Congregational church of which Rev. Dr. Hitchcock was pastor. He was also a zealous and influential Mason, being one of the early members of St. John's Lodge, Providence, where the first meeting was held February 18, 1757. After a prosperous career of several years, the interest in Masonry in a measure ceased until, at a meeting of the lodge of which Mr. Bowen was a member, held June 7, 1769, it was voted "to close the lodge, shut up the books, and seal up the jewels." There was an interregnum of nine years. A commission was given, July 15, 1778, to Mr. Bowen by John Rowe, Grand Master of Massachusetts, to act as Master, and under this commission Masonry revived in Providence. He was Worshipful Master from 1778 to 1790. On the formation of the Grand Lodge, April 6, 1791, he was chosen to fill the office of Deputy Grand Master, which he held in 1791 and 1792, and that of Grand Master from 1794 to 1799. In addition to all his other honors, he received from Brown University the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1769, the same degree being conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1800. "His great capacity for public business, joined to his unquestioned integrity, gave him an elevated character and great influence in society." He died in Providence, May 7, 1815, and was buried with Masonic honors. Mr. Bowen was twice married. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Obadiah Brown, of Providence. With her he lived most happily thirty-eight years, she dying on March 17, 1800. A most excellent and life-like portrait of herself, and also that of her husband, taken by the artist Copley, grace the parlors of their grandson, Wm. H. Bowen. Seven sons and a daughter were the issue of this marriage. Of these, Jabez was graduated at Brown University, in the class of 1788; Horatio Gates, for seventeen years Librarian of the University, was graduated in 1797; and Henry, the youngest, who for thirty

successive years was the honored Secretary of State, was graduated in 1802. Mr. Bowen's second wife, who survived him, was a daughter of Judge Leonard, of Raynham, Massachusetts.

**WILCOX, REV. ISAAH**, a Separatist preacher, was born in Westerly, in 1740. He was baptized in 1766, and ordained February 14, 1771, over the "Third Church of Christ in Westerly," better known as the "Wilcox Church," organized in 1765, a New Light body, composed of Separatists from other churches, but which finally became a Baptist church. The constituent members were Isaiiah Wilcox, Elisha Sisson, David Wilcox, Valentine Wilcox, James Babcock, Mary Lewis, and Austris Dunbar. The first meetings were held in the house of Mr. Wilcox, the pastor. The meeting-house was built after the Revolutionary War, in 1786, on land given by Nathan Bliven. The church became large and powerful for the time, and was embraced in the notable Groton Union Conference of Churches, in which the pastor was a leading character. Mr. Wilcox was a man of full habit, broad features, dignified bearing, and weighed nearly three hundred pounds. Being an able preacher, zealously devoted to his work, and possessing superior powers of song, he always made a deep impression in his ministrations, and was widely known. Under his ministry, in 1785, occurred a great revival, which continued for nearly three years, during which more than two hundred persons were added to the church. He died March 3, 1795, at the age of fifty-five.

**CAMPBELL, HON. ARCHIBALD**, sprang from a Scotch ancestry, and was the son of Archibald Campbell, of Voluntown, Connecticut, where he was born in 1728. He was a grandson of a distinguished Scotch divine, Rev. Daniel Campbell. His uncle, the Rev. John Campbell, was the president, at one time, of the College of Glasgow, in Scotland. From a letter written by D. Campbell, of Voluntown, a relative of the subject of this sketch, we learn that a colony of Scotch emigrants, embracing names well known in Scotland and in this country—the Campbells, Stewarts, Kennedys, Wylies and Hunters, with others—settled in Voluntown, Connecticut, in the early days of the history of Connecticut. The object of their leaving their native land was that they might enjoy larger religious liberty than they could find in Scotland. They were said to be persons well educated and pious. Opposed to a hierarchy and to a liturgical church, they formed a Congregational church, which was, and, for aught we know, still is, in a prosperous condition. They brought with them considerable property, which, by their Scotch thrift and industry, was sure to increase. Many of the posterity of these early Scotch emigrants are to be found scattered through different sections of New York



and Ohio. Early in life, the subject of this sketch left his native place, and settled in East Greenwich, about the year 1750. Here he commenced the practice of law in Kent County, where he was successful. For nearly twenty years he carried on his legal business in his adopted home, and often had cases which he managed in other courts, not in his immediate neighborhood. The esteem with which he was regarded is shown from the circumstance that, in the year 1768, the town of East Greenwich elected him as their representative to the legislature of the State. In this position he displayed marked ability, and was placed on some very important committees. One of these committees was appointed to draw up an Act of Bankruptcy for the colony. He was chairman of a committee, the other members of which were Mr. George Jackson, and Hon. Oliver Arnold, the Attorney-General of the colony, to draft "An Act to Limit and Restrain the Issuing of *Writs of Error*, to Carry Cases to England for Trial." This was a bold stand taken by the legislature, and was indicative of the spirit which at length brought about an open rupture with the home government. The evidence is very clear that Mr. Campbell was the outspoken friend of the rights of the colonists, and ready to speak and act as the advocate of freedom. As long as his health permitted he served his fellow-citizens as their representative in the General Assembly. He died October 16, 1769. He left one son, Jacob, and three daughters. He is reported to have been an excellent gentleman, of handsome address, a good counsellor, plain speaker, but not an eloquent advocate. His remains were placed in the Baptist burial-ground in East Greenwich, where a handsome stone was erected to his memory. From the inscription on this stone have been gleaned some of the facts which have been used in this sketch.

**H**UNTER, DR. WILLIAM, a Scotch physician of great respectability, was educated in Edinburgh, came to America in 1752, and settled in Newport. It is said that he was one of the devoted band of Scotchmen who adhered to the house of the Stuarts, and that his emigration to America grew out of his participation in the rebellion of 1745. His talents, when made known in the colony, were appreciated, and in 1755 he received the appointment of Surgeon to the troops raised in Rhode Island for the expedition against Crown Point; a position for which he was eminently fitted, for he had served as a Surgeon in the British Army before he came to America. It was in Dr. Hunter's tent that the brave Baron Dieskau breathed his last. In 1756 Dr. Hunter delivered in Newport the first course of anatomical lectures delivered in the country. The tickets to the course were printed upon the backs of playing cards. One of these cards is now in the possession of one of his descendants, Dr. William H. Birkhead, of Newport. A portrait

of the doctor has also been preserved. In 1758 he was appointed by the General Assembly Physician and Surgeon-General of the Rhode Island troops. Before the Revolution broke out Dr. Hunter had so far overcome his prejudice against the house of Hanover as to be a warm supporter of the King and his ministers, and in consequence of this he was removed from Newport, with many other persons who were obnoxious to the Government, by the General Assembly. Subsequently he was permitted to return to Newport, and here he resided till his death, January 30, 1777, which was caused by a putrid fever contracted while attending some sick prisoners. Dr. Hunter married, 1761, Deborah Malbone, and had issue. His children were Eliza, born July 20, 1762, died at Paris, 1849; Ann, born April 20, 1766, married John Farconnet, banker, Naples, died at Paris, 1859; William, born April 20, 1768, died November 18, 1772; Catharine, born January 8, 1770, died October 1, 1770; Catharine, born February 28, 1773, married the Comte de Pourtales, died at Paris, 1860; William, born November 26, 1774, married Mary Robinson July 15, 1804, died at Newport December 3, 1849.

**B**URROWS, JOSEPH, was born in Warwick, R. I., July 14, 1793, and was the son of Joseph and Amy (Williams) Burrows. About 1643 Robert Burrows with others formed a permanent settlement of what is now New London, Conn. He was the progenitor of the Burrows family in America, and is said to have been one of a company that removed from the vicinity of Boston and founded Wethersfield, Conn. He there married Mary Ireland, widow of Samuel Ireland, who died in Groton, Conn., in December, 1672. Robert Burrows died in Groton, in 1682. Many members of this family have been distinguished for patriotism and moral and intellectual worth. Joseph Burrows received a very limited education, and at an early age was apprenticed to a carpenter. In 1836 he engaged in the lumber business, in Providence, with his son Caleb G., under the firm-name of Joseph Burrows & Son, which business he carried on successfully until 1854, when he sold out to his son Joseph R. Burrows. Mr. Burrows was for several years a member of the Common Council of Providence, and also represented Providence in the General Assembly. He was for fifty years an honored member of the Central Baptist Church in Providence. On the 15th of October, 1815, he married Maria Gerauld, who died in Providence, May 8, 1847. He married, July 19, 1849, Rhoda Knowlton, who died in Providence, February 22, 1865. On the 30th of May, 1866, he married Isabella R. H. Sullivan, who is still living. All of his children were the issue of the first marriage. They were Caleb G., Henrietta R., Julia Ann G., Maria G., Robey, deceased, Almira, deceased, Joseph R., who died in 1862 from disease contracted while serving in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, Daniel, and George, who died in



*Joseph Burrows*





childhood. It was said of Mr. Burrows by one who knew him well that "he was a man of the olden type, hardy, honest, brave; he knew not how to resort to the tricks of trade, or to the numerous contrivances for becoming suddenly rich, and yet he was blessed with a competency of this world's goods, and with the spirit of contentment. He saw Providence grow from a village to a city of a hundred thousand inhabitants, and delighted to tell of scenes that had been enacted there for three-quarters of a century." He died in Providence, October 15, 1879, in his eighty-seventh year.

**T**OPHAM, COLONEL JOHN, was born in Newport, in 1738. Of his early history we have been unable to gain any information. Our first distinct notice of him is as an officer in the "Army of Observation," raised by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, in May, 1775. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Newport, he at once raised a company and marched to Cambridge and joined the Continental Army under Washington. He subsequently was attached to Arnold's expedition to Quebec, where he was taken prisoner. Before obtaining his release, and while negotiations with reference to it were pending, he was among the officers recommended by Washington to take command of a company in one of the new regiments about to be raised in Rhode Island. Accordingly, in February, 1777, he was chosen captain in the first Continental battalion, under Major Ward, and in June following, lieutenant-colonel in a brigade raised to serve fifteen months. In February, 1778, he was chosen colonel in place of Colonel William Barton, transferred; and, a year later, colonel of the second battalion of infantry. He received the thanks of the General Assembly in 1780, "for the great fidelity and ability with which he had discharged his military duties." When the war was ended, Colonel Topham engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was elected, in 1780, a Deputy to the General Assembly from Newport, and also served in this capacity during the years 1783, 1788, 1791, and 1792. He died in Newport, September 26, 1793, and was buried with Masonic honors.

**T**HURSTON, REV. GARDINER, a son of Edward and Elizabeth Thurston, was born in Newport, November 14, 1721, and became a member of the Second Baptist Church in that place April 4, 1741. He soon gave evidence that he had talents which, if improved, would qualify him for usefulness as a minister of the Gospel. In 1748 he received a license from the church of which he was a member, and was appointed as an assistant to their pastor, Rev. Nicholas Eyres. Mr. Eyres was an Englishman by birth, who, in 1731, became

co-pastor with Rev. Mr. Wightman, in Newport. He is represented as having been a man of great intelligence, benevolence, and piety. The relation which Mr. Thurston sustained to Mr. Eyres was mutually pleasant. He preached once on the Sabbath and once during the week, meanwhile prosecuting his theological studies with great industry, aided by the counsel and guidance of his venerable associate in office. Upon the death of the senior pastor, in 1759, he was chosen to be his successor, and continued in office until his decease, which occurred May 23, 1802. He had outlived his wife eighteen years. Only one daughter survived him. Mr. Thurston is spoken of as a man of agreeable and winning manners. "He mingled with great ease and familiarity in the social circle, and had the faculty of making all around him feel perfectly at home; but he never did anything or said anything that was of even questionable propriety. He never forgot, in any circumstances, his high calling as a minister of Christ. He was a person of a remarkably benevolent disposition, and was always rendered happy by seeing others so."

**T**HAYER, GENERAL SIMEON, son of David and Jane (Keith) Thayer, was born in Meriden, Mass., April 30, 1737. At an early age he was apprenticed to a peruke-maker in Providence. Being of an active, bold turn of mind, and governed by a love of adventure, he became a member of a Rhode Island regiment, in 1756, serving in the French War. In August, 1757, he was among the soldiers of Fort William Henry when it was taken by Montcalm. The excessive fatigue he endured in the hairbreadth escapes he had in fleeing from Fort William Henry to Fort Edward, so affected his health, that he was compelled to retire from active service during the remainder of the war. It is computed that fifteen hundred persons were killed or wounded by the Indians on the day of the surrender of Fort William Henry. Young Thayer returned to Providence and entered upon the business for which he had been trained,—that of a periwig-maker. The events which transpired just before the declaration of war with Great Britain stirred his martial blood. In May, 1775, he was appointed by the General Assembly captain of a military company, every soldier in which had been raised by himself. His men were marched to Roxbury, Mass., which place they reached eight days before the arrival of any other Rhode Island troops. He accompanied General Benedict Arnold in his famous expedition to Quebec, where he was taken prisoner, and kept in close confinement, a part of the time in irons, for nine months, on board a prison-ship. Being at length paroled, he returned to Providence. He was exchanged July 1, 1777. The General Assembly presented to him, about this time, "a genteel silver-hilted sword," in testimony of their appreciation of his services. He had already been appointed major in a Rhode Island regiment, and, having joined the army, he

was ordered, with one hundred and fifty men, to Fort Mifflin, built on the lower end of Mud Island in the Delaware. He remained here a short time, and then was ordered by General Greene to hasten to Red Bank, to defend the fort from an attack by the Hessians. Operations went on for several weeks, and the besiegers resorted to every possible means to reduce the forts on the islands in the Delaware. On one of the days between the 12th and the 16th of November, 1777, it is said that more than one thousand and thirty discharges of cannon were made by the enemy in twenty minutes. After the most heroic defence, Major Thayer abandoned the fort which he had held for so many days, and without the loss of a man arrived at Red Bank. General Knox thus alludes to the bravery of Major Thayer: "The defence of Fort Mifflin was as gallant as is to be found in history. The brave little garrison, then commanded by Major Thayer, of the Rhode Island troops, had but two cannon but what were dismounted. These soon shared the fate of the others. Everybody who appeared on the platform was killed or wounded by the musketry from the tops of the ships, whose yards almost hung over the battery. Long before night there was not a high palisade left. All the embrasures were ruined, and the whole parapet levelled. All the block-houses had been battered down some days before." In the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, Major Thayer took an important part. In one of the movements of that memorable day he experienced in his head a wind-concussion, by the near passage of a cannon-ball, which caused the blood, as we are told, to gush from both his eyes. He would not, however, though suffering fearful pain, retire from the post assigned him until the end of the battle. The loss of his right eye followed as the result of the concussion. It was five weeks before he was able to perform military duty. He thus failed to be with his regiment, which was under the command of General Sullivan, in the battle of Rhode Island. During the remainder of the war he continued in the army, and more than once did good service for the cause which was so dear to him. He was everywhere known as the "Hero of Fort Mifflin." Major Thayer retired from the service January 1, 1781. The General Assembly subsequently, for three successive years, chose him brigadier-general of the militia of Providence County. After his retirement from the army, he built, near the head of "Constitution Hill," in Providence, what was known for several years as the "Montgomery Hotel." Of this public house he was the keeper for some time, and then removed to a farm which he had purchased at Cumberland. Here he resided until his death, which occurred October 14, 1800. On the 16th his body was brought to Providence and interred in the North Burial-ground. He was married three times. His first wife was Huldah Jackson, daughter of Stephen Jackson, Esq., of Providence, who died April 28, 1771. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Tourtellot. Upon her decease, he married the sister of his first wife. She was a Mrs.

Angell, and outlived her husband, marrying for her third husband Darius Daniels. General Thayer had nine children, Nancy, William Tourtellot, Susan, Stephen Tourtellot, Hannah Tourtellot, Simeon, Polly, Richard Montgomery, and Henry.

**HOPKINS, SAMUEL, D.D.**, a distinguished divine of Rhode Island, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 17, 1721. Until he was fifteen years of age he lived with his parents, engaged in agricultural pursuits on his father's farm. He was fitted for college under the tuition of Mr. Graham, of Waterbury, and was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1741. During his college course he became a Christian, and decided to enter the ministry. In December of this year he placed himself under the tuition of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton, and was ordained at Housatonic, now Great Barrington, December 28, 1743. It was a small hamlet of only thirty families, of which he was the minister until he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council, January 18, 1769. He remained without a regular settlement for a few months only, and then was called to Newport, April 11, 1770. "There were some circumstances," says the historian, "attending his establishment in this place which were remarkable, and which prove that the hearts of all men are in the hands of God, and may be turned as the rivers of water are turned. After he had been with his people some time, a meeting was called, and it was voted not to give him an invitation to settle among them. Many were dissatisfied with his sentiments. He accordingly made his preparations to leave them, and on the Sabbath preached a farewell discourse. This sermon was so interesting and impressive that a different vote was immediately and almost unanimously passed, and he consented to remain." He continued to perform his ministerial duties until the British took possession of Newport in December, 1776, when he returned to the place of his former residence, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, whither he had sent his family. He preached during the summer of 1777 in Newburyport, Massachusetts, to what was regarded as the largest congregation in America. He returned to his church in Newport in the spring of 1780, the British having evacuated the place. He found everything in a sad state of confusion. The soldiers had used the meeting-house for a barrack. Those of his people who had remained in the town while it was occupied by the British had lost almost everything, and the prospect of being supported by his church was a very doubtful one. He determined, however, to remain with them and share the hardships of their lot. His ministry continued until his death, which occurred December 20, 1803. Dr. Hopkins was a profound theologian and a most diligent student. His rule was to



devote eighteen hours a day to study. He was one of the earliest and most outspoken opponents of the system of domestic slavery, and took the deepest interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Africans who were brought to Newport. In Mrs. Stowe's *Minister's Wooing* he was one of the most prominent characters. He was the father of that system of theology which bears his name, called the "Hopkinsian" system. He was a somewhat voluminous writer, and many of his works were published by the New England Doctrinal Tract Society, in three volumes octavo, to which was prefixed a memoir of his life, by Professor Edwards A. Park, of Andover. He was twice married, first to Joanna, daughter of Moses Ingersoll, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, January 13, 1748, and the second time to Elizabeth West, of Boston, the principal of a celebrated boarding-school for females. She is spoken of as "a lady of remarkable endowments, a thoroughly read theologian, and not only understood well her husband's system, but was scarcely less able to defend it than himself." She died in Taunton, Massachusetts, April 9, 1814.

**S**OUTHWICK, SOLOMON, was born at Newport, of humble parents, in 1731. His father was a fisherman, and the boy had but few advantages until he was brought under the notice of Henry Collins, who was a man of large heart and liberal means, and who took pleasure in helping the young and enterprising. With the aid of Mr. Collins, Southwick obtained the rudiments of learning, and made such progress that at one time he employed himself in teaching. His bent, however, was a mercantile life, and to this calling he gave his attention until 1768, when he bought out Samuel Hall, who at that time offered the *Newport Mercury* for sale. He at once entered upon the duties of the office, all of which were new to him. At the outset he espoused the cause of liberty, nor did he hesitate to express his views clearly; for as early as December 18, 1769, he had for the motto of his paper, "Undaunted by TYRANTS—we'll DIE or be FREE!" and this he followed up with sturdy blows. But Southwick did not devote himself exclusively to the *Mercury*, for he brought out many pamphlets and small volumes, that are now sought after by collectors: *Church's Entertaining History of King Philip's War*; Nathaniel Morton's *New England Memorial*; the *Trial of a False Prophet*, a sermon preached in Newport, at the synagogue, by "the venerable Hocham, the learned Rabbi Haign Isaac Karigal, of the city of Hebron, near Jerusalem;" and many other works. *A Discourse on Saving Knowledge*, delivered at the installation of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, by the Rev. Dr. Stiles, was printed by Southwick in 1770, on a press and on paper made in the colony. Some of the types were made in Connecticut. Southwick

gave most of his time to the publication of papers bearing on the questions between England and the Colonies. In 1774 he issued a reprint of *The Whole of the Celebrated Speech of Reverend Jonathan Shipley, Lord Bishop of Asaph, on the Bill for Altering the Charter of the Massachusetts Bay*, which was prefaced with the remark: "It is allowed to be one of the best pieces wrote on the present dispute between North America and Great Britain." The same year Southwick printed from the Boston edition *An Oration delivered March 5, 1774, at the Request of the Inhabitants of Boston, to Commemorate the Bloody Tragedy on the 5th of March, by the Honorable John Hancock, Esq.* With the above all the exciting circumstances connected with the delivery of the oration were given, and place was found in the "poet's corner" for some daring verses that grew out of the affair. While so engaged, in 1774, Southwick turned aside for a moment to give some aid and support to the anti-slavery movement, which was then beginning to take shape. Among other papers of this character he printed an address to the public, signed by Drs. Stiles and Hopkins, concerning the sending of black free-men to the coast of Africa. On the approach of the British troops Southwick beat a hasty retreat, for the Loyalists were anxious that he should fall into the hands of the enemy. The last number of the *Newport Mercury* was dated December 2, 1776, and on the 5th of January, 1780, its publication was resumed. Henry Barber was then at its head. When forced to leave Newport, Southwick went to Providence, where he bought a press and types of John Carter, and began printing. From Providence he removed to Rehoboth, a few miles from that city, and before he returned to Newport he resided for a time at Bridgewater. After his return to Newport he was associated for a short time with Barber in the management of the *Mercury*; but in March, 1787, his name alone appeared as owner of the paper; and in the issue for March 19th it was stated that Barber had nothing to do with the paper, directly or indirectly. Shortly after that it passed again into the hands of Barber, and was brought down by his descendants to 1851, when the last publisher of the family died. Southwick held the office of Postmaster in Newport under the Confederation. He died at Newport, December 23, 1797, aged 66 years.

**H**ROOP, AMOS, M.D., the first President of the Rhode Island Medical Society, was born in Woodstock, Conn., in 1738. His early advantages were very limited, and when he came to Providence he was without means and without friends. His skill as a physician soon brought him an extensive practice. Not long after his arrival in Providence he married Mary Bernon Crawford, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Bernon) Crawford. Her father, Joseph, was a descendant



from Gideon Crawford, who emigrated from Lanark, in Scotland, and settled in Providence about 1670. The wife of Dr. Throop seems to have inherited the proverbial thrift and sagacity of her Scotch progenitors, for we are told that he was mainly indebted to her skill and sagacity in the sale and purchase of drugs and medicines. Apothecaries were rare in those early colonial times, and no small part of the income of a physician was received from the sale of doses which he prepared from his own drugs. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War Mrs. Throop, anticipating the difficulty of importing medicines and the high price at which they would sell after importation had ceased, persuaded her husband to embark a considerable part of all he was worth in the purchase of foreign drugs. For fear that there might be some miscarriage, by the very next vessel a duplicate order was sent out, so that if the first failed to reach its destination, the second probably would be received. Quite to the dismay of the good doctor, not one order, but both orders were filled, and in due time he found himself in possession of a marvellously large stock of goods in his special department. It turned out, however, to be an excellent investment, and proved that Mrs. Throop well understood how to "turn an honest penny." The personal appearance of Dr. Throop was somewhat striking. He is said to have been tall and erect, with a commanding deportment, and displayed the characteristics of a gentleman "of the old school." In accordance with the fashion of his day, he wore a powdered wig, with several stiff tiers of curls, imported direct from London. During several sessions of the General Assembly he represented Providence in that body. He was President of the Exchange Bank for a number of years. He died, without issue, April, 1814.

**SEABURY, RT. REV. SAMUEL, D.D.**, Bishop of Rhode Island, son of Samuel and Abigail (Mumford) Seabury, was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1728. His mother died in 1731, and he was brought up by his stepmother, whom his father married in 1733. She was Elizabeth Powell, daughter of Adam Powell, a merchant of Newport, and granddaughter of Gabriel Bernon. Her sister was the wife of Judge Helme, of Tower Hill, Narragansett. In Updike's *History*, pp. 134, 138, may be found an interesting correspondence between Mrs. Seabury and Judge Helme. The subject of this sketch was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1748, and pursued the study of medicine in Scotland; but having decided to enter the ministry, he took orders in the Church of England. Returning to this country, he was for several years rector in two or three churches, and in 1784 was proposed as a candidate for Bishop in the State of Connecticut. Having experienced some difficulty in being ordained in England as Bishop, he went to Scotland, where the service of consecration was performed November

14, 1784. In the summer of 1785 he returned to the United States and settled in New London, as rector in his father's parish, at the same time performing the duties of Bishop in the Diocese of Connecticut. At this period there were several Episcopal churches in Rhode Island, among them, Trinity, at Newport, St. Paul's, at Narragansett, St. John's, at Providence, and St. Michael's, at Bristol. In 1790 the churches of Newport, Providence, and Bristol met in convention and declared the Rt. Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D., Bishop of the Church in Connecticut, Bishop of the Church in Rhode Island. The functions of his sacred office he continued to perform for nearly six years. We find that in 1791 he confirmed twenty-five persons in St. Michael's Church, Bristol; and the records of the other Rhode Island parishes make similar reports during the years 1790-96. He died in New London, February 25, 1796, and the inscription on his tombstone refers to him as Bishop of Rhode Island. His son, Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D., of New York, says that the death of his father was a heavy loss to his infant communion; yet he had lived long enough to leave a marked impress of his character upon its institution. His influence was most important whilst the foundations of the ecclesiastical fabric were being laid." It is an interesting coincidence that the first Bishop of Rhode Island was the first American citizen who attained to that title. The validity of his ordination by Scotch bishops was at one time questioned, but it was afterward admitted to be canonical.

**PHILLIPS, HON. PETER**, son of Charles and Mary Phillips, was born in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, in 1731. Like other members of his family, he was an earnest patriot, and warmly embraced the cause of his country in her conflict with Great Britain. A short time previous to the commencement of the Revolutionary War, he represented his native town in the General Assembly, and in 1775 was promoted to the Senate. He was elected Commissary of the "Army of Observation," a body of fifteen hundred men, of which General Nathanael Greene was chosen brigadier-general. Mr. Phillips was in the Senate of Rhode Island five years. In 1780 he was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and held this office for five consecutive years. He was chosen to represent his native State in the Confederate Congress, in 1785, but did not take his seat. In 1795 he was chosen Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He did not remain in this office long, preferring the quiet of a more retired life. He died in 1807. Mr. Phillips, according to the testimony of Mr. Updike, was a man of considerable property. He owned the handsomest estate in Wickford; his house was neat and pleasantly situated, and his gardens and grounds tastefully arranged. He was a gentleman of polished manners, very spare in person, wore





*Geo. B. Holmes*



a bagged wig, and always dressed with great neatness. He lived a single life and died at an advanced age, and was interred near his residence, in Wickford, on a spot which he had previously selected.

**STANTON, HON. JOSEPH** was born in Charlestown, Rhode Island, July 19, 1739. He was of a conspicuous and honorable family. He bore the name of his father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather. His great-great-grandfather was the celebrated colonial trader and Indian interpreter, Thomas Stanton, from whom the family inherited large lands in Rhode Island. His mother, Mary (Champlin) Stanton, was also of a distinguished family, owning a large estate. At the age of twenty, the subject of this sketch was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in one of the Rhode Island regiments in the Old French War operating against Canada. In the command was also Ensign Arthur Fenner, afterwards Governor. Mr. Stanton was elected to the General Assembly in 1768 and served till 1775. On the opening of the Revolution he was one of the Committee of Safety, and entered the service in 1776 as Colonel of one of the Rhode Island regiments, his lieutenant-colonel being the brave William Barton, who captured General Prescott. Well-educated, accomplished in manners, and possessed of wealth, he was a man of note and influence. It was said that "he owned a lordship in Charlestown." He "owned one tract of four and a half miles long and two miles wide; kept forty horses, as many slaves, and made a great dairy." He lived on the farm at the Cove. In 1790 he was a Delegate to the State Convention that accepted the Constitution of the United States, but he opposed the acceptance. In the same year he was elected by the General Assembly as Senator to the United States Congress, then meeting in New York, and served till 1793. His colleague was Hon. Theodore Foster. From 1793 to 1801 he was almost continuously in the General Assembly of the State. In 1801 he was elected a Representative to Congress, his rival being Thomas Noyes, Esq. In 1802 he was returned to Congress, defeating the distinguished citizen, Hon. Elisha Potter. In 1804 he was elected to the Ninth Congress, and served till March 4, 1807. Near the close of his life his estates declined, forms of business having greatly changed. His son Lodowick succeeded him as a farmer.

**WILLIAMS, REV. WILLIAM.** The name of Mr. Williams appears so often in this volume, as the instructor of several persons who have occupied conspicuous positions in Rhode Island history, that a brief sketch of him may not be deemed out of place. He was born in Hilltown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1752. His father came from Wales, and settled

as a farmer in Hilltown, where he accumulated a handsome property. Mr. Williams pursued his preparatory studies at the Hopewell Academy, under the tuition of Rev. Isaac Eaton. He entered Rhode Island College, then in Warren, and was a graduate in the first class that secured the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1769. In the autumn of 1767 he was married to Patience, daughter of Colonel Nathan Miller, of Warren. He resided for some time in Warren, and then removed to Wrentham, Massachusetts, a few miles from Rhode Island. He opened an academy in this place, which became very popular. Not far from two hundred young men enjoyed the benefits of his instruction, about eighty of whom were fitted by him for Brown University. He also conducted the theological studies of quite a number of young men who subsequently entered the Christian ministry. "Few men," says Dr. Guild, the Librarian of Brown University, "have contributed more than he to the intellectual improvement of the Baptist denomination in New England." From 1789 to 1818 he was a Fellow of Brown University. When "University Hall" was occupied by the army, in 1777, the College library was sent to Wrentham, and placed under his care until such time as it might seem proper to bring it back to Providence. Mr. Williams, whose first wife died, was married, in 1804, to Mrs. Dolly Hancock, of Wrentham, daughter of Mr. Titus. He had seven children, several of whom outlived their father, who died at Wrentham, September 22, 1823.

**HOLMES, GEORGE B.,** Manufacturer, was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, April 16, 1794. He was the son of Heman Holmes, a descendant of the Puritans, who married Mercy Bass, of Hanover, Massachusetts. His mother died in his early infancy, and after her death his father removed with his family to Plymouth, Massachusetts, where Mr. Holmes remained until twelve years of age. From that time until his marriage he resided in Kingston, in the family of his father's brother, Colonel Charles Holmes, whose daughter Maria he married October 22, 1822. His education, obtained in Plymouth and Kingston, was such as the best schools of that day afforded. It was the desire of his uncle that he should enter Harvard College, but his busy, energetic disposition required some immediate, active occupation; and when he was sixteen years of age, his uncle procured him a situation in a store connected with a factory in Kingston. He next served as clerk in a blast furnace; and was afterwards employed in the same capacity at the Anchor Forge, situated at the foot of Jones River Pond, now well known to excursionists as Silver Lake. Here he subsequently became associated with his uncle Charles as partner in the manufacture of anchors. In the summer of 1824 he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, and on the 22d of July of that year entered upon his duties as agent of the Providence

Iron Foundry, owned by David Wilkinson, Samuel Slater, Dr. Benjamin Dyer, and Charles Dyer. In 1829 the greater portion of the original owners of the foundry withdrew; and with John H. Clark, Mr. Holmes, and others built the present Phoenix Iron Foundry. On its completion Mr. Holmes became its agent and treasurer, both of which offices he continued to fill until the year 1868, when he ceased to act as agent, but retained the position of treasurer, continuing to serve in that capacity until the time of his death. For a period of over fifty years his life was devoted to the interests of this concern. Until the last year of his life he visited the office every morning before breakfast, and through the day was constantly employed, bodily and mentally, in advancing the interests of the corporation he so well represented, seldom allowing himself absence for recreation. His gradually failing health the last year of his life prevented him from entering fully into the details of the business, but he continued to manifest the deepest interest therein until the last moment of consciousness. Naturally of a retiring disposition, he did not seek public position; yet in his quiet, unostentatious way, was ever ready to serve his fellow-men, freely giving, when desired, the benefit of his sound judgment and business experience. In the report of the proceedings at the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of his native town of Kingston, is found the following reference to his first public service, contained in his remarks in response to a toast in honor of Rhode Island: "I remember, with a feeling of gratitude, that when only twenty-six years of age I was elected from this town as a member of the State Convention for the revision of the Constitution in 1820, and had the privilege of listening to the debates of the eminent men who belonged to that body upon the fundamental law. My election was rather singular; I was not nominated or even asked; neither did I know I was to be voted for; nor did I attend the town meeting, but a friend called on me in the evening and gave me the information. I attended the convention, and it was a very great help to me. My political course was then changed, and I have not entered into the political field since very strongly. During the attendance of the convention I became fully convinced that all governments are controlled by a Divine Providence, and my duty was to vote for the best man." Mr. Holmes was elected a Representative from Providence to the General Assembly in the years 1845-46, and again in 1860, and the two following terms. During the last three terms he served as Chairman of the Finance Committee. During the Civil War he was appointed Allotment Commissioner for the State of Rhode Island. To a man of his kind, benevolent nature, the duties of this office were particularly gratifying, and he enjoyed them exceedingly, but the demands of his business obliged him to resign the office. He served as trustee in some of the savings banks of Providence, and also as director in several insurance companies and in banks of discount. By

one of the latter, the Rhode Island National, formerly the Arcade Bank, he was elected, in 1841, a member of the board of directors, and filled the office for two years. At a special meeting of the stockholders, in 1855, he was again elected a director, and during the remainder of his life (a period of twenty-four years) was thus associated with this bank. For more than half a century Mr. Holmes had been a firm believer in the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, which, in all his dealings with mankind, he endeavored to exemplify. On Monday, March 3, 1879, as he was nearing his eighty-fifth birthday, his earthly life of active usefulness came to a close, and on the following Friday, March 7, his remains were consigned to their final resting-place in the North Burial-ground, in Providence. The following tribute to the business and social relations of Mr. Holmes appeared in an obituary from the pen of E. H. Hazard, Esq., published in the *Providence Journal* of March 24, 1879: "If you would learn something of what has been done by the foundry under Mr. Holmes's management, go through the great building in which the patterns are kept. There you will find every one which has been used in the last fifty-four years carefully preserved, and such another collection of gear patterns is not to be found in the United States. If you would learn something of the manner in which Mr. Holmes made and executed contracts and fulfilled his business obligations, go to the banks, the manufacturers, the merchants, the mechanics, and the laboring men, whose fathers and grandfathers dealt with him for the last fifty years. Search the whole of New England as with a lighted candle, and you will not find one murmur against him. But it is not to his influence and example as a business man alone that this generation is so much indebted, but to every good work in our city—political, educational, social, religious. Quiet and noiseless as the stream of a great river did his works continually flow; and thousands of men and women in Providence to-day hold the memory of his kind words and good deeds to them in sacred remembrance." Mr. Holmes had seven children, only three of whom survive him, Maria W. Holmes, Rebecca B. Dow, widow of Charles J. Dow, and Lucy A. Eiswald, widow of Adolph Eiswald.

**COOKE, COLONEL JOHN**, was born in October, 1744, at Puncatest Neck, Tiverton, Rhode Island, on an estate settled by his ancestor, before the incorporation of that town in 1692. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Gray, who was a grandson of Edward Gray, of Plymouth, one of the original purchasers of Pocasset. Colonel Cooke during the prosperous years of his life owned and occupied, a portion of the year, a mansion at Newport, on School Street, in the vicinity of the old Masonic Hall, which stands on the corner of Church and School streets. He was one of the most enterprising



merchants in Rhode Island in his day, and was at the same time largely engaged in agricultural pursuits. He imported from the West India islands cargoes of sugar and molasses in his own vessels, and returned to those tropical ports the products of our northern soil. He was famous as a farmer, or as an old Newport paper expresses his excellence in this regard, "he was unequalled as an agriculturist in our State." His broad acres comprised Puncate Neck, which in his day was the most highly cultivated and productive land in Rhode Island. He is said to have been a man of commanding personal appearance and captivating manners, much given to deeds of hospitality, and was, withal, a most delightful host. His personal appearance must indeed have been striking, as may be inferred from an anecdote traditional in the family, and of undoubted authenticity. During the War of the Revolution a gentleman called at Colonel Cooke's residence, desiring to see him without delay on important public business, and not finding him at home, on being told that he was on parade with the troops, asked one of his household to go with him to the military station and point him out, as he did not know him. "There is no need of that," was the response; "when you reach the field, single out the most commanding and soldierly officer in view." With these directions he found Colonel Cooke at once and without mistake. Colonel Cooke's chief claim to remembrance, however, is not on account of his honorable career as an enterprising man of business, nor to the excellence of his social qualities, but to his patriotic services in the cause of his country, both in the legislative hall and in the tented field. He was a member of that Colonial General Assembly which, on May 4, 1776, passed the "Rhode Island Declaration of Independence." Previous to this date the records of this Assembly had always closed with the loyal motto, "God save the King." At the close of this memorable session they were changed to this new motto, inspired by the love of liberty, "God save the United Colonies." History should preserve and posterity honor the name of every member of this legislature, which had the spirit to shake off British allegiance and declare Rhode Island's independence two months before the Declaration of the United Colonies. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Colonel Cooke was Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment of militia in Newport County, of which William Channing, father of the eminent divine, William Ellery Channing, was Major. Being then in the prime of life, and already a trained soldier, he did not stop to count the cost, but entered at once with zeal into the military service, where his conduct was alike honorable to himself and beneficial to his country. He was appointed Colonel of the Second Regiment of the Rhode Island Colonial Brigade, and held the position from September, 1776, to May, 1780. The authentic records of the war show that he was almost continuously engaged in the public service until the close of hostilities. He served, for a time, as one of the Committee of Safety.

In January, 1777, he was ordered to take command of the troops at Howland's Ferry, to discipline them, as they had been reported to the general in command "as under no kind of soldierly regulations." In the battle of Rhode Island, August 29, 1778, Colonel Cooke had command of the troops on Tiverton Heights. Though most of the soldiers on the American side, in this famous battle, were raw recruits, having never before been under fire, they behaved so well, and faced the British veterans so bravely, that General Lafayette is said to have pronounced it "the best fought action of the war." Colonel Cooke proved himself a brave and competent officer, and deserves to be enrolled and remembered among the heroes of our struggle for national independence. He resigned the command of his regiment after hostilities had ceased in Rhode Island, but before the close of the war, only to take his seat as a Senator in the colonial government, at a season when there was need of great wisdom and discretion in conducting the affairs of the colony. In time of peace he took an active part in affairs of state, and was for twenty-one years a member of the Rhode Island Senate, having served some time previously in the lower house, where "he was regarded as a well-informed, prudent, and useful member." He was an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and originated and advocated many measures promotive of general good. He is said to have been a leading spirit in building the first bridge between the island upon which Newport is situated and the main land, which was in those early days regarded as a great undertaking. This bridge was destroyed in September, 1795, by a gale, ever memorable in that part of the country by the destruction which it occasioned. From all that can now be learned of Colonel Cooke's career, from authentic sources, he must have been an extraordinary man. He conducted successfully, for many years, a large mercantile and agricultural establishment, was regarded as a wise and prudent legislator, and proved himself to have been a good and true soldier. He brought to his large undertakings intelligence, energy, industry, and perseverance, and was rewarded by the accumulation of wealth, and the attainment of a prominent position in political, business, and social circles. Though prosperity and happiness had for the most part crowned his days, when in advanced life, during a season of great financial depression, through generous efforts to aid others, his fortune was broken and he descended from wealth to comparative poverty,—a trying reverse at his time of life, which, however, did not embitter, but only clouded, his remaining years. As he had not been elated by his long career of prosperity, he was not crushed by the sudden and unexpected stroke of adversity. Fortune's favors he had received with a thankful spirit and bestowed with a liberal hand; her buffets he met with dignity and resignation. Colonel Cooke did not long survive his misfortunes. He died at Newport, Rhode Island, December 17, 1812, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His



remains were interred in the grounds of the old estate in Tiverton, where he passed the happiest and most useful years of his life. He had seven children: Samuel, who married a daughter of Judge Padelford, of Taunton, Massachusetts; John, who married a daughter of William Arnold, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island; Rhoda, who married Elisha Brown, of Tiverton, Rhode Island; Sarah G., who married Judge Samuel Fales, of Taunton; Phebe, who married Andrew McCorrie, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island; Patience, who married, first, Nathaniel Briggs, and, second, David Durfee, both of Tiverton; and Priscilla, who married Perry G. Arnold, of East Greenwich. Many of the numerous descendants of Colonel Cooke have emulated the patriotic example of their ancestor in devoting a large part of their time and talent to the service of their country. Among the most noteworthy of these descendants may be mentioned Hon. Nathaniel B. Durfee, a grandson of Colonel Cooke. Mr. Durfee served twelve years in the Rhode Island General Assembly, and was subsequently twice elected as a representative of Rhode Island to the National Congress. Hon. Nathaniel Hazard, who died at Washington while a member of Congress from Rhode Island, married a granddaughter of Colonel Cooke, and his son, Captain Samuel Fales Hazard, who died in 1867, was a well-known and gallant officer of the United States Navy. Captain Hazard married a daughter of the late George De Wolfe; he left one child, a daughter, now the wife of Dr. Fred. R. Sturgis, of New York. The late Dr. Daniel Watson, of Newport, whose son, Dr. William Argyle Watson, served as a medical officer in the United States Navy throughout the War of the Rebellion, married a granddaughter of Colonel Cooke. The late Judge Sylvester G. Shearman married a granddaughter of Colonel Cooke, as did the late Dr. George Leonard, of Taunton, whose son, Samuel Leonard, removed to Philadelphia, where he married a daughter of James Biddle, Esq., and is now in the midst of a prosperous business career. The late Judge Jonas L. Cutting, of the Supreme Court of Maine, and Rev. Dr. S. L. Pomroy both married granddaughters of Colonel Cooke. There are no male members of the family now living, and but one female bearing the name, so far as can be ascertained, Miss Patience Cooke, of East Greenwich, a lady now advanced in years, of most benevolent disposition, and happily blessed with ample means.

**B**OWLER, METCALF, was an active, wealthy, and enterprising merchant in Newport, in the middle of the last century. In the war with France and Spain he employed his capital with the Malbones, Wantons, Champlins, and other merchants of Newport, in fitting out privateers—private-armed vessels, as they were then called. They were very successful, and added greatly to their gains. Mr. Bowler, in common with the wealthy men of his day, had both his town and

country residence. His town house was the dwelling now known as the Vernon House, on the corner of Mary and Clarke streets, and his country-seat was a farm in Portsmouth. Connected with the latter was an elegant garden, stocked with all kinds of flowers then cultivated, and every variety of fruit. Here Mr. Bowler spent much time during a portion of the year, till the trying times came on, after the peace of 1763, when he and his associates were subjected to vexatious suits in England from Dutch and other neutrals, whose vessels had been captured and condemned for covering property belonging to the enemy. The confidence felt in Mr. Bowler by his fellow-townsmen was very marked. He was a Representative from Newport to the General Assembly. As a further mark of respect, he and Henry Ward were appointed Commissioners to the Congress at New York, in 1765, to express "the loyalty of the Assembly to the King and Parliament," and at the same time "to assert their rights and privileges in a becoming manner." Mr. Bowler's views in opposition to the Stamp Act were clearly defined, and on the anniversary of the repeal of that act, in 1767, he gave an elegant entertainment to the friends of liberty in Newport. In 1768 Metcalf Bowler was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and served for one year. In June, 1770, he was again elected to the same office, which he held till August, 1776, when he was made Chief Justice. It was while Judge Bowler was on the bench, in March, 1772, ex-Governor Stephen Hopkins being Chief Justice, that the "unpopular but righteous judgment," in the case brought by David Hill to recover for property destroyed by a mob, was declared by the court. In a calmer moment the justness of this decision was recognized. In October, 1767, Mr. Bowler was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and held the office till November, 1776. In 1773 he was appointed one of the committee to obtain the earliest information in regard to Massachusetts of the British Parliament, and projected measures of the Ministry as related to, or were likely to affect, the American colonies, and to maintain a correspondence with the other colonies on all other matters of general interest. After the return of peace, Mr. Bowler, finding his affairs greatly embarrassed, owing to the depreciation in the value of his property and from other causes, removed to Providence, where he kept a boarding-house during the remainder of his days. He died September 19, 1789, at an advanced age. His wife, to whom he was married in 1750, was Ann Fairchild, of Newport. He left a number of descendants.

**A**RNOLD, HON. WELCOME, the fifth child of Jonathan and Abigail Arnold, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, February 5, 1745. He received a good common-school education, taught school for a time, and at the outset of his busi-

ness career engaged, in an humble way, in the sale of lime burnt in Providence. He commenced business for himself when he was about twenty-four years of age, with a capital of only a few hundred dollars. For about four years he was alone, but in the spring of 1773 he entered into partnership with Caleb Green, under the firm of Green & Arnold, the connection continuing until February, 1776, when the partnership was dissolved. In 1776, Mr. Arnold embarked alone in mercantile business, and became extensively concerned in navigation. It is said that during the course of the Revolutionary War thirty vessels were lost by capture, in each of which he was part owner. Notwithstanding these reverses Mr. Arnold achieved great success, especially from his connection with the West India trade. His political life commenced with his election in August, 1778, as a Representative to the General Assembly. Here, in the councils of the State, his talents as a business man were called into requisition. Rhode Island felt the burden of the war as much, and perhaps more, than any of the other States. The possession of Newport and the adjoining country on the island by the British entailed great suffering, directly and indirectly, on the whole commonwealth. In 1778, Mr. Arnold enlisted as a volunteer in the forces which were raised in Providence to join in the famous expedition of General Sullivan. On account of the many hardships to which he was exposed, Mr. Arnold was completely prostrated by sickness, and barely escaped with his life. He continued to represent the town of Providence in the General Assembly, and in the darkest period of the Revolutionary struggle he was fertile in devising means to meet the depressing emergencies of the times. He was Speaker of the House from June to July, 1780; from October, 1789, to May, 1790; from October, 1790, to May, 1791; from May, 1793, to June, 1793; and from October, 1793, to May, 1795. During all the agitation which for years existed in the State in connection with the paper money question, Mr. Arnold was unflinchingly a "hard currency man." He was one of a High Court of Commissioners to sit in judgment on certain matters in dispute between the States of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, in which the former claimed large tracts of land in the latter. The court decided against the claims of Connecticut. The fact of his receiving the appointment to which reference has been made, is an evidence how extended was his reputation and how great was the confidence in his wisdom and integrity. Mr. Arnold took an active part in the adoption by the State of the Federal Constitution. The last years of his life were among his busiest and most prosperous. All interests which tended to promote the welfare of his native State found in him a friend. From 1783 to his death he was a Trustee of Brown University. He was liberal to the First Baptist Society, with which he worshipped. His death occurred September 30, 1798. His descendants are among well-known and honored citizens of Providence, among whom

may be mentioned the late Hon. S. G. Arnold, who was his grandson.

**CHANNING, HON. WILLIAM**, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, was the grandson of John Channing, of Dorsetshire, England, who came to this country about the year 1715, and landed at Boston. He was born in Newport May 31, 1751, and was a graduate of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in the class of 1769. He always cherished a warm affection for his alma mater, and thought of sending his son, the celebrated Dr. W. E. Channing, to be educated there. The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Smith was his classmate and friend, afterwards an eminent theologian and President of the College. He came under the instructions of the distinguished Rev. Dr. Witherspoon in the latter part of his college course. Mr. Channing read law with Oliver Arnold at Providence, and began the practice of his profession in 1771. He married, in 1773, in the twenty-third year of his age, Lucy Ellery, the daughter of William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, by whom he had eleven children, nine of whom were living at his death. He was chosen Attorney-General of Rhode Island in 1777, and, upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution, he was appointed District Attorney for the district of Rhode Island. In the faithful discharge of these two offices, and of those of his profession, he spent his life. The reminiscences which Dr. W. E. Channing has left us of his honored father, are full of interest, and may be found somewhat at length in *Updike's Biographical Sketches*. A few extracts are here given. "My recollections of my father are imperfect, as he died when I was thirteen years of age. His early marriage, and the rapid increase of his family, obliged him to confine himself rigidly to his profession. He was too busy to give much time to general reading, or even to his family. Still I have distinct impressions of his excellence in his social relations. He was the delight of the circle in which he moved. I often went into courts, but was too young to understand my father's merits in the profession, but I had always heard of him as standing at its head. Judge Dawes used to speak of his style and manner as 'mellifluous,' but at times he was vehement; for I well recollect that I left the court-house in fear at hearing him indignantly reply to what seemed to him unworthy language in the opposite counsel. His parents were religious, and the impressions made upon his mind were never lost. He was the main pillar of the religious society to which he belonged. The house of worship had suffered much from the occupation of Newport by the British Army, so as to be unfit for use; and I recollect few things in my childhood more distinctly than his zeal in restoring it to its destination and in settling a minister. My grandfather, like most respectable merchants of that place, pos-



essed slaves imported from Africa. They were the domestics of the family, and my father had no sensibility to the evil. I remember, however, with pleasure, the affectionate relation which subsisted between him and the Africans (most of them aged), who continued to live with my grandfather. These were liberated after the Revolution; but nothing could remove them from their old home, where they rather ruled than served. One of the females used to speak of herself as the daughter of an African prince, and she certainly had much of the bearing of royalty. The dignity of her aspect and manner bespoke an uncommon woman. She was called Duchess, probably on account of the rank she had held in her own country. I knew her only after she was free, and had an establishment of her own. Now and then she invited all the children of the various families to which she was connected to a party, and we were liberally feasted under her hospitable roof." The Hon. Asher Robbins says that "Mr. Channing was very well read in the law, especially in the forms of pleading; law cases were his favorite reading, even for amusement. He had a large library, and one very well selected. He interested himself much in State politics, and his office was the central point of rendezvous where the leading men congregated for their consultations. In person he was of the middle stature, erect, and of an open countenance. His agreeable manners was one great source of his general popularity." Mr. Channing died at Newport, after an illness of three months, September 21, 1793.

**T**URNER, PETER, M.D., son of Dr. William Turner, of Newark, New Jersey, and grandson of Captain William Turner, of Newport, was born September 2, 1751. When he was quite young he lost his father, and was placed under the care of his half-brother, Dr. Jabez Canfield, of Morristown, New Jersey. His medical studies were carried on under the direction of Dr. Canfield, and were completed not far from the commencement of the Revolutionary war. So much was he interested in the cause of his country that he offered his services as a surgeon, served for three years, and was attached to Colonel Greene's Rhode Island regiment. Having formed many acquaintances among officers and soldiers who had come from East Greenwich, and influenced by the persuasions of his brother-in-law, General James M. Varnum, he decided to take up his residence in that place. He was the first surgeon of any note who had established himself in that part of the State, and we are told that "coming from the army, the good people of the neighboring country looked upon him with no little distrust, fearing that he might take off an arm or a leg without even so much as saying, 'by your leave.' But this feeling of apprehension soon wore off, and he was engaged in a very large practice, extending ten miles or more in every direction."

He made a specialty of surgery, and had a high reputation as a successful operator, while at the same time he was regarded as a skilful physician. As there was no medical school established in Rhode Island when he was in the full career of his practice, it was his custom to receive into his office young men who pursued with him their professional studies. Among these were physicians who became eminent in their profession, his nephew and son-in-law, Dr. William Turner, being among the number. For several years previous to his death he was confined to his room, and for a long time was helpless, in consequence of a stroke of paralysis. His death occurred February 14, 1822. In 1776 he married a daughter of Cromwell Childs, of Warren, by whom he had several children, among whom were three sons, who studied medicine with their father, Daniel, who removed to St. Mary's, Georgia, in which place he fell a victim to the yellow fever; Henry, who did not practice, and Dr. James V. Turner, of Newport.

**B**OWEN, WILLIAM, M.D., an eminent physician, the third son of Dr. Ephraim Bowen, and brother of Dr. Pardon Bowen, was born in Providence, March 8, 1747. He spent the first two years of his college-life in Harvard University, and the last two in Yale College, where he was graduated in the class of 1766. He studied his profession with his father, and attended also the lectures of the Medical School, in Philadelphia. Having received the customary diplomas from his instructors, he returned to Providence, where he commenced the practice of his profession, which, without interruption, he kept up until within a short time before his death—covering a period of more than sixty years. "His person and manners," we are told, "were most felicitously adapted to the circumstances of a physician." His very presence inspired hope, and chased away the clouds of gloom. He combined, in a remarkable degree, affability and dignity in his intercourse with others. In social life he was singularly easy and perfectly at home. Possessing the characteristics which distinguished him, he was welcomed as a friend full of tenderness and sympathy in the families where he practiced. He was married in 1769, to Sarah Corliss. The death of his only son, Dr. William Corliss Bowen, was a severe blow to his father. He was a most accomplished man in his profession, having enjoyed the advantages of the best medical schools in Europe, and was stricken down at the early age of twenty-nine, when life was full of bright hopes and fair prospects. The subject of this sketch died January, 1832. The following were the children of Dr. William and Sarah (Corliss) Bowen: (1) Elizabeth, who married Thomas Amory in 1799. Their children were, Mary; Harriet, married Robert H. Ives; John; Julia, married Rt. Rev. Mark A. D. W. Howe; Louise; Anna; Helen, married William Raymond Lee; Thomas. (2)







Chas Jackson

Sarah, married William S. Skinner, in 1816. (3) Maria, married Hon. John Whipple. Their children were John; Maria, married Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton; Elizabeth, married Professor William Gammell as his first wife; Sarah C., married, first, Robert P. Swann, of Virginia—second, William H. Potter; Samuel, died young; Harriet, married William S. Slater; William. (4) Harriet, married, 1815, Commodore Charles Morris, U. S. N., whose children were: Charles; Harriet, married Rev. Dr. Coolidge; Louise, married W. W. Corcoran, of Washington; Elizabeth, married Dr. John L. Fox; Helen; R. Murray; Dr. William B.; Maria, married Rev. Mr. Duncan; George; Julia, married Dr. Addison. (5) Dr. W. C. Bowen, to whom reference has already been made, married Rebecca Olney, in 1812: they had one son, William.

**B**OWEN, PARDON, M.D., an eminent physician, the fifth son of Dr. Ephraim Bowen, was born in Providence, March 22, 1757. The ancestor of the family from which he sprang, Richard Bowen, came to America not far from the year 1640. Dr. Bowen was a graduate of what was Rhode Island College, now Brown University, in 1775, bearing the honors of his class. Having pursued the study of medicine under the direction of his brother, Dr. William Bowen, he accepted an appointment, in 1779, as a surgeon on board a privateer, which had been fitted out to prey on British commerce. The vessel was taken, and he was a prisoner in Halifax for several months, when, having been exchanged, he returned to his native town. In a short time he embarked in other enterprises of a similar character, with the same experience of capture and imprisonment, of which he was the subject more than once. In 1783, he went to Philadelphia to perfect himself in his chosen profession by attendance on medical lectures in that city, and returned to Providence after he had accomplished the purpose which took him from home. His rise in his profession was slow but healthy, and not many years elapsed before he was in the full tide of successful practice. The details of the life of a physician present but little of interest to the general reader. Dr. Bowen devoted himself with assiduity to the routine of his professional duties. He was a skilful surgeon as well as a good physician, and held himself ready to minister in all possible ways to the physical comfort and relief of his patients. He kept himself well informed with reference to the literature of his profession, and occasionally prepared articles for the medical journals of the day. Among these was an elaborate account of the yellow fever, which prevailed in Providence in 1805. For some time he was the President of the Rhode Island Medical Society, of which, for many years, he was an active member. He was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees of Brown University in 1817, and

was in office until his death. In 1820 he had an attack of hemiplegia, or palsy on one side of his body, which disabled him from the practice of his profession. He passed the last few years of his life with Franklin Greene, his son-in-law, at Potowomut, Warwick. Amid scenes he loved, and surrounded by those who most tenderly cared for him, he passed to the world beyond. His death took place October 25, 1826. Dr. Bowen was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of Thomas Fenner, February 9, 1738. His second wife was Lydia, daughter of Colonel Peter Mawney, whom he married June 10, 1746. The children by his first wife were (1) Governor Jabez Bowen, who married Sarah, daughter of Obadiah Brown. They had eight children. Among them were Horatio Gates, born in 1779, and for many years Librarian of Brown University, of which institution he was a graduate in the class of 1797, and Henry, for thirty years Secretary of the State of Rhode Island. (2) Oliver, born November 17, 1742. The children by his second wife were (1) Dr. William (see sketch of his life). (2) Mary, unmarried. (3) Sarah, born 1750, married Thomas Lloyd Halsey. (4) Lydia, married John Jones Clarke. Their daughter Harriet married, 1811, Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia; and their daughter Anna E., married, 1803, Oliver Kane. (5) Colonel Ephraim, married, for his first wife, Sally Angell. He was in the Revolutionary army, and formed one of the expeditions which captured and burnt the Gaspé. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, married Hon. J. H. Clarke (see sketch of his life), whose son, Hon. James M. Clarke, a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1838, was for several years U. S. District Attorney in Rhode Island. The second wife of Colonel Bowen was Sarah Whipple, by whom he had four children. (6) Benjamin. (7) Dr. Pardon Bowen, who married Elizabeth Ward. They had two sons and three daughters. (8) Benjamin, 2d. (9) Ann, who married Edward Mitchell. (10) Betsy, married John Ward. (11) Fanny, married John E. Moore.

**J**ACKSON, HON. CHARLES, was born in Providence, March 3, 1797. He was the son of Richard and Nabby (Wheaton) Jackson, and the eldest of eight children. His early education was obtained at the Public School on Meeting Street, in Providence, where in spite of many obstacles and through much patient and persevering labor he was fitted for college, and entered Brown University in 1813, while in his sixteenth year, graduating four years later in the class of 1817. He was ever a favorite with his classmates, among whom were Dr. Lewis Miller, Judge Staples, and Governor Greene; and even at that early age manifested a strength of character and suavity of manner that made him an ornament to society and gave much promise for his future. Immediately upon leaving college he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. James Burrill, and was subsequently admitted to the bar in



1820, but after practicing a short time wearied of this profession, finding it illy adapted to his enterprise and enthusiasm, and turned his attention to the manufacture of cotton goods, in which business he continued until his death. His first attempt at spinning was in a small mill in Scituate, in the year 1823. Cotton manufacturing in New England was yet in its infancy, and his, one of the five mills in the United States where power-looms were used. From the first he was deeply interested in this pursuit, and under his care the villages of Jackson and Fiskeville, little more than a wilderness when he came to them, grew to be thriving and important seats of manufacturing labor. Later he entered the Crompton Company, being one of its active members for over twenty years, but sold his interest a short time previous to his death. He was the first to commence the rubber business in Providence, having obtained a patent from Mr. Goodyear, which he afterwards sold to Dr. Isaac Hartshorn. He was also interested in the manufacture of fire-arms, which he began in Bristol, Rhode Island, and afterward removed to Providence, where it was continued on a much larger scale under the name of the "Burnside Rifle Works." Large and costly buildings were erected, an influential and wealthy company formed, and for a time the business was carried on successfully. The demand, however, for rifles becoming limited another change was effected, by which in the same buildings, with many additions, the manufacture of locomotives was engaged in under the name of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works. Here Mr. Jackson remained an active member of the corporation until increasing years and failing strength bade him lessen his business cares, when he sold out his interest. From his earliest manhood he was the enthusiastic patron and friend of inventors and patentees; ever ready with advice and money, offering help and encouragement to the timid and scarcely formed ideas of inventive genius; giving unlimited time and patience to experiments with often but little hope of success. There was never a subject brought under his personal supervision that he did not master, whether mechanical or scientific, and being gifted with unusual conversational ability and rare intelligence, his opinions were sought and valued. In the politics of Rhode Island Charles Jackson figured most conspicuously. He was often a member of the State Legislature, was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governor during the term 1845-46. At no time in the political history of Rhode Island did party feeling run so high as during a few years previous to his election, which included the memorable Dorr war. Mr. Jackson was upon the side of the government from the first, and his nomination for Governor was upon the issue of liberating Thomas Dorr from prison, to which he had been sentenced for life upon a charge of treason. Mr. Jackson was elected, and Mr. Dorr released, for which the former received much blame, and alienated many friends, both personal and political. His administration was hotly as-

sailed, as, indeed, was his personal character; but he was upheld by his firm belief in the moral right of his conduct, and successfully lived down the calumnies that were so freely circulated, standing at last fully vindicated before the people. Governor Jackson was blessed with an amiable, and, at times, jovial disposition, and an almost marvellous power in relating anecdotes, of which he possessed an inexhaustible fund. He was twice married; first to Catharine Dexter, daughter of Samuel Dexter, of Providence, to whom he was united November 20, 1827, and who died at Jackson, Scituate, in June, 1832. His second marriage was to Phebe Tisdale, the daughter of Joseph Tisdale, of North Kingstown, and occurred November 24, 1836, which union was blessed with seven children, three of whom, with their mother, survive him. He died in Providence, January 21, 1876, in his seventy-ninth year, and was buried in the family lot in the North Burying-ground, with his parents and children. During the latter years of his life many hours were devoted to theological research and study. His family had ever been conspicuous in the Baptist Church, but he was never a member of any, nor an acknowledged believer in any particular faith. He expressed the utmost respect for religion, however, and often dwelt upon the purity and beauty of Christ's teachings. Almost his last sentence was the acknowledgment of a belief in a future state, and a firm confidence in the Creative Power to do all things wisely and well.

**F**OBES, REV. PEREZ, LL.D., son of Jonah and Freelove (Edson) Fobes, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 21, 1742, being a descendant in the fourth generation from John Fobes, one of the original proprietors of the town of Bridgewater. Having completed his preparatory studies, he entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in the class of 1762, having among his classmates Dr. Belknap, Governor Gerry, and Chief Justice Dana. He spent a year or two in teaching and in the study of theology, and in 1766 he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Raynham, Massachusetts. In 1786 Dr. Fobes was chosen Vice-President of Brown University, to take the place of President Manning, who had been elected a member of Congress. The same year he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy, and held this office until 1798. The University conferred upon him, in 1792, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was elected one of the Fellows in 1795, and was in this office seventeen years. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died in Raynham, February 22, 1812. He was married to Prudence, the eldest daughter of Rev. John Wales, of Raynham. Dr. Fobes bears the reputation of having been an excellent scholar. Hon. David Daggett speaks of him as "an uncommonly successful teacher, pos-

sessing the two essential qualifications of great familiarity with the various branches of study and a rare talent at communicating knowledge. My recollections of him," he adds, "are exceedingly pleasant as one of the guides of my earlier years, to whom I was indebted for an important part of my intellectual training, and it gives me pleasure to testify my sense of obligation to him, and my high estimate of his intellectual and moral worth."

**H** EATLY, SUTTON GRANT, son of Andrew Heatly, was born at Newport in June, 1751. Andrew Heatly married Mary Grant, second daughter of Sutton and Temperance Grant, by whom he had issue—Sutton Grant, Patrick, Jeanette, Mary, and Temperance. Andrew Heatly was born November 16, 1725, died July 17, 1771. His widow subsequently married John Bell, a major in the British army, who, with his wife and her children, went to England, and died in the parish of St. Mary's, Islington, county of Middlesex. Bell's children, who were born in England, all died young. On the death of Andrew Heatly, Jacob Wilkinson, his warm friend, and a director in the East India Company, sent for Sutton Grant Heatly to come to England, and gave him a situation in the office of the East India Company, where he developed qualities that led the company to send him to India. There he rapidly rose to distinction. In 1793 he was appointed Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals at Dacca, where he enjoyed a princely income. He lived in great state, spent his money freely, and when he died, so lavish had he been, that he left but £2500. His death occurred in Bengal, June 4, 1794, after an illness of but two days.

**V** ARNUM, GENERAL JAMES MITCHELL, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, in 1749. His grandfather, Samuel, came from Wales to Boston in 1649, and having purchased a large tract of land in the town of Dracut, he took possession of it in 1664. The subject of this sketch was a graduate of Brown University, then Rhode Island College, being located in Warren, Rhode Island, in 1769, taking the highest honors in the first class that went forth from that institution. After teaching a classical school for a brief period, he commenced the study of law with Hon. Oliver Arnold, at that time the Attorney-General of the colony, and was admitted to the bar in 1771. He opened an office in East Greenwich, and soon found himself in the midst of a large and successful practice. His taste for military pursuits early developed itself. In 1774 he was chosen Commander of the "Kentish Guards," from which company of soldiers some thirty-two commissioned officers were at

one time and another in the Revolutionary Army. How the news of the battle of Lexington stirred the patriotic blood of the "Kentish Guards" we learn from a communication from John Howland, the honored President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, who says that "when the news of the Lexington battle reached East Greenwich, Varnum's company mustered and marched to Providence, on their way to the scene of action. I recollect seeing them on their arrival. Nathanael Greene, of Coventry, afterwards the General, was a private with a musket on his shoulder, and Christopher Greene, afterwards Colonel Greene, was also there, a private in the same company." When, in 1776, Rhode Island raised two regiments, Varnum was appointed to the command of the first, and it made one of five regiments which constituted a brigade under the command of General John Nixon. In February, 1777, General Varnum was appointed Brigadier-General in the Continental Army by Congress. His services under this appointment are thus briefly summed up by Mr. Howland: "He commanded all that body of troops on the Jersey side of the Delaware when the British and Hessians took possession of Philadelphia. General Washington's purpose was to prevent the passage of the enemy's shipping up the river, and for this purpose a strong fort was erected on Red Bank and a battery on Mud Island. The two Rhode Island regiments were stationed at Red Bank, and a regiment of Marylanders on Mud Island. Colonel Christopher Greene commanded the two Rhode Island regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Smith on Mud Island, and Varnum the whole line of the coast in New Jersey." The object which General Washington had in view was secured, and his confidence in the military skill of General Varnum was amply rewarded by the results which followed. General Varnum, in 1778, commanded a brigade in Sullivan's expedition on Rhode Island. He resigned his commission in the army in 1779, and was appointed, at once, Major-General of the Militia of the State, in May, 1779. He was unanimously re-elected to this office every year during the rest of his life. He was chosen, in 1780, a Delegate to Congress from Rhode Island. He saw the evils of confederation, and keenly felt the mortifying position in which Congress found itself in its relations to so many independent States. "They are authorized," he said, "to make war or peace, but they are not competent to the means of supporting either. Suppose they call upon the States for money or supplies, and some of them neglect or refuse, as they invariably do, where is the power of compulsion? And without that, it is evident the best measures may be frustrated. We have stumbled upon expedients too long; we have too long trifled with objects of the greatest magnitude; we have trusted to Heaven for success to our arms, while we have neglected to improve the means with which the God of nature has blessed us." It was thus that some of the ablest men in Congress reasoned, and, as is well known, it was not many



years before the Articles of Confederation were displaced by the Constitution of the United States. On retiring from military life, General Varnum returned to his professional work, and took a prominent part in the political movements of his time. He was elected a member of Congress in 1786. The personal appearance of the General at this time may be thought worthy of mention. Hon. Asher Robbins left on record this description of him as he appeared in court on a certain occasion. After describing Dr. Johnson, of Connecticut, his opponent, he continues: "On the other hand appeared General Varnum, with his brick-colored coat trimmed with gold lace, buckskin small clothes, with gold lace knee-bands, silk stockings, and boots (General Barton and himself being the only gentlemen that wore boots all day at that period); with a high, delicate, and white forehead, with a cowlick on the right side; eyes prominent and of a dark hue; his complexion rather florid; somewhat corpulent; well-proportioned and finely formed for strength and agility; large eyebrows; nose straight and rather broad; teeth perfectly white; a profuse head of hair, short on the forehead, turned up some, and deeply powdered and clubbed. When he took off his cocked hat he would lightly brush up his hair forward; with a fascinating smile lighting up his countenance, he took his seat in court opposite his opponent. Then imagine the movements, attack, defence, and mental gladiature of these distinguished jurists, blended with the courtesy of knights, and you have some tame conception of the reality." General Varnum was appointed one of the Judges of the Northwestern Territory, established by the Ordinance of 1787. In May, 1788, he left Rhode Island to enter upon his duties, fixing his residence at Marietta, Ohio. He was not in good health when he left home, and the change of climate and association with a kind of life to which he was not accustomed, proved fatal to him. He died at Marietta, January 10, 1789. In Updike's *Biographical Sketches*, pp. 222-226, may be found a most touching letter which he wrote to his wife, in which he expresses the tenderest sentiments of affection for her, and his sincere belief in the Christian religion and his personal trust in the Saviour.

**T**HOMPSON, REV. CHARLES, was born in Amwell, New Jersey, April 14, 1748. His preparatory studies were pursued at the Hopewell Academy, New Jersey, under the tuition of Rev. Isaac Eaton. Having formed the acquaintance of Rev. James Manning, who was about to commence the collegiate institution, now Brown University, in Warren, he was induced to connect himself with the infant college as a member of its first regular class, and graduated with the highest honors September 7, 1769. During his college course the attention of Mr. Thompson had been directed to the study of theology, and he had commenced preaching. Upon the removal of

the college from Warren to Providence, President Manning, who had been the pastor of the Baptist church in Warren, resigned, and Mr. Thompson was chosen to succeed him, being ordained in March, 1771. For four years he sustained the position to which he had been called, and his ministry was so successful that the membership of the church was doubled. The end of the four years' service referred to found the young pastor in the midst of the stirring scenes of the Revolutionary War. He resigned his pastorate and accepted an appointment as Chaplain in the army, and held this office for three years, meanwhile his family continuing to reside in Warren. On the morning of May 25, 1778, while he was on a visit to his family, the British troops came up to Warren, burned the meeting-house, parsonage, arsenal, and several private houses, and Mr. Thompson was taken prisoner to Newport. He was released in about a month, but through what instrumentality he never could learn. At the close of his service as Chaplain he preached for a short time in Ashford, Massachusetts, and then returned to the neighborhood of his old church in Warren, which, being unable, on account of the heavy losses it had sustained by the burning of its house of worship, to support a minister, united with the first Baptist Church in Swansey, and Mr. Thompson became the minister of the combined congregations. He remained twenty-three years in this position. During this period the church enjoyed several powerful revivals of religion, which resulted in the addition of a large number to its membership. The last year or two of his life were spent in Charlton, Massachusetts, where he died May 4, 1803. Besides his ministerial duties, Mr. Thompson was engaged at different times in the work of educating young men. He was an accomplished scholar, as well as a devout Christian, and an able and successful preacher. His descendants reside in Rhode Island.

**F**ENNER, GOVERNOR ARTHUR, son of Arthur and Mary (Olney) Fenner, was born in Providence, in 1745. The ancestor whose name first appears in Rhode Island history was Arthur, born in England in 1622. He was among the early and most prominent citizens of Providence, and was chosen to fill many important posts of honor and trust. He was appointed a "Commissioner" for Providence in 1650, which office he held for several years. In 1659, he was chosen a member of the Town Council, his associates being Roger Williams and John Sayles. He was actively engaged in King Philip's War, and was among those, according to Judge Staples, "that stayed, and went not away," from Providence, when most of the inhabitants of the town fled to the island of Rhode Island, as a place of safety from the Indians. He was appointed captain of what was called the "King's Garrison." Some time previous to this Roger Williams had



petitioned the town for the establishment of such a garrison, praying that the house of William Field might be fortified for a security to women and children, and that "some defence might be put on the hill, between the mill and the highway," for a like purpose. The hill is that over which Stampers Street now passes, and the house of William Field was situated where the Providence Bank now is. Judge Staples says that "the remains of the garrison-house were still standing within the recollection of some persons living in 1836." It is an interesting coincidence that the new Light Infantry Armory, on South Main Street, stands upon almost, if not quite, the exact spot on which stood that early garrison-house. When the distribution of Indian captives was made, to which allusion is made in the sketch of John Smith, the miller, Captain Fenner had a whole share in the product. The October following the close of the war, he was honorably discharged from his duties, as captain, by the General Assembly. We find his name, in subsequent years, as connected with attempts to settle boundary and other questions. He was, in all respects, a leading man of his time. It is also to be said that the father of the subject of this sketch, known in the history of the State as Arthur Fenner, Jr., was a prominent citizen of his time. His son, Arthur, was appointed by the town of Providence one of the "Committee of Inspection," recommended by the Continental Congress, which held its first meeting in the Chamber of the Town Council, December 24, 1774. This circumstance indicates the position which the future governor took in the contest which ended with the establishment of the independence of the United States. For many years he was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in Providence. At the spring election for State officers, in 1790, Governor Collins having made himself unpopular with his party, the Anti-Federal, because, by his casting vote, a convention was called to discuss the question of the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution, a Co-alition party was formed, and Arthur Fenner was nominated as an Anti-Federal candidate for governor, and Samuel J. Potter, a Federalist, as deputy-governor, and they were elected. Governor Fenner was so popular in the State that he was chosen chief magistrate every year during the remainder of his life, and was in office at the time of his death. The following are some of the leading events which took place during his administration. The visit of Washington to Rhode Island in August, 1790. The establishment of the "Providence Bank" in 1791. The rebuilding of Weybosset Bridge in 1792. The first movement towards the construction of the Blackstone Canal, made by incorporating a company, in February, 1796, the project having originated with John Brown, merchant, who subscribed \$40,000 towards the stock. The visit of President Adams, with his family, to Providence, in 1797. The "great fire" of January 21, 1801, in Providence, on the west side of South Main Street, nearly op-

posite the foot of Planet Street, in which dwelling houses, etc., to the value of \$300,000, were destroyed. The death of Governor Fenner occurred at Providence, October 15, 1805, and he was succeeded in office by his son, Governor James Fenner, who was the first regularly elected governor after the decease of his father, being chosen to office in the spring of 1807.

**WATERHOUSE, DR. BENJAMIN**, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1754, and died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 2, 1846, aged ninety-two years. He was the son of Timothy Waterhouse, who was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Newport County, and who died at Newport March 20, 1792, aged 78 years. Dr. Waterhouse studied medicine in Newport for several years, but in 1775, just at the breaking out of the war, he went to England, where he was placed under the care of Dr. Fothergill, who was a relative of his mother, and who took the deepest interest in his welfare. He also had a letter to John Wilkes, of whom he wrote freely in after years in his essay on Junius. Under the roof of Dr. Fothergill he remained three years, closely attending to his studies, which he pursued also at Edinburgh, and finally in Leyden, where he graduated in 1780. Leyden was then a place of education in great repute. Charles Townsend, the Duke of Richmond, Akenside, Dyson, and several German and Russian princes had been educated there, and the diploma of the University was a prize coveted by students. While pursuing his studies there he spent his vacations in travelling through different parts of Europe, and when his course was completed he returned to America, prepared to follow his profession. Three years later, 1783, he received the appointment of Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University at Cambridge. At that time there was but one medical school in America,—the one in Philadelphia. His position was not a very comfortable one in the early years of his connection with the University, for, real or imaginary, he felt that he was looked upon with jealous eyes by the medical profession in Boston, and that slights were put upon him,—a feeling that probably could be traced to his own sensitive nature rather than to any real cause for complaint. While engaged in his duties as Professor at Harvard College, Dr. Waterhouse found time to write a number of books, among others, *Heads of a Course of Lectures on Natural History*, 1810; *The Botanist*, 1811; and a *Journal of a Young Man of Massachusetts*, a novel founded on fact, 1816. In 1799 his attention was drawn to inoculation for kine pock by the discovery of Jenner, and it at once became with him an absorbing study. With a zeal that knew no bounds he labored with pen and voice to make known the advantages to be derived from inoculation, and he was the

first physician in America to resort to it in his practice. This was in 1800. In 1810, when the prejudice against inoculation had been overcome, and the advantage of resorting to it as a means of protection from the small-pox was generally recognized, Dr. Waterhouse petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts to grant him some remuneration for the services he had rendered the public in bringing it into notice. In 1812 he severed his connection with the University, and in 1813 was appointed by President Jefferson Medical Superintendent of the nine United States Medical Ports in New England, which office he held till 1820, when he wholly withdrew from professional life. From that time he gave his attention—save when drawn aside for the moment by peculiar and extraordinary cases—to literary matters, and chiefly to the Letters of Junius. These letters, he held, were written by Lord Chatham. To this end he wrote a long treatise, in which he devoted quite as much space to anecdotes, biographical sketches, and historical dissertations as to the subject in question. He was very fond of writing for the press, and had an extensive correspondence with numerous learned societies of which he was a member. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and of similar societies in Bath and Manchester, England. In the Redwood Library there is a portrait of Dr. Waterhouse at the age of twenty-two years, painted by Gilbert Stuart, and presented to the Library by Mrs. Waterhouse.

**F**OSTER, HON. THEODORE, son of Hon. Jedediah and Dorothy (Dwight) Foster, was born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, May 10, 1752, Old Style. He received a classical education, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1770, his class being the second whose names appear in the general catalogue. Such was his proficiency in his studies, although but a few months over eighteen years of age, that the University conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, which degree he received also from Dartmouth College in 1786. He studied law and commenced the practice of his profession in Providence. For six years, 1776-82, he represented Providence in the General Assembly. For many years he was Town-clerk. In May, 1785, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty. He was elected Senator from Rhode Island to Congress, and twice re-elected, serving the State in this capacity from December 7, 1790, until March 3, 1803. During this period also, his brother, Dwight Foster, was a member of Congress from Massachusetts, serving in the House of Representatives from 1793 to 1799, and in the Senate from 1800 to 1803; and Abiel Foster, a third cousin of his father, was a member of the House of Representatives from New Hampshire, from 1789 to 1791, and from 1795 to 1803. From 1812 to 1816 Mr. Foster represented, in the General As-

sembly of Rhode Island, the town of Foster, which bore his name. Mr. Foster had the tastes of an antiquarian, and collected a vast amount of material for a "History of Rhode Island." He did not live to complete this work. In Governor S. G. Arnold's History there are several allusions to the manuscripts of Mr. Foster. He died in Providence, January 13, 1828. He was twice married, first, October 27, 1771, to Lydia Fenner, of Providence, daughter of Arthur Fenner, and sister of Governor James Fenner, of Rhode Island. Mrs. Foster died in June, 1801. They had three children: Theodosia, who married Stephen Tillinghast; Augusta, Sophia, and Theodore Dwight. Mr. Foster married (second), June 18, 1803, Esther Bowen Millard, daughter of Rev. Noah and Hannah (Bowen) Millard, of Foster, Rhode Island. By this marriage there were five children: Maxwell Stewart, Samuel Willis, Dwight Cranston, Theodore, and Luzelia Sarah, who married Joseph Willard Seymour. Mr. Foster was a trustee of Brown University twenty-eight years,—1794-1822.

**G**OODWIN, HENRY, a lawyer of distinction and Attorney-General of Rhode Island, was born in Boston, as is supposed, not far from the year 1750, and was educated at Harvard University. He was the son of Benjamin Goodwin, his mother being Hannah Le Baron, of Plymouth, Massachusetts. In 1782 he married Mary Bradford, the daughter of Governor Bradford, of Bristol. Having studied for the profession of law, he opened an office in Taunton, Massachusetts, and removed subsequently to Newport, where he remained during the rest of his life. He was chosen Attorney-General in 1787, in the place of William Channing, and held the office for two years. He is represented as a man of brilliant but erratic genius. His eloquence, we are told, was at times overpowering; his rhapsodies of expression overflowing. He wrote some fine poetry and a number of tragedies, in which were said to have been some highwrought scenes and beautiful and touching descriptions. President Manning said of him "that such a rare genius was not born once in a century." Some of the peculiarly marked features of his character have led to the conclusion that he probably, at times, was the victim of mental derangement. "Unfortunately," remarks Updike, "the treatment of mental disease was but imperfectly understood at that period, even by physicians. Had it been, probably this splendid and eloquent man might have been restored to public usefulness." Mr. Goodwin in person was somewhat above the middle stature and well proportioned. "His dress," says Hon. Asher Robbins, "was at the top of the 'mode,' rich and showy; it was an object of particular attention with him. Not one of the bar vied with him in this particular. He was patronized by the paper-money party, and they made him Attorney-General of the State; but he







*Benj. T. Spence*

would not go all lengths with them, and they withdrew their patronage." He died at Bristol, while visiting his father-in-law, Governor Bradford, May 31, 1789.

**FESSENDEN, HON. BENJAMIN**, son of William and Martha (Freeman) Fessenden, was born in Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, June 13, 1797. His father, a man of excellent character, learned the art of printing in New York and Philadelphia, married and settled in Sandwich, and engaged in mercantile business. His grandfather and great-grandfather, of the same name with himself, were graduates of Harvard University, and his great-grandfather was a Congregational minister. His mother was a daughter of General Nathaniel Freeman, a Colonel in the Revolution, and afterwards a Brigadier-General of militia. She died at the age of eighty-one. His mother's brother, Nathaniel, was a graduate of Harvard University, and became a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and finally a member of Congress as colleague of John Quincy Adams. William Fessenden had nine children, Stephen, Benjamin, Nancy (who married Captain Ezra Nye), Martha, William Joshua, Nathaniel, Tryphosa, Charles, and Henry. Benjamin enjoyed superior home advantages. He was fitted for college at the Barnstable Academy, under Elisha Clapp and others. Entering Harvard College in 1813 he graduated with honor in 1817. Among his classmates were Hon. George Bancroft, Hon. Caleb Cushing, and Dr. Stephen H. Tyng. In scholarship and character he was not unworthy of the distinguished class to which he belonged. As a candidate for the ministry in the Unitarian denomination he studied three years in the Cambridge Theological School, from which he graduated in 1820. His first sermon was preached in Lexington. For a time he preached in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, for the venerable Timothy Alden. In 1821 he settled with the Unitarian church in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, as successor to Rev. James Flint, D.D., and received ordination September 19, 1821, the sermon of the occasion being preached by the gifted Henry Ware. Here he labored with marked favor for four years, until impaired health compelled him to resign his pulpit. In 1825 he removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he engaged, with Edward Mason, in mercantile affairs. While in Pawtucket, his religious views and feelings underwent that great change termed conversion or regeneration, and renouncing some of his old points of faith, he became an evangelical Christian, and took decided ground in favor of temperance, anti-masonry and anti-slavery principles. From this new era in his religious life he associated with the regular Baptists, though not as yet becoming a church member. In 1833 he settled in Valley Falls, Rhode Island, and was connected with the Ab-

bott's Run Company in the manufacture of cotton goods, and had good success so far as his own exertions controlled the affairs. Here he labored for thirty-two years, retiring from the business in 1865. In 1855, and again in 1856, he was chosen a member of the General Assembly of the State, and Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1869 and in 1870 he was elected a member of the State Senate. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the formation of the latter party, and always maintained a deep interest in public affairs. During the Rebellion he was one of the committee of the town of Cumberland to provide for the families of the soldiers. In 1870, though seventy-three years of age, he was appointed Postmaster of Valley Falls, and filled the office for eight years. For twenty-five years he was the Superintendent of the Valley Falls Baptist Sabbath-school. In his eightieth year he was baptized by Rev. E. S. Wheeler, pastor of the Valley Falls Baptist Church, and heartily united with that body, to which other members of the family belonged. He married, December 13, 1821, Mary Wilkinson (born October 11, 1804), daughter of Isaac Wilkinson, of Pawtucket, of the distinguished Wilkinson family, that gave to Rhode Island so many men of mechanical skill, enterprise, and stanch virtues. Mrs. Fessenden inherited the strong family traits of intelligence, kindness, and decision of character. She had no brothers, and but one sister, Nancy, who married Henry Marchant. Mr. Fessenden died January 6, 1881. He had nine children: Benjamin (who died young); Oziel W. (who died at the age of sixteen); Benjamin (who died young); Mary W., now wife of Hon. William F. Sayles; William (who died at the age of twenty-four); Charles H. (machinist, engineer, soldier, accidentally killed, April 10, 1865, at Rolla, Mo., while a member of the 29th Wisconsin Regiment); Robert, a prominent military officer and merchant; Benjamin (who died young); and Russell F. Robert entered the Union Army May 2, 1861, as a private in the 1st R. I. D. M.; joined the 9th R. I. Volunteers, as Sergeant-Major, May 26, 1862; became Lieutenant of the 1st R. I. Volunteers, October 1, 1862; after leaving the national service was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Pawtucket Light Guard, August 1, 1865; was appointed, July 4, 1866, Brigade Major and Inspector of Second Brigade State Militia, and served till April 20, 1869, when he was appointed Division Inspector on the staff of the Major-General, with the rank of colonel, which, on account of the pressure of private business, he resigned, September 11, 1869. Colonel Fessenden is now a member of the large wholesale house of "Fidler Brothers & Fessenden," in Providence. Alike in his domestic and public life, Benjamin Fessenden was beloved and honored. His attainments, virtues, and activities were of a noble order. Everywhere he was true, gentlemanly, generous, and scholarly, delighting in the society of the wise and good. Comprehending the common weal, he counted all public interests as dear as his own. While his strength continued, he



stood forth bravely and faithfully for all good service. As a fitting termination to his worthy life, his death was a Christian triumph, full of serene hope, confidence, and joy.

**HOWELL, DAVID**, Judge, LL.D., was born in New Jersey, January 1, 1747, and was a graduate of the College of New Jersey in the class of 1766. Soon after leaving college, at the urgent request of President Manning, he became his associate in the new college, now Brown University, which had commenced its existence in Warren the year previous. He was tutor in the institution three years; and then, in 1769, was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, holding that office until the suspension of college exercises in consequence of the Revolutionary War. Besides giving instruction in the studies which belonged to his special department, he also taught the French, German, and Hebrew languages. He was Professor of Law for thirty-four years, although it does not appear that he gave lectures in that department. He was a member of the Board of Fellows of the Corporation of Brown University for fifty-two years, and for many years the Secretary of the corporation. Upon the decease of President Manning, July 24, 1791, he was requested to preside at the approaching commencement in September, and also at the commencement following, on which occasion, says Professor Goddard, "he delivered to the graduating class Baccalaureate Addresses, which, as specimens of undefiled English and excellent counsel, were deservedly admired." For many years he practiced law in Providence, and held a high rank among the members of the Rhode Island bar. He was a member of Congress under the Confederation, from Rhode Island, and subsequently was called to fill offices of trust and responsibility of the highest character in the State. He was appointed United States Judge for the District of Rhode Island in 1812, and filled that important position until his death. He married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah and Waitstill Brown, one of the early pastors of the First Baptist Church in Providence. She died in the sixty-first year of her age, July 6, 1801. They had five children: (1) Jeremiah, who graduated from the University in the class of 1789, and was for some time a member of the United States Senate; (2) Roger Williams, who died at the age of twenty, just as he was about to graduate from college; (3) Waitstill, the wife of Ebenezer Knight Dexter, who left to Providence the "Dexter Training Grounds," the "Dexter Asylum Grounds," and a large portion of his great estate; (4) Mary, wife of Mason Shaw, Esq., of Castine, Maine; (5) Sarah, wife of Gamaliel Lyman Dwight, and afterwards wife of Hon. Samuel Eddy, LL.D. "Judge Howell," says Professor Goddard, "was endowed with extraordinary talents, and he superadded to his en-

dowments extensive and accurate learning. As an able jurist he established for himself a solid reputation. He was, however, yet more distinguished as a keen and brilliant wit, and as a scholar extensively acquainted, not only with the ancient, but with several of the modern languages. As a pungent and effective public writer he was almost unrivalled; and in conversation, whatever chanced to be the theme, whether politics or law, literature or theology, grammar or criticism, a Greek tragedy or a difficult problem in mathematics, Judge Howell was never found wanting. Upon all occasions which made any demands upon him he gave the most convincing evidence of the vigor of his powers, and of the variety and extent of his erudition." He died in Providence, July 21, 1824.

**MILLER, GENERAL NATHAN**, son of Colonel Nathan Miller, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, March 26, 1743. Of his early history we have been unable to obtain any information, except that he was a ship carpenter by trade. Early in the Revolutionary War he appears upon the stage of action. In October, 1775, the General Assembly appointed him Commissary to the troops, under the command of Brigadier-General Esek Hopkins, who were stationed on Rhode Island. By a vote of the General Assembly, passed May 5, 1779, the militia of the several counties were formed into brigades, and General J. M. Varnum was elected Major-General of these forces, and Mr. Miller was chosen Brigadier-General for the county of Newport. The Assembly, February 26, 1781, voted to supply the place of the French army, soon to be withdrawn from Newport, and to call out 1200 militia to serve for one month, under Brigadier-General Miller. At the February session, 1786, he was elected, with President James Manning, to represent the State of Rhode Island in the Continental Congress. Mr. Manning was prompt to take his seat at the appointed time in New York, but for some reason General Miller delayed joining him for several weeks. President Manning writes to Governor Collins, under date of May 26, 1786: "I took my seat in Congress the 2d of this instant, in full expectation that General Miller would follow me in a few days, with the necessary supply of money to support us. But, to my surprise, I have not heard from the General since my departure from Rhode Island. Destitute of money to defray my necessary expenses, and at a loss to conjecture the reasons of the General's delay, you must naturally conclude that my situation is far from being agreeable." In a similar strain he writes two letters to General Miller, in which he speaks of being "reduced to the very last guinea and a trifle of change, my lodging, washing, barber's, hatter's, tailor's bills, etc., not paid." The probable explanation of the unhappy state of things



is to be found in the fact that the State treasury was so low in funds that it could not or would not pay the expenses of its delegation. The history of the whole affair is not very creditable to the honor and integrity of the General Assembly. Dr. Manning, we have supposed, was a man of very gentle and amiable spirit, but in view of the fact that when he was finally paid for his services it was in the paper money of the State, which had run down from six to one, we can hardly wonder that he writes, "A more infamous set of men, under the character of a legislature, never, I believe, disgraced the annals of the world." General Miller finally took his seat in Congress, July 14, 1786. Up to this time Rhode Island had no vote on any question before Congress. At the General Election in May, 1786, he was elected member of Congress, from the first Monday in November, 1786, for one year, but neither he nor his colleague, George Champlin, took their seats during the session for which they were elected. The truth is that, under the Articles of Confederation, some of the States felt but little interested in being represented in Congress. It may be that the experience which General Miller had already had of the dilatoriness of the State in paying the necessary expenses of its delegation may have led him to decline to enter upon what, probably, might prove a thankless task. Rhode Island refused to send a delegation to the Convention held in Philadelphia, in 1787, to revise the Articles of Confederation, and when the question of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States was presented to the legal voters of the State, the vote stood 237 yeas and 2708 nays. We do not find the name of General Miller among the recorded voters of Warren. Judge Staples says that the friends of the Constitution refused to vote in most of the towns. It was generally understood that they would not attend the meetings. How strong was the opposition to the Constitution may be inferred from the circumstance that seven times the General Assembly had negatived acts proposing to call a convention to see what steps should be taken towards securing its ratification, and so close was the final vote that it was decided by the casting vote of Governor John Collins. The act was passed Sunday, January 17, 1790; the time for holding the convention was appointed the first Monday in March, and the place, South Kingstown. The number of delegates chosen was seventy. General Miller and Mr. Samuel Pearce represented the town of Warren. In the brief minutes of the convention which have come down to us his name appears several times among the speakers as an earnest advocate for the adoption of the Constitution, and it must be confessed he was a little pro-slavery in his sentiments. This session of the convention adjourned on the 6th of March, to meet at Newport, on the fourth Monday in May. It was expected that the different towns would, meanwhile, act upon a "Bill of Rights" and "Amendments" proposed to the United States Constitution. When the time specified arrived, May 25, 1790, General Miller was no longer liv-

ing, his death having occurred May 20. The wife of General Miller was Rebecca Barton, who died August 21, 1817. Their children were Patience, who, in 1767, married Rev. William Williams; Abigail, who was born December 26, 1766; and Nathan, who died comparatively a young man. We close this sketch of General Miller by recording the fact that Rhode Island ratified the Constitution of the United States (a step which would have greatly rejoiced General Miller had he lived) May 29, 1790.



**MITCHCOCK**, ENOS, D.D., was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1744, and was a graduate of Harvard College, in the class of 1767. Immediately on his graduation he commenced his theological studies, and in about two years was licensed to preach. He was ordained in 1771, and became a colleague with Rev. Mr. Chipman, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, in Beverly, Massachusetts. Early in the Revolutionary War he offered his services as a Chaplain in the army, and received an appointment to act in this capacity. "In this situation," says his biographer, "his social qualities and engaging deportment made him highly acceptable, while his nice regard to decorum and dignity of character commanded respect, and added weight to his efforts on the side of order and virtue, of patriotic bravery, zeal, and perseverance." His pastoral relation with the church in Beverly continued for some time while he was in the army, but was amicably dissolved in 1780. He first preached in Providence not long after his dismissal from the Beverly church, and during a period of one or two years performed occasional services in that town. In 1783, on the 3d of October, he was installed as pastor of the Benevolent Congregational Church and Society of Providence, in which office he continued for nineteen years. As a good citizen, as well as a religious teacher, he endeavored to promote the social and moral welfare of the town, making himself especially conspicuous for the deep interest he took in the cause of popular education, working not only in person, but by his pen endeavoring to form and control public sentiment on a matter of such vital importance to the welfare of the community. To his efforts it was largely owing that the elegant house of worship on Benefit Street was erected. Towards the establishment of a fund for the support of the ministry in this church he bequeathed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. Brown University conferred upon him, in 1788, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was chosen a Fellow of the University in 1785, and remained in office until his death, which occurred February 27, 1803. A marble tablet in the church, which was built during his ministry, commemorates his virtues and keeps alive the memory of an honored and beloved pastor.

**BARTON, GENERAL WILLIAM**, son of Benjamin Barton, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, May 26, 1748. He received a common-school education, and at an early age was apprenticed to learn the trade of a hatter, which he pursued for several years. In 1770 he married Rhoda Carver, daughter of Joseph Carver. In December, 1775, he entered the Revolutionary army as Corporal, and was rapidly advanced until he attained the rank of Captain. While in service in the neighborhood of Boston he obtained a superior knowledge of military tactics. Re-enlisting on returning home, he was appointed Colonel of the militia for the defence of Rhode Island, and being stationed near Tiverton, he rendered signal service in protecting the channel, and in keeping open communication with Newport, even after the British took possession of that place. In 1777, Colonel Barton conceived and carried into execution the plan of the daring exploit which made his name so illustrious in Rhode Island history,—the capture of General Prescott, whose headquarters were on the island of Rhode Island. Colonel Barton was accompanied by five officers and forty volunteers. They passed over in five boats, by the way of Bristol, to Warwick Neck. From this point they crossed, on the 9th of July, between the islands of Prudence and Patience, eluding the vigilant sentinels on the enemy's ships, and reaching the point nearest the house of General Prescott, about one mile distant, in the dead of night. Marching in five divisions, with cautious tread, they deceived and secured the sentinel guarding the house, and hastily removed the startled general, his major, and the sentinel from the midst of the ample guard stationed close by, gaining the boats before the signals could apprize the troops of the capture. Safely passing the line of British ships, General Prescott was landed in Warwick and sent to Providence. On the 27th of July, Congress voted Colonel Barton an elegant sword, and resolutions of thanks for his skilful manoeuvre. He soon afterwards received a commission as Brevet Colonel from the same body while he was a General of militia. He was subsequently engaged in a skirmish with the British when they burnt Bristol, and conducted himself with the greatest bravery. Being severely wounded, he was thereafter prevented from doing military duty. He was elected from Providence to the General Assembly, where he rendered good service to his country. He also held an office in the custom-house. About fifteen years before his death he became involved in a lawsuit in Vermont, in consequence of his purchase of a township, since called Barton. The whole cost of the suit was thrown upon General Barton, which, on principle, he refused to pay, as he deemed it unjust. For this small amount he was detained in Danville, Vermont, for fourteen years, though permitted to board at the hotel. When Lafayette visited this country in 1824, he learned of the circumstance with astonishment, and failing to shake the resolution of his old friend, he discharged the debt him-

self, and General Barton was set at liberty, and returned to his wife and family. In early life he was a member of the Calvinistic Congregational Church in Providence, and in later years attended the First Baptist Church in that city. He died October 22, 1831, at the age of eighty-five. His children were William, Benjamin, George Washington, Daniel, Henry, Robert, John, Anna, and Sarah.

**OLNEY, CAPTAIN STEPHEN**, was born in North Providence, September 17, 1756. He was a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Thomas Olney, a joint proprietor with Roger Williams and others in the "Providence Purchase." It is spoken of as a remarkable circumstance that in New England there should be a spot of ground which was occupied by one family in regular succession, for a period of nearly two hundred years. Before the subject of this sketch had reached his majority he found himself in the midst of the exciting scenes which culminated in the declaration of war with England. As early as 1774, when he was eighteen years of age, we find him a private in a chartered military company, called the "North Providence Rangers." In May, 1775, he received an Ensign's commission in the Second Rhode Island Regiment. He says, in the modest estimate which he makes of his own abilities, "Perhaps they chose me because they could get no better, so many were deterred from embarking in the cause for fear they might be hanged up for rebels, by order of our then gracious sovereign, George III." The regiment with which Mr. Olney was connected marched to Jamaica Plain, near Roxbury, Massachusetts, where they were drilled to military and camp duty until the battle of Bunker Hill, after which they were stationed at Prospect Hill, doing fatigue and garrison duty. The winter of 1775-76 having passed, the Second Rhode Island Regiment was ordered to New York. Mr. Olney, now holding a Lieutenant's commission, accompanied the regiment, which was stationed at Brooklyn Heights, on Long Island, where they were engaged in erecting fortifications, which were taken in August by the British forces under Clinton, Percy, and Cornwallis, in the famous battle of Long Island. In the retreat of the Americans from Long Island, which, in consequence of a thick fog, which enveloped the river, was so successfully accomplished, Lieutenant Olney performed his part in a manner worthy of all praise. In due time New York was evacuated by the American forces, and it fell into the hands of the enemy. After various movements, familiar to the reader of American history, we find Lieutenant Olney, with his regiment, in their march to Princeton. In the battle in that village he took a conspicuous part, it being his good fortune to save the life of Colonel, afterwards President, Monroe, who fell, in endeavoring to rally the affrighted militia of Pennsylvania, in the beginning of







*Stillman Welch*

the battle. Lieutenant Olney raised the fallen officer and carried him to a place of safety. Soon after the battle of Princeton, Lieutenant Olney's term of service having expired, he returned home, leaving his regiment early in February, 1779. He found, on reaching home, that he had been appointed Captain in the Second Rhode Island Regiment. After a few weeks' rest Captain Olney returned to the army, then stationed at Peekskill, on the Hudson River, which place was soon left, and the army took possession of the country along Middle Brook, on the left bank of the Raritan. For several weeks he was engaged in the most arduous military duty and passing through various adventures, until we find him with his regiment, which had been ordered to the defence of Fort Mercer, or Red Bank, as it was usually called. The attempt of the British to take the fort at this first attack, which was on the 22d and 23d of October, proved a fruitless one. The attack on Fort Mifflin was renewed on the 15th of November. The fort was in the command of Major Thayer (see sketch of Simeon Thayer), who, finding it useless to attempt to hold the fort against such overwhelming odds, secretly conveyed all his stores and baggage in the night to Fort Mercer. Shortly afterwards the Americans who had defended the fort evacuated it and escaped to New Jersey, and rejoined the army of Washington. In all these exploits Captain Olney bore a brave part, and the Rhode Island regiments especially distinguished themselves for their courage and heroic resistance to the enemy. He was with the army during a part of the memorable winter it spent at Valley Forge. About the 1st of January, 1778, he obtained a furlough and returned to Rhode Island, where he remained until it was time for him to rejoin his regiment. He was in the battle of Monmouth, which was fought on the 28th of June, 1778, one of the hottest days that had ever been known in that region. Shortly after the battle he was ordered, with his regiment, to his native State, to co-operate with the French fleet in driving the British out of Rhode Island. The failure of the plan to dislodge the British from Newport is well known. The regiment subsequently returned to New Jersey. In what was called the battle of Springfield he was wounded by a rifle-ball, which passed through his left arm, and was in the hospital for several weeks. Passing over various incidents in the experience of Captain Olney, we bring our sketch down to the year 1781. In July of this year he was at Yorktown, Virginia, and was an eyewitness of the events which resulted in the capture of Lord Cornwallis. He was in the detachment commanded by Lafayette, which attacked one of the two advanced redoubts of the enemy. In this attack he received two bayonet wounds, and was removed, after the redoubt was taken, to the hospital at Williamsburgh, twelve miles distant. In three weeks his wounds were so far healed that he was able to rejoin his regiment. His military career ended with the termination of the siege of Yorktown, and he laid

down his commission in March, 1782. He was welcomed home by his fellow-citizens, who testified the regard they had for him by electing him as their representative to the General Assembly for several years, and President of the Town Council. It is related that when, in 1824, General Lafayette visited Providence, "he was triumphantly escorted through the streets of the city, and upon alighting at the State House he was met on the steps by Captain Olney, whom he instantly recognized, and with all the warmth of French feeling folded him in his arms, kissing him on each cheek; and so melting was the scene, that among the many hundreds who witnessed this honest and patriotic effusion of tenderness scarce a dry eye was to be seen." The last few years of Captain Olney's life were passed in Johnston, whither he had removed in 1826. His death occurred November 23, 1832. His first wife, whom he married about the year 1775, died December 13, 1813. His first two children were born between the years 1775 and 1780; his third child, a daughter, was born in March, 1782; his son Alfred in 1784; another daughter in 1787; and April 25, 1789, another son, whom he named George Washington; and another, John, born October 12, 1791; and still another, his last child, David Adams, born in 1798. Many of his descendants are residing in Rhode Island.

**WELCH, DEACON STILLMAN**, was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, in October, 1797. He was the son of Thomas Welch and Lovica Hastings. His father, a native of Massachusetts, was a stern man of the old school, who trained his five sons with a rigorous hand. The services of his sons were required upon his lands until the age of twenty-one, or a suitable compensation was demanded. The three winter months were allowed them for study at a country school, the curriculum consisting of reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. Under this regimen Stillman Welch passed his childhood and early youth, and developed the sturdy manhood and persistent moral courage that characterized him in after years. Six months previous to his majority he negotiated for his time, and left the paternal roof. After learning a trade he found employment in the forests of Florida and in voyaging to the West Indies. He thus acquired a small capital, and afterwards settled as master mechanic in Warren, Rhode Island. There, in 1825, he married Betsy Hail, a native of Warren. About this time his convictions led him to unite with the Baptist Church, although trained a strict Presbyterian. During a period of twenty-eight years, seven of which (from 1844 to 1851) he resided in the adjoining town of Barrington, the cares and burdens of business life rested upon him. He accumulated slowly, yet he gained in lofty purpose and wealth of soul, thus securing the confidence of the

church and community. He became a leader in the church, and was one of the most earnest advocates of Baptist principles. With him principle was not sacrificed to policy either in religious or political interests. He entered into public affairs with spirit. As a citizen of Barrington he often served the town in an official capacity. He was a member of the Town Council from 1846 to 1850. In 1847 and 1848 he represented Barrington in the State legislature. In middle life financial prosperity began to attend him; but his love of acquisition, always strong, could not control him, and the wealth that he acquired became an exponent of a heart rich in love to God and sympathy for his fellow-men. "The cause he knew not he searched out;" while individuals, school organizations, churches, and missionary enterprises alike resorted to him for aid. He bestowed upon all with a princely hand, regardless of the proportion remaining. The extent of these benefactions, which marked the last twenty years of his life, cannot be easily estimated. Deacon Welch was endowed by nature with a physical and moral strength and intellectual acumen that made him, in service to God and mankind, the peer of many whom later years have given the advantages of liberal education and culture. In person he was tall, measuring six feet two inches. Reading and observation gave him a fund of information, with fluency and correctness of language. His manner was genial and deferential, while it impressed his superior worth. As a faithful steward of God's gifts, both personal and material, he was a light and blessing to many. The last ten years of his life were spent in the city of Providence, where he died December 19, 1878. His children were George, James, Charles (deceased), Mary L., Elizabeth B., and John (deceased).

**R**USSELL, MAJOR THOMAS, son of Thomas and Honora (Loud) Russell, was born September 28, 1758. He was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of John Russell, one of the earliest inhabitants of Woburn, Massachusetts, being a subscriber to the town orders drawn up for it at Charleston, in 1640. Thomas Russell was pursuing his studies in Boston at the time of the occupation of that city by the British, in 1775. After the battle of Bunker Hill, he and his sister Elizabeth came to Providence and took up their residence with their brother, Jonathan Russell, a merchant of prominence there, whose clerk he became. At this time Jonathan Russell was Captain of the well-known "Providence Cadet Company," which was called into active service, and of which Thomas was Ensign. In October, 1777, the young Ensign, then but eighteen years of age, received a commission from General Washington as Ensign in Colonel Sherburne's regiment of Continental troops, then being formed. The regiment was then ordered to garrison the Highlands of

the Hudson, and passed several months at Fishkill and various places on that river. In March following the regiment proceeded to West Point, where they erected what was afterward known as "Sherburne's Redoubt," after which they went into garrison at Fort Arnold (now Fort Clinton, No. 2). On June 24, 1778, Colonel Sherburne's regiment set out for White Plains, whence it proceeded with General Varnum's brigade to Rhode Island, and went into camp near Providence. In August, 1778, General Sullivan assembled his forces at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, for the campaign against the British troops in Newport. In the memorable battle which followed on the 29th of August, General Varnum's brigade, to which Russell (who had been promoted) was attached, was on the right and bore a prominent part in what General Lafayette characterizes as "the best fought action of the war." General Washington, in a communication to General Sullivan, officially expressed his thanks for the "gallant behavior" of the American forces, and Congress, on the 19th of September, presented thanks to the officers and troops for the "fortitude and bravery displayed." On the 31st of August, Colonel Sherburne's regiment took post at Bristol, Rhode Island, where it remained until July, 1779. It then proceeded to Providence, where it was inspected by Major-General Baron Steuben. General Varnum having resigned his commission, Brigadier-General Stark assumed command of the brigade, which in November joined the main army, then with General Washington in New Jersey. Russell's soldierly qualities having attracted the attention of his commander, the following brigade order appeared on November 20, 1779: "Adj't Thos. Russell, of Col. Sherburne's Regt., is appointed A. D. Camp to B. Genl. Stark. He is to be respected accordingly." After which he was known as Major Russell. He remained with the main army at Morristown until June, 1780, and was with General Stark's brigade in the affair at "Connecticut Farms," and on duty at various posts until October 6, when the brigade marched to West Point. In October, 1780, Congress resolved on a reduction in the army. Under this resolve nine Continental regiments were consolidated into five, the junior officers in each regiment, becoming supernumerary, retired on half pay. Under this arrangement Russell was retired on January 1, 1781, after a faithful and honorable service. Repairing to Newport, he married, November 29, 1783, a daughter of Charles Handy, of that town, and with his wife removed to Philadelphia, where he embarked in mercantile business, in which he continued until 1785; returning again to Newport, he entered into foreign commerce, which led him abroad in voyages to London, Canton, and other distant parts. He became a member of the Artillery Company at Newport, and one of its commissioned officers; subsequently he was in command there of a volunteer company of cavalry. Major Russell died in the city of New York, February 19, 1801. His children were Ann Brown Russell, Mary Russell, Thomas



Handy Russell, who married Anna P. Bosworth, of Bristol, Rhode Island; Charles Handy Russell, who married, first, Ann Rodman, second, Caroline Howland; and William Henry Russell, who married, first, Mary Alice Crapo, and second, Anna Kane.

**M**ARCHANT, HON. HENRY, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, the son of Captain Hexford Marchant, was born at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, in April, 1741. The second wife of Captain Marchant was intimately connected with the Ward family, so distinguished in the annals of Rhode Island history, and, on his decease, Henry received from his mother-in-law and her friends the utmost care, and no pains were spared to secure for him the best education which could be obtained. He was placed in the best schools in Newport, to which place his father had removed not long before his death. He was sent to Philadelphia to complete his education, and received his training in the institution which subsequently became the University of Pennsylvania. On leaving Philadelphia he became a student in the law office of Judge Trowbridge, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and remained there five years, at the end of which time he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Newport. At this time, as he ever afterwards continued to be, he was a warm friend of liberty, and bitterly opposed to what he considered to be the unjust encroachments of the Crown. In 1766 he wrote the deed by which William Read conveyed to William Ellery and others what is known as the "Liberty Tree Lot," at the north end of Thames Street, Newport. The deed closes with these significant words: "And in general, said TREE is hereby set apart for such other purposes as they, the true-born sons of liberty, shall from time to time, from age to age, and in all times and ages hereafter, apprehend, judge, and resolve, may subserve the glorious cause of PUBLIC LIBERTY." Mr. Marchant was elected Attorney-General of the State at the October session of the General Assembly, 1770, and remained in office until May, 1777. In the discharge of his official duties he went to England, in 1771. He had letters of introduction to gentlemen in the various walks of political and literary life, especially in the Whig party, to whom he felt drawn by common sympathy, as the friends of freedom in America. He returned to his home in 1772, at a time when he could forecast the speedy coming of the events which plunged the two countries into the conflicts of the Revolutionary War. Like "a prudent man who foresees the evil and passes on," having reason to believe that the British would in time take possession of Newport, he purchased an estate in Narragansett, whither he moved his family. For three years (1777-1779) he was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and was one of the signers of the Articles of

Confederation, the signing going on "while," as he said, "the guns of the battle of Brandywine were roaring in our ears." Mr. Marchant was an important member in the Continental Congress, and took an active part in the debates which were carried on in that body. After the war he returned to Newport. As a member of the General Assembly, he was most active and influential, advocating with great ability the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Soon after the organization of the government under the new Constitution he was nominated by General, then President, Washington, Judge of the District Court for Rhode Island, which nomination was unanimously confirmed. He occupied this position until his death, which occurred August 30, 1796.

**F**ISKE, CALEB, M.D., son of John Fiske, and a descendant of Roger Williams, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, in the year 1753. His professional studies were pursued under the direction of Dr. William Bowen, one of the most extensive and successful practitioners of his time, and the instructor of a number of the ablest physicians of Rhode Island. Having received his certificate of qualification as a physician, he offered his services to the government, to act as a surgeon in the army. In this capacity he served at the time of General Sullivan's expedition against the British on Rhode Island. On the completion of his term of service he returned to his native place, where he practiced his profession during his long life, being, at the time of his death, the oldest practitioner in the State. For a time he held the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In the cause of medical education in Rhode Island he took a deep interest. Previous to the organization of the Medical Society in 1812, it was the general practice in the education of physicians for pupils to enter their names as apprentices in some physician's office, and Dr. Fiske thus became the teacher of some of the most distinguished doctors of the State. The Medical School of Brown University was commenced in 1810. The rank which Dr. Fiske held among the physicians of the State led the University, in 1821, to confer on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. He is named, in the Act of Incorporation of the Rhode Island Medical Society, as one of its original members. He was its Second Vice-President from 1815 to 1818, its First Vice-President from 1818 to 1823, and was the successor of Dr. Pardon Bowen as its President, holding the office during the year 1823-24. The best service which he rendered to his profession was the donation of \$2000 to constitute what is known as the "Fiske Fund." The trustees of this fund, which has in various ways been largely increased, are empowered to offer premiums for dissertations on subjects of interest to the profession, the topics having been previously assigned. A large number of very able papers have been presented

to the Society, affording a valuable contribution to medical science. As a further testimonial of his interest in the prosperity, and to add to the usefulness of the Society, he left to it a large portion of his medical library. He died September, 1835, in the eighty-second year of his age, leaving a large property and many highly respected descendants.

**PITMAN, REV. JOHN**, son of John and Mary (Blower) Pitman, was born in Boston, April 26, 1751. His father removed to Beaufort, South Carolina, when he was about thirteen years of age, and died about the year 1765. The family then returned to Boston, and young Pitman was apprenticed to a rope-maker. He seems to have lived a thoughtless life for several years, but in 1771 he passed through a radical change, becoming a hopeful Christian. He was baptized by Rev. Dr. Samuel Stillman on the 24th of February, 1771. The passage of the "Boston Port Bill" in 1774 was followed by the general suspension of business, and he removed to Philadelphia, where, in 1776, he joined a volunteer military company, which formed a part of the First Battalion of Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Colonel Dickinson. When he began to preach is not exactly known, but it could not have been far from 1777. He was engaged in ministerial work for several years, preaching for no one church for a long time, but supplying the pulpit of several churches in New Jersey. Towards the close of the month of May, 1784, he came to Providence, and became a member of the First Baptist Church. The needs of his family compelled him to resort to his secular calling to support them. For one year he held the position of Steward of the College. At the end of this year of service he was invited to become the Pastor of the Baptist Church in Warren, which position he occupied from 1784 to July, 1790, at which time he returned to Providence, continuing, however, to supply the pulpit of the Warren church for several months. On the 20th of March, 1791, he accepted a call to become the Pastor of the Baptist Church in Pawtuxet. His connection with this church continued a little over six years, during which time he resided in Providence. In the month of April, 1797, he became Pastor of the Rehoboth Church, and for most of the time during the remainder of his life occupied this position. His death occurred after a very brief illness July 24, 1822. Mr. Pitman was twice married; his first wife was Rebecca, daughter of Richard Cox, of Upper Freehold, whom he married September 21, 1778; and his second was Mrs. Susannah Greene, of Providence. He had six children, one son and five daughters. Hon. John Pitman, Judge of the United States District Court, was the son. Judge Pitman pays a noble tribute to the memory of his father, whom he speaks of "as a man of remarkable firmness and of great courage, physical and moral." His preaching was addressed more to the understanding

than to the passions. "I remember," continues the son, "to have heard a gentleman of much intelligence and learning say that he was the best expounder of the Bible to whom he ever listened." His relative, Rev. Benjamin H. Pitman, of Albany, says that "he had a good voice for public speaking, sufficiently loud to fill a large house, and yet bland and agreeable; his manner was not particularly impassioned, but it was dignified and solemn and natural withal, and made you feel that he possessed the true spirit of an ambassador of God."

**ROGERS, ROBERT**, son of William and Sarah Rogers, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, April 18, 1758, and graduated from Brown University in the class of 1775, at the early age of seventeen years. Among his classmates were Dr. Pardon Bowen and Ezekiel Hopkins, names distinguished in Rhode Island history. On graduating Mr. Rogers found himself in the midst of the excitements connected with the War of the Revolution, and immediately offered his services to aid his country in her struggle for freedom. As a Lieutenant in one of the Rhode Island regiments he honorably discharged his duties. Returning to his native town he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and for many years had charge of a classical school of a very high order, in which some of the most eminent and useful citizens of Newport received their early training. The poet-painter, Washington Allston, was one of his pupils. His love of learning and good books led him to take great interest in the prosperity of the "Redwood Library." For a period of twenty years he served as Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian of the institution. His religious character was of the most decided type. At the age of sixteen, while a student in Brown University, he joined the First Baptist Church in Providence. Subsequently he became a member of one of the Baptist churches in Newport, and for several years before his death was the clerk of the church. For nearly fifty years he was a member of the Corporation of Brown University, for two years as a Trustee, and for four years as a Fellow. He died August 5, 1835. The wife of Robert Rogers was Mary Rhodes. William Sanford Rogers, a distinguished citizen of Newport, whose sketch appears in this volume, was their son.

**ROPPIN, COLONEL BENJAMIN**, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, May 12, 1747. At the age of nineteen he entered the Revolutionary Army, being made a captain in the Rhode Island Line by commission from the Continental Congress, and served throughout the war, participating in the battles of Red Bank, White Plains, Monmouth and Princeton. After the war he was engaged in the auctioneering commission business in Providence, where he passed his life



uncommonly respected and beloved—a man of blameless character, of whom it was declared that “nothing had ever been said against him.” He served for many years in the Rhode Island Legislature, and in other civil and town offices. For some time he commanded the Senior Class regiment of militia of the County of Providence, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was elected a member of the “Cincinnati Society,” and continued, during his life, to be a staunch Federalist. He married Annie Rawson, a lineal descendant of Secretary Edward Rawson, of Massachusetts, by whom he had eight children,—Davis Ward, Candace, Loranía, Benjamin, George, Thomas Cole, Levi and Henry. He died in Providence, November 30, 1809, aged sixty-three.

**TREVETT, CAPTAIN JOHN**, was born at Newport, in 1757, and died there very suddenly November 5, 1833, aged seventy-six years. In early life he was in the merchant service, and made a number of voyages from Newport; but on the breaking out of the Revolution he entered the navy. In November, 1775, he accepted the position of Midshipman on board the ship “Columbia,” Captain Whipple, where he was speedily promoted, and as a Lieutenant he also served under Commodore Hopkins. In 1776 he was attached to the brig “Andre Doria,” Captain Biddle, from which vessel he was transferred, as Commander of Marines, to the United States sloop “Providence,” of twelve guns, under the command of Captain John Rathbone. Early in February, 1778, a party of men, thirty in number, landed at New Providence at night, under Lieutenant Trevett, and while fifteen of the men scaled the walls and took the fort, the remainder of the party got possession of a small island, known as Hog Island, directly opposite the town. In taking the island some assistance was rendered by a number of prisoners who had been released by the scaling party. They held possession of the place for three days. In that time they captured six vessels in the harbor, drove off a British sloop-of-war that tried to enter, and after spiking the guns of the fort they retired, taking with them a quantity of military stores. In this raid Trevett did not lose a man. Previous to the capture of New Providence, while cruising off Halifax, the sloop took several valuable prizes and got them safely into port. One of the vessels, a ship, was a transport bound to Quebec, with ten thousand suits of clothing for General Burgoyne’s army. This was looked upon as an extremely valuable prize, and Lieutenant Trevett was selected to bring her into port, which he did successfully. There was no time to dye the garments blue, and they were at once sent off to the American Army, then literally in rags. The sight of a picket dressed in these red coats so deceived a spy, one Daniel Taylor, then on his way to Burgoyne, as to lead to his arrest and exe-

cution. In 1780 Lieutenant Trevett joined the frigate “Trumbull,” Commodore Nicholson, and during a cruise took part in an action with the ship “Walter,” of six guns. The “Trumbull” had three men killed, and Trevett, who lost an eye, was also wounded in the foot. After that he joined the ship “Deane,” Captain Henman, which vessel took a number of prizes. Trevett, in command of one of these prizes, was captured and carried into St. Johns, where he was held a prisoner for more than two years. When liberated he returned to Newport, and while residing here, in 1786, tested the validity and constitutionality of the law touching the issue and circulation of paper money. He was owing a butcher, named Weeden, and brought an action against him for refusing to take paper money at par in payment of the claim. The case attracted a great deal of attention, and some of the best talent in the State was engaged on both sides. William Channing was the Attorney-General, and the opinion of the court declaring the acts to be unconstitutional and void, was given by Judge Howell, in a crowded court-house. The decision was received with shouts of applause. During the last four years of his life Captain Trevett was totally blind. He had many excellent traits of character which caused him to be greatly respected.

**SENDER, ISAAC, M.D.**, was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1753. His medical studies were pursued under Dr. Moffatt, of Newport. While engaged in these studies, tidings of the battle of Lexington reached Newport. The excitement which stirred the citizens of that place, fired the heart of the young physician, and at once he joined the Rhode Island troops and marched to Cambridge. When the army was organized under Washington, he received a commission as surgeon. His experience in his early connection with the American forces was a trying one. He was with General Benedict Arnold in his march through the dense wilderness of Maine, which occupied thirty-two days in the dreary months of November and December. Before reaching the river Chaudière, the soldiers suffered incredible privations. When the assault was made on Quebec, great slaughter was made of Arnold’s men—a large part of them were killed, and among the captured was Dr. Senter. He was kept a prisoner for some time, and had the care of the sick and wounded. He was allowed, after a time, to return home to Rhode Island, and, in 1779, he took up his residence in Pawtuxet, which place he represented in the General Assembly. He was appointed, in 1780, Surgeon and Physician-General of the State, and removed to Newport, where he had a good practice in his profession. In matters pertaining to his special vocation he took great interest, and contributed some valuable papers to medical journals in Europe. He died, December



10, 1799. Dr. Usher Parsons says that "he was tall, erect and noble-looking in person, and his dignified step and bearing often arrested the attention of strangers he passed in the street. He was undoubtedly a man of high endowments, and well educated for his day." Dr. Senter married Eliza Arnold, daughter of Captain Rhodes Arnold, of Pawtucket. He had four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Horace Gates, was a physician of eminence, and was, for some time, in the hospitals in London. His second son, Nathanael Greene, was several years in the East India Service. His third son, Edward, was also a student of medicine. His fourth son, Charles Churchill, died at the age of seventeen years. His eldest daughter, Eliza Antoinette, married Rev. Nathan Bourne Crocker, D.D., for more than half a century the honored Rector of St. John's Church, Providence. His second daughter, Sarah Ann, married Clement L. Hunt of the U. S. Navy.

**H**OWLAND, JOHN, son of Joseph and Sarah (Barber) Howland, was born in Newport October 31, 1757, and was a descendant in the fifth generation from John Howland, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, one of the early settlers of the old colony. His childhood education was chiefly under the direction of his parents at home. The opportunities which he had of attending school were very few, but such was his love for knowledge, that he improved these to the best of his ability. He was aided in his reading by his pastor, Rev. William Vinal, and by Rev. Gardiner Thurston, pastor of the First Baptist Church in his native town. When he was about thirteen years of age he removed to Providence, where he became an apprentice to Mr. Benjamin Gladding, a relative of his father, in the business of hair-dressing. The shop of Mr. Gladding was the favorite resort of the leading gentlemen of the town, in which were freely and earnestly discussed the leading topics of the times. He carried with him to his new home his eager thirst for knowledge, and carefully devoted his evenings to study and reading. His mind, ever active and improved by self-discipline, took hold of the exciting questions of those ante-Revolution days, and when the "minute men" of Rhode Island were organized, he was enrolled among them, and was on duty as a soldier under arms for the first time in Newport in September, 1775. Subsequently he enlisted in the Seventh Company of a regiment raised by the General Assembly for one year. The events of the thirteen months following he has left a minute account of, which the reader will find in his *Life and Recollections*, pp. 52-81. On returning to Providence at the close of his term of service, Mr. Howland supposed that his military career was at an end. In 1777, however, he was one of the expedition which captured General Prescott near Newport. He has left a record of many events which

occurred in the Revolutionary period and in the times which followed, which will always be full of interest, especially to the citizens of Providence. His term of service with Mr. Gladding having ended, he commenced business for himself, opening a hair-dresser's shop on North Main Street, near what was for many years known as the Manufacturers' Hotel, now the What Cheer Buildings. He married, January 28, 1788, Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Carlisle, and great-granddaughter of James Franklin, the eldest brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. His upright and honorable character, and his more than ordinarily cultivated mind, began to be recognized in his early manhood, and he made himself felt in the affairs of the town, in which he took a deep personal interest. In 1803 he was chosen Town Auditor, and held this important office until 1818, when he was chosen Town Treasurer, serving in this capacity fourteen years. When the city government was organized in 1832, he declined a re-election. During all these years he kept up his studious habits, and made himself familiar with standard works in various departments of literature. He had a special fondness for antiquarian research, and came to be recognized as authority in all matters pertaining especially to Rhode Island history. The recklessness with which important papers were destroyed touched him very sensibly. It is said that from a quantity thrown into the streets, which he gathered up and carried to his place of business, he recovered several original letters of Roger Williams. Soon after the formation of the Rhode Island Historical Society, he became a member, and ardently devoted to its interests. In 1833 he was elected its President, on the retirement of Governor James Fenner. In 1835 he was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Denmark. He was chosen also honorary member of several Historical Societies in this country. His Presidency of the Rhode Island Historical Society continued through the remainder of his life, the whole term of service covering a period of twenty-one years. But that which more than all else will transmit the name of Mr. Howland with honor to posterity, is the interest which he took in the cause of popular education. The "Mechanics' Association" was formed in 1789, and it was in this body that the agitation began which led to the establishment of public schools. Mr. Howland was a leading member of the Association, and, holding a ready pen, he began to write on the subject of public schools, and thus awakened an interest in the matter which, in due time, reached all classes. It is a singular circumstance to which he refers, that opposition to his plans did not come from the wealthy, but from the ranks of the very persons whom he was most anxious to benefit, the laboring-classes of the town. The General Assembly was memorialized, and at length a bill embodying a general school system was drawn up and presented to the Assembly, which, however, did not dare to pass it until the sense of the towns






*Samuel Adlam*





could be obtained. Providence pronounced in its favor; so did Newport. Among the country towns the movement was unpopular. At the autumn session, 1799, the bill passed the House of Representatives, and was sent up to the Senate, by whom it was laid over to the next session, and then passed. Much difficulty, however, was experienced in carrying into execution the plans laid out by the fertile brain of Mr. Howland; but at last opposition was overcome, prejudices removed, and the system which is now the pride and boast of the State was thoroughly and successfully carried out. For twenty years Mr. Howland was a leading member of the School Committee, and retired from office only because he was compelled so to do by the pressure of his other engagements. For a full account of the history of the schools of Providence the reader is referred to Barnard's *Rhode Island Public School Reports and Documents for 1848*. In 1835, Brown University conferred on Mr. Howland the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In his religious connections he was a worshipper with the First Congregational Society, uniting with the church in 1814, and of which he was a deacon for several years, resigning the active duties of the office in 1847, at the age of 90 years. He died November 5, 1854. A portrait of him may be seen in the rooms of the Rhode Island Historical Society. The children of John and Mary (Carlisle) Howland were Alfred, Penelope, Benjamin R., Jannette, Mary, and eight children who died under three years of age.

DLAM, REV. SAMUEL, a Baptist clergyman of Newport, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Powell) Adlam, was born in Temple Parish, Bristol, England, February 4, 1798, and christened in St. James Episcopal Church. He was the youngest of three children, and when three months old was left to the care of a widowed mother in humble life; therefore he was favored with only ordinary advantages of education. At the age of seven he committed to memory the entire English Grammar, showing his early capacity, which increased in proportion to his years. At the age of eleven he was apprenticed for seven years to learn the art of making philosophical instruments. Upon his master's desk he first saw a Latin dictionary, which awakened a desire to learn the language, and procuring a Latin grammar, he made rapid progress, also taking up the study of Greek and French, persevering until he could read them all, while working twelve hours a day. He afterwards became greatly interested in mathematics and various branches of science, studying them all as he had opportunity. So great was his love for books that on one occasion, when sent to buy himself a pair of shoes, he passed by the shoe store and invested his money at a book-stall. His early associates were young men of culture, who frequently met to discuss religious topics chiefly. They were zealous in self-improvement and in doing good. He

was also highly favored in the ministry he attended. Among his acquaintances were Dr. Ryland, Robert Hall, and Thomas Thorpe; and he frequently heard Jay, of Bath, Rowland Hill, Matthew Wilkes, and other eminent divines, whose influence, he has often said, "followed him all the days of his life." Mr. Adlam was married, June 24, 1820, at the Church of St. Augustine, Bristol, to Martha Legg, of Ash Hill, Somersetshire, England. In 1821 they came to America and settled in Boston, his mother and her second husband, the "Rev. William Granville," having previously made this their home. Here Mr. Adlam prosecuted his trade, employing at one time nineteen apprentices, among whom was Mr. Binney, who afterward became a distinguished Baptist missionary. He was baptized by Rev. Francis Wayland, and united with the First Baptist Church in Boston. His Baptist views were the result of close and discriminating study. Under Dr. Wayland he pursued a course of studies preparatory to the ministry, and was ordained November 1, 1824, in the Baptist Church at West Dedham, Massachusetts, of which church he became pastor, Drs. Wayland, Baldwin, and Sharp assisting in the ordination services. While in Dedham he supplied the pulpit occasionally at Canton, where he formed the acquaintance, and baptized, in October, 1826, Francis Mason, long known as a prominent missionary to the Karens. Mr. Adlam was the first to encourage his desire to enter the ministry, and taught him the elements of Hebrew and Greek while Mr. Mason sat upon the cobbler's bench engaged in making shoes. Closing his pastorate at West Dedham in 1827, Mr. Adlam occupied the pulpit at Canton, Marblehead, and Gloucester, Massachusetts, and subsequently graduated at Newton Theological Institution, in 1838. While a student at Newton, he was particularly instrumental in drawing up an expression of opinion against slavery, and obtained for it the signatures of his fellow-students. In 1838 he entered the State of Maine, where he held two important pastorates, at Hallowell and Dover, in both of which he was very successful and popular. In 1849 he was recommended by Dr. Wayland to the First Baptist Church in Newport, and accepted a call, continuing their pastor for sixteen years, during which time large accessions were made to the church. Mr. Adlam not only possessed strong and effective pulpit talents, but also wielded a commanding pen. He delivered many important addresses on various subjects, some of which were solicited for publication by several persons of distinction, among whom was Bancroft, the historian; but Mr. Adlam declined their requests. In 1850 he published a pamphlet entitled *The First Church of Providence, R. I., not the Oldest Baptist Church in America*, and in 1871 another, on the *Origin of the Institutions of Rhode Island*, both of which attracted much attention. But for his modesty and high literary standard more of his writings would have been given to the press. In accordance with his English temperament he spoke and wrote

with clearness, vigor, and confidence. Disregarding the sensational, he aimed to be instructive, and by a powerful presentation of gospel truth, combined with great tenderness of application, he won the hearts of his hearers. After resigning his pastorate in Newport he was employed for several years in fitting students for college. He was particularly accomplished in the classics, teaching and writing in six languages. In March, 1866, he was bereft of his companion, a woman of marked Christian virtues, who zealously performed the duties incident to a pastor's wife. On the 9th of May, 1867, he married Annie W. Peckham, of Newport, daughter of Timothy and Zoa Peckham, a lady highly esteemed for her religious excellencies, and especially for her devotion to her aged and suffering companion. In 1871 Mrs. Adlam accompanied her husband to England, and in a tour on the Continent. During three months in London Mr. Adlam diligently searched the public records for further information concerning the early history of Rhode Island, and upon his return to Newport, surrounded by his valuable library of two thousand five hundred volumes, continued his studies with the same avidity as in his youth, reading day or evening the finest print without the aid of glasses, never having occasion to use them. In 1874 he delivered the semi-Centennial Discourse of the Baptist Church at West Dedham, with great acceptance, receiving a hearty welcome from some of his first parishioners. The engraving accompanying this sketch was made from a photograph taken when he was seventy-six years of age. In 1877 Mr. Adlam was afflicted with cerebral disease, which finally terminated his useful life, October 18, 1880. His last words were fitting to his laborious career and ripe age, "I long to go home, and be at rest." His purity of character, scholarly attainments, and earnest devotion to the welfare of humanity, won for him the place of honor which he held, and his name will long be remembered, both in England and America.

**P**HILLIPS, MAJOR SAMUEL, son of Charles and Mary Phillips, was born at the family residence near Wickford, Rhode Island, December 20, 1749. The tradition is that the Phillips family, which is so largely represented in Rhode Island, emigrated from Exeter, in England, and were among the early settlers of Narragansett, around Wickford. Samuel Phillips, the great-grandfather of Major Phillips, died in 1736. His second son was Charles, the father of the Major, and also of Hon. Peter Phillips. The subject of this sketch, while quite a young man, took an active part in politics, and was a warm patriot in the Revolutionary struggle. He was commissioned in August 1776, by John Hancock, President of the United Colonies, as Captain of the Sixth Company of the First Regiment of the brigade raised by Rhode Island. This brigade was taken into Continental pay and

constituted part of the American Army. He was again commissioned by Governor Cooke, on the 22d of January, 1777, captain of a company of State infantry, in Colonel Stanton's regiment. In the famous expedition of Colonel William Barton, sent to capture General Prescott, on the island of Rhode Island, Captain Phillips was a volunteer, and had command of one of the five boats that crossed the Naragansett Bay on the errand which was so successful. He was also a captain in General Sullivan's expedition in Rhode Island, in 1778. On the 4th of March, 1779, he entered the naval service, as a Lieutenant in the twenty-gun ship, *Mifflin*, commanded by George White Babcock. The *Mifflin* was successful in taking and bringing into Boston several valuable prizes, one of which, the *Tartar*, an English privateer, was purchased by some Boston merchants, and sent out under American colors to prey on British commerce. In this vessel he was also a Lieutenant under Commander David Porter. He had a varied experience while he was in the naval service. At one time he was captured and carried to Ireland. After being sent from place to place he was put on board a guard-ship, from which he managed to make his escape, and after various adventures, reached home. He thus sums up his experience: "I have been in the late war Lieutenant of four 20-gun ships, one cutter of 14 guns, and Commander of a brig of 14 guns. As an individual I have ever strove hard and suffered much to help to gain the independence of my country, which I ever held near and dear to me; and am ready to step forth again and oppose any power whatever that endeavored to trample upon or otherwise injure my country and her rights." The threatened rupture with France, in 1799, once more called forth Mr. Phillips from the quiet of his farm in North Kingstown, and he was commissioned by President Adams to serve in the navy. Upon the termination of the difficulties with France he returned at once to his farm, where he died August 10, 1808.

**S**HERBURNE, COLONEL HENRY, whose name is intimately connected with the history of Rhode Island from the opening of the Revolution till long after the war, was commissioned as Major of the Fifteenth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Church, July 1, 1775, his commission being signed by John Hancock, President. Almost immediately he marched to Boston, and his detachment of troops was one of the first to invest that town. There he was attached to Colonel John Patterson's command, and he remained in that vicinity till the following spring, when he was ordered to Canada, to reinforce the garrison at the Cedars, in the neighborhood of Montreal; but before reaching the point of destination, the commanding officer of the garrison ingloriously surrendered. Major Sherburne was then but a few miles from the Cedars



with one hundred men. The enemy having no longer to contend with the garrison, turned upon his command, and soon he was surrounded by British troops and Indians, to the number of five hundred men. After fighting them gallantly for forty minutes, Sherburne was forced to surrender. The prisoners were turned over to the Indians, who subjected them to every indignity. Many of the men did not live to return. No blame was attached to Sherburne by Congress for the discouraging result of this attempt to relieve a distant post. After his return and he had recovered from the rough treatment he had received at the hands of the Indians, Colonel Sherburne was ordered to join the Commander-in-chief, who was with the shattered remnant of the army in New Jersey. The day after the arrival of his regiment, all the forces present combined and made the memorable attack on the Hessians at Trenton, which was followed up with equal success at Princeton. A few days later Congress ordered sixteen new regiments to be raised. Colonel Sherburne was given the command of one of these regiments, and he at once entered upon the duty of recruiting. His letter of instructions over the signature of Washington, and a long letter to him on the same subject, in Washington's own hand, are preserved in the cabinet of the Newport Historical Society, where may also be seen Colonel Sherburne's belt and cartridge-box. The latter still contains three pistol cartridges. The above regiment was commanded by Colonel Sherburne till 1781, when the time for which the men had enlisted expired. During the war Colonel Sherburne lost everything that he possessed, and feeling the need of some office by means of which he could maintain his family respectably, he accepted the appointment of commissioner, to adjust the accounts between the State of Rhode Island and the United States. While holding this office, he received, through the influence of General Varnum, the appointment of Commissioner, to settle the accounts of the State of New York with the government, as appears by a letter to him from Robert Morris. A year later, finding it would be some time before he could complete the work of settling the accounts of Rhode Island, he wrote to Governor Clinton, under date of October 14, 1783: "Your Excellency was pleased some time since to approve the recommendation of the Hon. Robert Morris, Esq., in my favor, as Commissioner of Accounts for the State of New York. The appointment I received with pleasure and now acknowledge with gratitude. Exceedingly sorry am I to say, that after endeavoring for several months to arrange my secular concerns in such a manner as to be able to enter upon the duties of the office, I find it impossible, without doing myself the greatest injustice; and to ask a further indulgence of time before I proceed forward (and that not absolutely in my power to determine) would be a request rather unreasonable, as I am certain that the State of New York is anxious to have its accounts closed and the citizens their demands ascertained. From these considerations, sir, I am constrained

to say that I must relinquish the appointment, although I consider it is honorable and the salary ample, and have accordingly wrote to Mr. Morris on the subject. It gives me pain to add that it has not been in my power to give the information sooner, that a suitable person might be appointed." In October, 1792, Colonel Sherburne was appointed General Treasurer of the State of Rhode Island, which office he held up to 1808. In one of the reports of the Auditing Committee are these words: "And it is with pleasure we declare that the state of the office is such as to do honor to the State and its Treasurer." Colonel Sherburne held a number of other offices in the course of his active life, but the one from which he derived the greatest satisfaction was that of a mission to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, in 1817, which was so successful as to gain for him a vote of thanks from Congress; a recognition of his services that was very grateful to him. He also took great interest in the Society of the Cincinnati, of which body he was Secretary. He died in Newport, May 31, 1824, aged 77 years.

**D**E WOLF, HON. JAMES, United States Senator from 1821-25, the son of Mark Anthony and Abigail (Potter) De Wolf, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, March 18, 1764. His father was a native of Guadeloupe (one of the West India Islands), the son of American parents who had emigrated thither from Connecticut. Mark Anthony De Wolf's means were small and his family was large. Only exceedingly limited opportunities for education were therefore afforded James De Wolf in his youth. During the Revolutionary War, while he was yet only a child, he left his home and shipped as a sailor-boy on a private armed vessel. He participated in several naval encounters, and was twice captured by the enemy. He was confined for some time upon the Island of Bermuda, and never forgot the treatment there received. His zeal and ability quickly brought him into notice. Before he was twenty years old he had been made the master of a ship. Before he was twenty-five years old he had acquired a fortune. His earliest voyages as captain were made to the coast of Africa in the slave trade. His employers were Providence merchants of the very highest commercial and social standing. Mr. De Wolf retired from the sea at an early age, and engaged in extended commercial ventures that soon made him one of the wealthiest men in the United States. In the place of his birth he fixed his residence, and from thence he sent out his ships to all quarters of the globe. His principal business was with Cuba and the other West India islands. He also built up a large trade with the ports of both Northern and Southern Europe, especially with those of Russia. He entered somewhat into the China trade, and reaped a goodly share of the harvest from the fields opened to commerce by the enterprise of Boston merchants on the Northwest Coast.




When the whale fishery was revived in the second quarter of the last century, many of his merchant ships were quickly transformed into whalers. In 1804 the ports of South Carolina were opened for four years for the importation of slaves; and of the two hundred and two vessels that entered the port of Charleston during those four years, ten and their African cargoes belonged to Mr. De Wolf. When the War of 1812 broke out Mr. De Wolf plunged eagerly into it. For years he had been suffering losses at the hands of British cruisers, and had been longing for an opportunity for retaliation. Eleven days after the war was proclaimed his private-armed brig of war the "Yankee" was ready for sea. Never was a privateer more successful. In three years the "Yankee" captured British property amounting in value to very nearly a million of pounds. She sent into Bristol a round million of dollars as the profit from her six cruises. Mr. De Wolf was one of the pioneers in the business of cotton manufacturing. In 1812 he built in Coventry, Rhode Island, the Arkwright Mills. Like all his enterprises they were immediately and continuously successful. Everything seemed to change to gold in his hands. For nearly thirty years Mr. De Wolf represented Bristol in the General Assembly of his native State. In 1821 he entered the United States Senate as one of the members from Rhode Island. In the Senate his unequalled business experience made him the recognized authority in all matters purely commercial. He was a strong Protectionist, and was the first to propose the "Drawback System," which has since become so popular. The dull routine of the Senate soon became distasteful to him, his own business kept demanding more and more of his time, and he resigned his seat in 1825. Until his death he continued to represent Bristol in the General Assembly of Rhode Island. As a citizen he filled a position in Bristol no one had ever held before. It may be questioned whether the interests of a town were ever more completely identified with those of an individual than were those of Bristol with his. Mr. De Wolf married a daughter of Wm. Bradford (Deputy-Governor of Rhode Island from 1775 to 1778, United States Senator from 1793 to 1797). He died in New York city, December 21, 1837. To Mr. Wilfred H. Munro, author of the History of Bristol, we are indebted for this sketch.

**W**ILCOX, REV. ASA, the successor of Rev. Isaiah Wilcox in the "Wilcox Church," in Westerly, began to preach soon after his predecessor's death, but did not accept ordination till February 18, 1802. A valuable ecclesiastical paper on *The Character of a Church of Christ* emanated from his pen in 1798. At his full induction into the pastorate, Jesse Babcock and Wells Kenyon were ordained, June 23, 1802, as "helpers in the church" and "evangelists"—ministers abroad. Mr. Wilcox preached often to the "Hill

Church" and others in the vicinity. He held an enviable rank as a preacher, and his good name and influence still survive in all the churches to which he ministered. He was of medium stature and pleasing address, and noted for his readiness and fluency of speech. He finally removed and labored in Connecticut, and died in Colchester in 1832. About twenty years afterwards his remains were removed to Essex, a field of his labors, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory.

**W**ILSON, REV. JAMES, once the honored pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church in Providence, was born in Limerick, Ireland, March 12, 1760. His paternal grandfather, James Wilson, was from Scotland. His maternal grandfather, Philip Guier, was a native of Germany. His pious parents trained him in the fear of God, and he was early the subject of deep religious impressions, though he failed to yield to his convictions and fully accept the gospel until he was nearly twenty-two years of age. Having but few school advantages, and being afflicted with an inflammation in his eyes at the age of ten, which lasted two years, he was obliged in later years to apply himself to study with great assiduity, and he became a self-educated man. His abilities and zeal and his power as an exhorter commended him to the founder of the Wesleyans, who appointed him a preacher in that connection. After laboring with success for years, he was induced to emigrate to America. His studies finally led him to accept the views and practices of the Congregationalists, though he always cherished a tender regard for the Methodists. He reached Providence, Rhode Island, in 1791, when the city had about five thousand inhabitants and four churches. The only church on the west side was the Beneficent Congregational, then called the "New Light" or "Tennent Church," a fruit of the "Great Awakening," and then under the pastoral care of Rev. Joseph Snow. As Mr. Snow was aged, Mr. Wilson was engaged as his assistant, and his preaching was very popular and effective. For nearly two years he assisted Mr. Snow, and for about six months preached a part of each Sabbath for St. John's Episcopal Church. Being an eloquent man he had many warm adherents. He was ordained pastor of the church in October, 1793, and from that time to his death was devoted to its interests. The church and society were remarkably prospered. A powerful revival was experienced in 1804, affecting the whole town, and about one hundred and fifty were added to the church, many from a large school also conducted by the pastor. The new meeting-house was dedicated in January, 1810. Revivals also occurred under his ministry in 1814, in 1816, in 1820—one of great power—and in 1832. For ten years he conducted a public school, and for four years a private

school. Everywhere he was eminently successful. He was beloved for his ability, piety, ardor, and many labors. The church never had a more indefatigable worker. On the completion of his seventy-fifth year he asked for an assistant, and in June, 1835, Rev. Cyrus Mason, of New York, became associate pastor. Mr. Mason was followed, in May, 1837, by Rev. Mark Tucker (afterwards Doctor of Divinity), of Troy, New York, who remained as co-pastor till Mr. Wilson's death. The aged pastor continued to work with his wonted fervor and love to the very last. He was eloquent with his pen as with his tongue. He left in print *A Discourse on Woman*, a funeral address, in 1819; a sermon at the ordination of Rev. Stephen Hull, in 1802; a theological discussion, *The Trinity Defended*, a volume in ten chapters, in 1835. Having passed his seventy-ninth year, full of labors and honors, and sustained by the consolations of the gospel, he suddenly died, sitting in his chair, September 14, 1839.

ROCKER, NATHAN BOURNE, D.D., son of Ebenezer and Mary (Bourne) Crocker, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, July 4, 1781. He pursued his preparatory studies at the Academy, in Sandwich, Massachusetts, and was a graduate of Harvard College, in the class of 1802. After his graduation, the parish of Christ Church, Gardiner, Maine, engaged him to read prayers for three months. About this time he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Leonard of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It was his purpose to place himself under the tuition of Dr. Jeffries of Boston, but circumstances prevented, and he came to Providence. On the 31st of October, 1802, he commenced his duties as lay-reader in St. John's, and was ordained as a Deacon by Bishop Edward Bass, in Trinity Church, Boston, May 24, 1803. At this time there were but four parishes in Rhode Island. Providence had a population of six or seven thousand inhabitants, with six houses of worship. King's Church, as it was originally called, now St. John's, had been standing eighty years. Mr. Crocker's connection with the church, in the early part of his ministry, was interrupted by the state of his health, which was so feeble that he resigned his Rectorship, and, on the 7th of June, 1804, embarked for Lisbon, with the hope that he might be benefited by the change. He was absent from the parish three years, for most of the time occasionally supplying the pulpit, for a few weeks at a time, as his strength permitted. Early in the year 1808, he resumed his duties as Rector, and was ordained Priest, May 18, 1808, by Bishop Benjamin Moore, in Trinity Church, New York. Although Mr. Crocker had been inducted into the sacred office by the solemn rites of his church, at the times referred to, he did not regard himself as having become truly a Christian until the year 1815. The story of his conver-

sion is thus related by Dr. Alexander H. Vinton. "On one occasion, at a bookstore, he took down a volume of Edwards's works from the shelf with a sort of half malicious curiosity, and, in order to gather material for fresh dislike to the system of religious faith of which he was a representative, he opened it at hazard, and found his attention so fastened, that he stood reading for a long while, unconscious of the lapse of time. At length he bethought himself that it was long past his dinner hour; but, unwilling to part with his book, he bought the whole set, and took them home with him, reading, without intermission, till he had finished the volume on Redemption. He rose from his task possessed and overpowered by the conviction that he had known nothing hitherto of the gospel of salvation, and had lived a mistaken life. With this conviction began a revolution in his religious life, which he was accustomed to speak of as a conversion, and with it an entire change in his style of preaching." Immediately the fruits of this remarkable change began to manifest themselves. The services of the pulpit were more solemn and impressive, and the religious life of the parish put on new power. Large additions were made to the number of the communicants, and church work was carried on with a zeal and earnestness, such as had, perhaps, never before been witnessed. Out of the missionary labors of Mr. Crocker, there came the best results, among which may be reckoned as one of the most important, the establishment of St. Paul's Church in Pawtucket. The various offices of honor and trust which Dr. Crocker filled (he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Geneva College in 1827) indicate the rank he held in the respect and affection of those who introduced him into these offices. For many years he was the President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese. He was chosen a delegate to nineteen triennial conventions. From the year 1808 to his death he was a Fellow of Brown University, and for fifteen years the Secretary of the Corporation. A few years before his death, gentlemen representing various religious denominations in Providence wishing to have some perpetual memorial of the regard in which Dr. Crocker was held in the community, proposed, by general subscription, to raise a sum sufficient to procure a portrait of the venerable clergyman, to be placed in Rhode Island Hall, with the portraits of other distinguished Rhode Islanders. The plan was successful, and the portrait, executed by Huntington, of New York, now hangs on the walls of the picture-gallery of Rhode Island Hall. "It possesses not only great fidelity to the form and features it was designed to portray, but superior excellence as a work of art; and it will not fail to commend itself, to those who may look upon it, as a beautiful specimen of artistic execution." The life of Dr. Crocker was prolonged to a period of eighty-four years. For seven years before his death he was the oldest Presbyter of the Episcopal Church in the United States. He died, October 19, 1865. In the year 1810, he



was married to Eliza Antoinette, daughter of Dr. Isaac Senter, of Newport, by whom he had four children, three of whom survived their parents.

**K**ING, SAMUEL, was the son of Benjamin King, who came to Newport from Boston, and here followed the calling of mathematical instrument maker. He was sent to Boston at an early age to learn the trade of a house painter. But he had higher aspirations, and when he returned to Newport gave himself up to portrait painting, having been encouraged to do so by Cosmo Alexander, an English artist, who, during his stay in America, passed a portion of his time in Newport. Mr. King acquired a certain degree of proficiency, and at the time that he painted in Newport had all the patronage the place afforded. He devoted himself to both portraits in oil and miniatures on ivory. Among other portraits, from his pencil may be numbered those of Governor Mumford and his wife, Abraham Redwood, which picture is at "Redwood," in Portsmouth, but a copy of it, by the late Charles B. King, may be found in the Redwood Library, Dr. Isaac Senter, which picture is now in Providence, Stephen De Blois, and others. But even a monopoly of work of this kind was not enough to occupy all his time, and he added to his gains by manufacturing mathematical instruments, having acquired a knowledge of the business in his father's shop. When his father became infirm he took the entire charge of the shop, and was so employed when he gave Washington Allston and Edward G. Malbone lessons in drawing. He then occupied a shop where now stands No. 130 Thames Street. At another time he had a shop in the brick building on the corner of Pelham and Thames streets, and every morning he was seen bringing out a carved figure holding a quadrant, which he placed as a sign on a shelf by the side of the door. A generation later the same figure had a place over an engine house, where the quadrant gave place to an engine pipe. Those who remembered Mr. King spoke of him in after years as a man of great respectability. The service that he rendered Allston is recognized in the biography of that artist. Mr. King was not of a social disposition, and he had but little taste for books, but he was fond of his profession, which he followed under many disadvantages. He died at Newport, December 30, 1819, in the seventy-second year of his age.

**H**ALL, EDWARD BROOKS, D.D., was born in Medford, Massachusetts, September 2, 1800. He was named for his maternal grandfather, Rev. Edward Brooks, of North Yarmouth, Maine. He fitted for college under the tuition of Mr., subsequently Dr. Convers Francis, who was then teaching in Medford, and graduated from Harvard College in the

class of 1820. Among his classmates were Rev. Drs. Furness and Gannett, both of them distinguished clergymen in the Unitarian denomination. He devoted a year to teaching, partly in Baltimore and partly in Beverly, Massachusetts, and then entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, where he was graduated in the class of 1824. He was ordained at Northampton, Massachusetts, August 16, 1826, as pastor of the Unitarian Church in that village, where he remained a little more than three years, when failing health obliged him to resign. The winter of 1829-30 he spent in Cuba, returning to the United States in the spring of 1830, and for a year preached in Cincinnati, when he returned to New England and established the Unitarian Society in Grafton, Massachusetts. He was installed as pastor of the First Congregational Society in Providence, November 14, 1832. He continued to perform the duties of his office for five years, when his overtasked system again called for rest and recuperation, which he once more found in the milder climate of the South. Returning with new strength, he took up the work he so much loved, and was able to prosecute it for thirteen years more, when, in the summer of 1850, he was so reduced in health and strength that a voyage to Europe was deemed desirable. In change of scene, and in the recreation found in foreign travel, his strength was restored, and again he returned to the pleasant labors and cares of his ministerial life. During the many years of his residence in his adopted home, Dr. Hall took a deep interest in the various educational and philanthropic institutions of Providence. He was a wise counsellor in matters affecting the prosperity of the public schools. His connection with the Athenæum was of the most friendly character. The "Shelter Home," by his death lost a "personal friend, and efficient member for many years, of its Advisory Board." From the first organization of the "Children's Friend Society," he was one of the Board of Advisers, and "for thirty years was, in word and deed, its constant friend and judicious counsellor." The "Providence Employment Society" expressed the sense of bereavement which they felt in the death of one, who for twenty-nine years ever gave to it his "warm sympathy and support." In like manner the trustees of the Benefit Street Ministry, at large, gave utterance to their sentiments of sorrow in the loss of one "to whose earnest advocacy the Ministry largely owes its efficacy and success; who for many years presided over its work with a thorough fidelity and an unwearied spirit of well-doing, who was ever known throughout the entire community as the friend of the wretched and the destitute, and in whose example of Christian charity the members of the Board gratefully recognize an encouragement and stimulus to their obedience to the great laws of Christian duty and love." Resolutions of a like character were passed by the Providence "Seamen's Friend Society," the "Home for Aged Women," and the "Washingtonian Temperance Society." For seven-





E. B. Hall



ral years Dr. Hall was President of the American Unitarian Association, and a Professorship founded in Antioch College, in Ohio, by donations from persons in Providence, was called the "Hall Professorship" in honor of him. He was an opponent of the system of slavery, and an advocate of peace principles. When he was abroad, in 1850, he attended the World's Peace Convention at Frankfort, as a delegate from the American Peace Society. The strength of his convictions, however, as the friend of peace, did not hinder him from throwing the full weight of his influence on the side of the government in the Civil War. Dr. Hall gave some of the results of his intellectual labors to the public through the press. Several of his theological discourses and addresses were published. Through the columns of the Providence *Journal* he made earnest appeals in behalf of the charitable institutions in whose welfare and success he took so deep an interest. He also compiled a "Memoir of Mrs. Mary L. Ware," the wife of his brother-in-law, Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., of Boston, a work which passed through seven editions. He was married twice, his first wife being Harriet Ware, daughter of Dr. Henry Ware, of Cambridge. They had six children, of whom the only survivor is Rev. Edward H. Hall, of Worcester, Massachusetts. His second son, William Ware, was in the army in the Civil War (see sketch of him). The second wife of Dr. Hall was Louisa Jane Park, daughter of Dr. John Park, of Boston, who, with her daughter, Harriet Ware Hall, survived her husband. In 1848 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard College. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Brown University, in 1841, and held that office until his death, which took place March 3, 1866. He was buried in the "Pastors' Rest," a spot in Swan Point Cemetery, set apart by his society for the burial-place of its pastors.

**JONES, GOVERNOR WILLIAM**, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, October 8, 1753. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Pearce) Jones. His grandfather, Thomas Jones, came from Wales, and his father, who died in 1759, entered the privateer service in the war against France, and became First Lieutenant of the famous vessel, the Duke of Marlborough. His mother was left a widow at the age of thirty-one, with five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. From a memoir of Governor Jones, prepared by William Jones Hoppin, read by him before the Rhode Island Historical Society, and published in the Society records, we have obtained the following facts. He received a fair education, and in January, 1776, then twenty-three years of age, obtained a commission as Lieutenant in Babcock's (afterwards Lippitt's) regiment, which had just been raised by order of the General Assembly, for the War of Independence. In

September of the same year he received a captain's commission. The regiment marched from Rhode Island on the 14th and 15th of the same month, and joined Washington's army at Harlem Heights, about the 5th of October. On the 14th it was incorporated with McDougall's brigade, which on the 15th became a part of the division under the command of Major-General Lee. He took part in the battle of White Plains, and in all the operations preceding the retreat into New Jersey, where he passed through that terrible winter of suffering so prominent in the history of the country. After General Lee was taken prisoner, the Rhode Island regiment was under the brigade command of Colonel Hitchcock. The term of his regiment was to expire on the 18th of January, 1777, but on the 31st of December preceding, notwithstanding their terrible experience, the men volunteered, at the request of General Washington, for another month. On the 2d of January the Rhode Island troops took part in the gallant repulse of the British at the bridge of Assanpink, the success of which was chiefly owing to their good conduct. Their bravery was also conspicuous at the battle of Princeton, when "Washington on the battle-ground took Hitchcock by the hand and before the army thanked him for his service." In February, the time of his regiment having expired, Captain Jones returned to Rhode Island. He remained with his family until February, 1778, when he accepted a commission as Captain of Marines on board the Providence, twenty-eight guns, which was one of the two frigates ordered by the Naval Committee in Philadelphia to be built in Rhode Island, and commanded by Abraham Whipple. On the 21st of April, 1778, the news arrived at Providence of the conclusion of the treaty with France, and the Providence, by order of Congress, was sent immediately with dispatches to our Commissioners at Paris. She sailed April 30, and on the 30th of May arrived at Pambœuf, near Nantes, when Captain Whipple immediately sent Captain Jones to Paris with his dispatches for the American Commissioners. He remained in Paris until the 11th of June. It is stated on his tombstone that he was the first officer that wore the American uniform in Paris, probably because he was the first to arrive in Paris after the ratification of the treaty. The Providence sailed from Nantes to Brest, and thence for America. On the 17th of June, 1779, in company with the Ranger and the Queen of France, she sailed from Boston on a cruise off the Banks of Newfoundland. This was the most successful enterprise of the war. The fleet captured nine ships and one brig, bound from Jamaica to England, and returned to Boston on the 21st of August with eight of the prizes. On the 24th of November the Providence again left Boston, in company with the frigates Boston, Ranger, and Queen of France, for Charleston, South Carolina, where they arrived December 19th. In the spring of the succeeding year, the British having sent a fleet, with a large force, for the reduction of Charleston, Commodore Whipple did not choose to risk an engagement, and it was determined to



put the crews and guns of all his ships, except the *Ranger*, on shore, to reinforce the batteries. On the 12th of May, 1780, General Lincoln surrendered the town and garrison. Captain Jones became a prisoner of war, with his companions, but was released on parole, and returned to Rhode Island early in the summer. He remained a prisoner on parole through the remainder of the war, and being thus incapacitated for active service, he went into mercantile business at Providence, to which place his family had removed. He was at first associated with his brothers, but afterward carried on the hardware business on his own account, in which he continued until his death. On the 28th of February, 1787, he married Anne Dunn, daughter of Samuel Dunn, of Providence. In 1788 he became a free-man. He was for some time a Justice of the Peace, and in 1807 was elected one of the four members of the General Assembly from Providence. He was re-elected each year until 1811, and from May 1809 was Speaker of that body. In April, 1811, he was elected Governor by the Federal party, and was successively chosen to the same office until 1817. His administration extended over the whole period of the last war with Great Britain, and his position was very difficult and trying. Although by political principle he was opposed to the war, he devoted his time and abilities to sustain the honor of the State and country. In 1817 he retired from public life. He was a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church, of which Rev. James Wilson was then pastor. He was one of the Fellows of Brown University, President of the Peace Society, and of the Rhode Island Bible Society. He was also a member of the Society of Cincinnati from its beginning, and his diploma, signed by Washington and Knox, is still preserved. In pursuance of a special resolution of the Society, Governor Jones was succeeded in his membership by his son-in-law. He died April 22, 1822, leaving his widow and an only child, Harriet. His daughter was the wife of the late Thomas C. Hoppin. Governor Jones was a Federalist of the old school, a man of the strictest integrity and the most courtly manners.

**P**OTTER, HON. ELISHA R., was born at Kingston (then called Little Rest), Rhode Island, 1764. He was the son of Thomas Potter, of that village, who was Colonel of one of the three regiments raised for the defence of the State in the Revolutionary War. But he spent most of his youth in the family of his maternal grandfather, Elisha Reynolds, who owned a large farm, where he resided, near the village. Like all the sons of farmers of that day, he worked upon his grandfather's farm, and for a while in a blacksmith's shop, which he soon left to obtain an education better than the ordinary schools of that day afforded. He studied the Latin language, etc., at Plainfield Academy, and surveying and some branches

of mathematics under Mr. Daboll. He was for one year Clerk of the County Court, and was admitted to the bar about 1789. There is a blank in the records of the Supreme Court where it should be recorded, but he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court December 4, 1790, and he almost immediately acquired a large practice. We extract the following from a notice of Mr. Potter's life and services, from the pen of the late Professor William G. Goddard, and published in the appendix to his address on the adoption of the new Constitution in Rhode Island, delivered before the General Assembly at Newport, May 3, 1843: "That portion of his professional education which Mr. Potter did not owe to himself he acquired under Matthew Robinson, a celebrated lawyer, who removed from Newport to Narragansett in 1750, and there resided till his death in 1795. He continued to practice law till he reached the age of about forty years, when the fascinations of political life withdrew him from the business of the courts. As an advocate he was successful, although he was often obliged to contend with Robinson and Bourne and Bradford, then distinguished practitioners at the Rhode Island bar. Mr. Potter's last forensic effort was before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, not many years before his death, when he made the opening argument in a case of his own, and was followed by Mr. Wirt in the close. Most of this argument he committed to writing. In April, 1793, Mr. Potter was first elected a Representative to the General Assembly, destined to be, with few interruptions, the scene upon which he was to exhibit his extraordinary powers for more than forty years. He continued to represent his native town in the Legislature till October, 1796. In November of that year he was elected a Representative in the Fourth Congress, in the place of Judge Bourne, who had resigned his seat. He was at the same time chosen to the Fifth Congress, in the place of Judge Bourne, who had been elected and had declined. Mr. Potter likewise resigned his seat before his term of service had expired, and returned home. In August, 1798, he was again returned to the General Assembly from South Kingstown, and there he remained till, in 1809, he was again elected a Representative in Congress. He continued in Congress with his colleague, the late Hon. Richard Jackson, for six years, when they both declined a re-election. In August, 1816, Mr. Potter was again elected a member of the General Assembly; and thenceforward he was re-elected semi-annually till his death, except in April, 1818, when, being a candidate for the office of Governor, he could not become a candidate for the inferior office. Although he lived in times of high political excitement, and as a politician was never required to define his position, yet so prevailing was his personal influence that he was never opposed but twice as a candidate for the Legislature. In both of these contests, which were extremely ardent, he succeeded by decided majorities. During his long term of service in the General Assembly, Mr. Potter was several

times elected Speaker of the House. Perhaps no political man in this State ever acquired or maintained, often amid many adverse circumstances, a more commanding influence. This influence was the result mainly of his powers and qualities as a man: of his rare natural endowments—his intuitive perception of character—his large acquaintance with the motives, principles, and passions which belong to human nature and determine the conduct of men. He was not a favorite of the mass of the people, for, politician though he was, he neglected many of the most effective means of winning popularity. Over the minds, however, of those, whether friends or foes, to whom in political concerns the people are wont to look for direction, he always exerted an extraordinary influence. When a Member of Congress, from 1809 to 1815, he did not, like most members of his party during that stormy period, sever himself from all familiar associations with his antagonists. On the contrary, he mingled freely with them, and though he never exposed to suspicion his fidelity as a politician, he won them to an easy and generous confidence in the virtues of the man. After his retirement from Congress, Mr. Potter maintained an extensive correspondence with those leading politicians at Washington whose political sympathies were in harmony with his own. He seldom wrote for the newspapers except under his own signature: but at different times he put forth pamphlets intended to influence the politics of the day in Rhode Island. Though he was unskilled in the art of composition, yet he always expressed himself with clearness and vigor, causing the strong conceptions of his strong mind to fall with decided effect upon the minds of others. During his long legislative career, Mr. Potter seldom or never made speeches which were the work of premeditation. He never spoke, however, without finding willing listeners and producing a strong effect. He was always forcible, and at times he was eloquent. When, more especially, the warm current of his kindly emotions had acquired a quicker flow by some appeal to his sympathies as a man, his gigantic frame would almost tremble with agitated sensibilities. When the unfortunate asked for relief, or when the guilty sued for pardon, the statesman was lost in the man. On such occasions he has been known to pour forth a strain of uncultivated and powerful eloquence, which came from the heart and went to the heart. Although Mr. Potter was for so many years an active and prominent politician, yet he was not unaccustomed at intervals to look for pleasure and instruction to some of the master spirits of English literature. Of Shakespeare he was particularly fond, attracted, doubtless, by the marvellous knowledge of the springs of human action which is discovered by that unequalled dramatist. Mr. Potter loved his native State with genuine ardor, and no man was more indignant when either her rights were invaded or her honor assailed. Had he lived to witness the trials through which she has just passed unhurt, he would have put forth all the energies of his mind

and all his influence as a politician in vindication of the majesty of the laws and the rights of the people. Mr. Potter departed this life at his residence in Kingston, September 26, 1835, aged seventy years." Mr. Potter was from early life an active and influential member of the old Federal party, and was the last candidate of that party for Governor, in 1818. Governor Knight, the opposing candidate, was elected, and the Federalists made no further effort to retain the control of the State. Although devoted to the principles of that party, he was opposed to the Hartford Convention, and used his influence by letters from Washington to prevent the party in this State from sending delegates to it. Some of them are still preserved. The following extracts from some sketches of the Washington society of 1826 were written by Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, and published in the *New York Independent*, in 1881. At the time spoken of Mr. Potter had been at Washington attending to a lawsuit before the United States Supreme Court. "Our hold upon political parties is now so narrowed that it is difficult to realize the uncompromising sternness with which the original Federalists kept the faith. To them party had the character of a church or a religion, and I cannot better illustrate this last remark than by quoting the words of Elisha R. Potter, of Rhode Island, a gentleman whom I constantly met at Miss Hyer's table, in Washington, and with whom I made part of my journey home. He had been a member of Congress in the last century, and had served again during the War of 1812. He was one day giving me a pathetic description of the gradual fading out of the Federal party, and of the pluck with which the standard was followed after the day was lost. 'I remember a time,' he said, 'when we found ourselves in a minority of eleven, and some timid soul had called a sort of meeting, to see whether it were worth while to continue the opposition. Some were disposed to be dispirited, and I was asked to say a few words to brace them up. Well, it came upon me to say only this: "Friends, just remember that we are as many as the Apostles were after Judas had deserted them. Think what *they* did, and fight it out." That did the business. We did fight it out, and fell fighting for the good cause.' There spoke the uncompromising spirit of Federalism. . . . Mr. Potter was one of the men who carry about them a surplus of vital energy, to relieve the wants of others. The absurd inquiry whether life were worth living never suggested itself in his presence. I well remember how the faces about Miss Hyer's dining-table were wont to be lighted up when he entered the room. Mr. Potter seemed to carry about with him a certain homespun certificate of authority, which made it natural for lesser men to accept his conclusions. Oddly enough, I have met only one other individual who impressed me as possessing the same sort of personal power, and he was one whose place in history is certain when the lives of greater and better men are covered by oblivion; for the muse of history postpones the



claims of statesmen and poets to those of the founders of religions, who, for good or evil, are more potent factors in the destiny of mankind. Hereafter I may give an account of my visit to Joseph Smith, in his holy city of Nauvoo. It is now sufficient to mention that when I made the acquaintance of the Mormon prophet I was haunted with a provoking sense of having known him before; or, at least, of having known some one whom he greatly resembled. And then followed a painful groping and peering 'in the dark backward and abysm of time,' in search of a figure that was provokingly undiscoverable. At last the Washington of 1826 came up before me, and the form of Elisha R. Potter thrust itself through the gorges of memory. Yes, that was the man I was seeking; yet the resemblance, after all, could scarcely be called physical, and I am loath to borrow the word impressional from the vocabulary of spirit mediums. Both were of commanding appearance, men whom it seemed natural to obey. Wide as were the differences between the lives and characters of these Americans, there emanated from each of them a certain peculiar moral stress and compulsion which I have never felt in the presence of others of their countrymen. The position of Mr. Potter in his native State has now faded to a dim tradition. It was of the authoritative kind which belongs to men who bear from Nature the best credentials. His address to the freemen of the State of Rhode Island, published in 1810, is good reading to-day. There is no document of as many pages so illustrative of the best sentiment and best spirit of the time. The style is that of a man not quite accustomed to easy writing; but there is always dignity in its somewhat rugged periods, and the address glows with an honorable self-respect, which is not too common in the communications of politicians with their constituents. I gladly close these records of Washington society by recalling a figure so typical of a noble American manhood." As pertinent to the remarks of Mr. Quincy as to Mr. Potter's personal appearance, we will add that it was remarked by Englishmen who saw him in Washington, that in figure and countenance he bore a most striking resemblance to Charles James Fox, the celebrated English statesman. There are many yet living who have heard the traditions of the great influence of Mr. Potter in the politics of the State. Mr. Goddard, writing in 1843, eight years after his death, speaks of "the extraordinary intellectual and political ascendancy, early acquired and to the last maintained by Elisha R. Potter," and the late Samuel Dexter, of Boston, formerly a member of Congress from Massachusetts, said of him, "that God Almighty had done more for that man than for any man he ever knew." Mr. Potter married, first, Mrs. Mary Perkins, widow of Joseph Perkins, who left no children; second, Mary, daughter of Pardon Mawney, of East Greenwich (of French Huguenot descent, see *Rieler's Rhode Island Historical Tracts*, No. 5). Children: 1, Elisha Reynolds (see another notice); 2, Thomas Mawney, now Medical Director United States Navy; 3, William H. Potter, attorney-at-law,

formerly residing in Providence, now at Kingston, married Mrs. Sarah C. Swann, daughter of Hon. John Whipple, of Providence; 4, James B. Mason, now Paymaster United States Army, married Eliza, daughter of Asa Potter Esq., formerly Secretary of State of Rhode Island; 5, Mary Elizabeth Potter. (See also notices of Mr. Potter in Updike's *Narragansett Church* and in Updike's *Memoirs of Rhode Island Bar*, under head of William Channing.)

**B**OURNE, HON. BENJAMIN, was born in Bristol, September 9, 1755, and was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1775. He studied law, and having been admitted to the bar, practiced his profession in Providence. His talents and public spirit early brought him into notice among his fellow-citizens. When, in January, 1776, two regiments were raised in Rhode Island in compliance with the Act of the General Assembly, he was appointed as Quartermaster of the Second Regiment called into service. In August of this year he was recommended as an Ensign in this regiment to receive Continental pay. In September, this regiment, under the command of Colonel Christopher Lippitt, was ordered to Long Island to join the forces under General Washington. But it was not only as a soldier that Mr. Bourne served his native State. As a member of the General Assembly he rendered her good service. He took a deep interest in the ratification of the Federal Constitution by Rhode Island. There was much opposition to the measure in different parts of the State. A committee was chosen by the town of Providence to petition the General Assembly to call a convention to take the whole matter of the acceptance of the Constitution into consideration. A majority of the General Assembly voted not to grant the prayer of the petitioners. A sufficient number of the States, eleven out of the thirteen original States, having ratified the Constitution, the new government of the Union was organized in New York, the 4th of March, 1789. The situation of things in Rhode Island was peculiar; she was, in some sort, a foreign country, in the midst of the United States. She could claim no protection under the flag of the Union, and her commerce and navigation were without protection in foreign parts. Congress could regard her citizens only as foreigners, and subject them to duties as such. Thus situated, Providence chose a committee, of which President James Manning was the chairman, and Benjamin Bourne the second on the list, on which were the names among others of Nicholas Brown, John Brown, and Welcome Arnold, to draft a petition to Congress, praying for due consideration to Rhode Island in the emergency in which she now found herself; and the petition was transmitted to Congress by the hands of President Manning and Mr. Bourne. In November, 1789, North Carolina, one of the two States which had failed to ratify the Constitution, adopted it, and Rhode Island was left



alone, a community by herself among all the other States of the Union. At the January session, 1790, of the General Assembly, Mr. Bourne renewed his motion for the calling of a convention, and it was carried in the lower House by a handsome majority. The Senate after a warm discussion of the subject voted to adjourn to Sunday morning. One of the Senators, who was a minister of the gospel, feeling that his first duty was to go home and perform his Sabbath services, the Senate was tied, and the casting vote was with Governor Collins, who threw it so as to make the Senate concur with the House. It is a familiar fact in Rhode Island history that the proposed convention to which Providence sent Benjamin Bourne as one of its delegates, met in May, 1790, in Newport, and on the 29th of this month the Federal Constitution was adopted. In the August following President Washington visited Providence. A committee, of which Mr. Bourne was a member, was appointed to draw up and present to him an address, which may be found in Staples's Annals, pp. 354-355. He prepared a freedom service in 1797 when President Adams visited Providence. A few months after the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, Rhode Island chose Mr. Bourne as her first Representative to the First Congress. He was re-elected to the Second, Third, and Fourth Congresses. Subsequently he was appointed, September, 1801, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island. Judge Bourne was a Trustee of Brown University for seventeen years, 1792-1809. The University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1801. He died in 1808.

**I**VES, THOMAS POYNTON, was born in the town of Beverly, Massachusetts, April 9, 1769. His parents died when he was a child, and he was placed under the care of relatives residing in Boston. His early education was obtained in the public schools of that city. He made such progress in the work of self-discipline, that he acquired habits of correctness in expression and writing which distinguished him in after-life. His school-days, however, were of short duration. At the early age of thirteen he obtained a situation as a clerk in the counting-house of Nicholas Brown, one of the "Four Brothers," of the Brown family. He exhibited traits of character, which, from the outset, won the confidence of his employer, and caused him to be intrusted with the discharge of duties which are not usually assigned to one so young as he was. The death of Mr. Brown occurred in 1791. The event found Mr. Ives occupying a most responsible position in the mercantile house with which he was connected, and in 1792 a partnership was formed between himself and the son of his late employer, under the title of Brown & Ives, who came to be regarded as among the most honorable and successful merchants of the times in which they lived. Of this distinguished house, Professor Goddard remarks

that "it pushed its enterprises in every quarter of the globe, and it is not too much to say, that its uncompromising adherence to the principles of high mercantile probity has contributed, in no small degree, to elevate, at home and abroad, the character of the American merchant." During the forty-three years that Mr. Ives was in business, he touched life on many sides. With a rare devotion to every department of his special vocation, even to its remotest details, he united an intelligent interest in many institutions in Providence which felt the benefit of his constant oversight and his beneficent aid. For twenty-four years he was the President of the Providence Bank, and placed it in the elevated position it has always held among the banks of the city. For fifteen years he was President of the Providence Institution for Savings, which also was placed upon the firm, stable foundation, on which, for so many years, it has stood. He was, for years, the generous friend and patron of Brown University, and for forty-three years one of its most faithful trustees. "From the narrow prejudices respecting learning, and literary men, which merchants sometimes imbibe, he was entirely exempt. He respected the dignity of true science, and he estimated correctly the importance of thorough intellectual discipline." Mr. Ives felt and manifested a profound regard for the institutions of religion. Amid the pressure of business, he never failed habitually to read the Holy Scriptures. He had the spirit and temper of a Christian, and in his outward life he manifested them. His death occurred in May, 1835. Mr. Ives married, in 1792, Hope Brown, the only surviving daughter of Nicholas Brown. Among their children were Charlotte Rhoda, born December 18, 1792; Moses Brown, born July 21, 1794; Robert Hale, born September 16, 1798; Hope Brown, born May 14, 1802.

**M**ALBONE, COLONEL FRANCIS, was the son of Francis Malbone, of Virginia, and the grandson of Adolphus Malbone, of that colony. He entered into business in Newport with his brother, under the firm name of Evan & Francis Malbone, which partnership was dissolved by the death of Evan in 1784, when the surviving partner became associated with Daniel Mason. The business was then carried on under the firm name of Malbone & Mason, but it was not successful, and the connection was soon dissolved. Colonel Malbone lost heavily in trade, but confidence in him was not impaired, and his fellow-townsmen were always ready to honor him when an opportunity occurred. He made a number of voyages as supercargo, and went out in the ship Mount Hope in 1801, on her first voyage to the East Indies. In 1805 he again sailed in her in the same capacity, believing that the sea-voyage would restore him to health. When he returned in the ship, October 12, 1806, greatly benefited, the Newport Artillery came out

to welcome him, and gave him a public reception. His attachment to this company was very great. He had been instrumental in reorganizing it after the war, and at the time of his death he had brought it to a high degree of efficiency. For eighteen years he was at the head of the company, his commission having been dated in 1792. That year he was up for Congress. To injure his prospects a story was circulated that he was engaged in the slave trade. This having reached the ears of George Champlin, he wrote to Thomas Arnold and Moses Brown, of Providence, as follows: "You have undoubtedly heard that Mr. Francis Malbone is a candidate for Representative in Congress. His opponents may endeavor to influence the minds of many good people against him, as being friendly to slavery. Mr. Malbone has, since the war, and now is, concerned in a large distillery, and his circumstances and situation are otherwise favorable for prosecuting the African trade. But those leading motives, with the addition of that powerful argument, the prospect of great gain, has not induced him to be concerned in the slave trade. As I had an agency in presenting Mr. Malbone as a candidate, I think it but just to make this communication, and, further, to add, that Mr. Malbone possesses a good start, great integrity, and good abilities, and should he be favored with an election, I think he would do honor to the State, and on those grounds hope he may have your support." At the time of his death Colonel Malbone had gone through the whole gradation of office, and had faithfully and diligently served the State and town as a member of the General Assembly and as a Representative and Senator in Congress. He left Newport February 20, 1809, to take his seat in the United States Senate, and on Sunday, the fourth day of the following June, while ascending the steps of the Capitol with Hon. Elisha R. Potter to attend divine service, he fell, and immediately expired. His death was announced to the Senate by his colleague, Mr. Matthewson, and that body voted to attend his funeral and to erect a suitable monument to his memory. He was buried at Washington "with legislative and national honors." When the news of his death was received at Newport the flags of the shipping in the harbor and at Fort Wolcott were displayed at half-mast, and at sunset the Artillery Company fired minute guns. Colonel Malbone was fifty years of age at the time of his death.

**K**INGSBURY, JOHN, LL.D., an eminent educator, of Rhode Island, the son of John and Dorothy (Leavens) Kingsbury, was born at South Coventry, Connecticut, May 26, 1801. His early life was passed on his father's farm, where he acquired those habits of industry and steady application to whatever duty he was called to perform which so decidedly marked his character in subsequent life. He obtained his preliminary education in the district school in his native town, which he attended during the winter months until he was fifteen

years of age. For four successive winters he taught school, while pursuing his classical studies under the tuition of Rev. Chauncey Booth, a clergyman in South Coventry, and entered Brown University in September, 1822. The state of his finances was such that he was obliged to devote a part of each year during his college course to teaching, in order to earn money enough to defray his necessary expenses. Such, however, was his ability as a scholar, and so earnestly did he devote himself to his work, that, at his graduation in 1826, he received the second honors of his class, a class in which were such men as George Burgess, afterward Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Maine, Eleazer Carter Hutchinson, afterward President of Kemper College, and Edwards A. Park, the eminent professor in Andover Theological Seminary. Soon after his graduation, Mr. Kingsbury became associated with Mr. G. A. Dewitt, in the management of a private school of high rank in Providence. This relation continued not far from two years, at the end of which period he commenced the "Young Ladies' High School," which for a time was connected with the school already referred to, and then became an independent institution. To the development and fostering of the interests of this school he devoted thirty out of the forty-eight years of his active life. It was predicted by some that such a school as he proposed to establish would be a failure. He, however, felt confident of success. When he began his work the present excellent school-system of Providence was in its infancy. There was no school of a high grade to which parents could send their daughters to receive an accomplished education. The confidence with which Mr. Kingsbury commenced his labors was neither ill-timed nor misplaced. At once all his seats were taken, and for thirty years, "without any solicitation, without even an advertisement," his school-room was always full to overflowing. The applications in advance of the full number, which came to be forty-three, varied from twenty to sixty, and when, after having decided to close his connection with the school at the end of thirty years, he carried his purpose into execution, there were thirty-two names on his list of applicants. The beautiful school-house, 235 Benefit Street, opposite the Central Congregational Church, was built under the special direction, and in accordance with the excellent taste of Mr. Kingsbury, and at the time of its erection was considered such a model in its way that it attracted many visitors, not only from Providence but elsewhere. It was not till the example was followed in many places, and when even the public school buildings of the city had undergone a great change in this respect, that this room ceased to be an object of attraction. On completing his long term of service as principal of the "Young Ladies' High School," Mr. Kingsbury entered upon his duties as Commissioner of Public Schools of the State, having been already elected to that honorable position. The full, comprehensive report of his labors as school commissioner may be found in the bound volume of the "Rhode Island School Reports" for 1858-



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62, it being the first in the volume. In the year 1859 Mr. Kingsbury resigned his office as Commissioner of Public Schools, having accepted the Presidency of the Washington Insurance Company, which position he held during the remainder of his life. Among various important posts of honor and service which he filled, the following are worthy of note. In early life he became a member of the Providence Franklin Society, of which for many years he was the Secretary, subsequently the keeper of the cabinet, and for a time President. He was among the original founders, in 1830, of the American Institute of Instruction, a Councillor of its Board from 1830 to 1837, one of its Vice-Presidents from 1837 to 1855, when he was elected President, holding that office till 1857, when he declined a re-election. Of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction he was the President from 1845 to 1856. His "Bible Class" deserves a passing notice. We have the record of it for nineteen years, which by no means covers the whole period of his connection with it. During that period he gave Bible instruction to about four hundred young men, among whom were more than one hundred and fifty students of Brown University. For eight years he was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. For several years he was a Trustee of the Butler Hospital for the Insane. In 1844 he was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees of Brown University, and took an active part in raising the subscription of \$125,000 for the more complete endowment of the college. In 1853 he was chosen a Fellow of the University and Secretary of the Corporation. For twenty-one years, 1853-1874, he performed the duties of that office. "Brown University," says President Robinson, "has had few, if any, more faithful or more devoted and laborious servants than Mr. Kingsbury. His regard for the University was shown not only in his life-long services in its behalf, but in his directions that after his decease there should be given to it a valuable collection of shells which he possessed, as well as so many of the most valuable of the books of his library as the librarian of the University might choose to select from it." In 1856 the University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Kingsbury married, August 19, 1834, Mary M., daughter of Hon. Thomas Burgess, of Providence. Their children were Mary B., Thomas B., Sarah, Elizabeth H., John, Alice, Anna, Henry J., and Emily R.

**D**ROWNE, SOLOMON, M.D., was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 11, 1753, and was a descendant of Leonard Drowne, who came from the west of England to America soon after the accession of Charles the Second. Leonard Drowne settled in Kittery, Maine, where he carried on ship-building; but in 1692, in consequence of the Indian wars, removed his family and business to Boston, where he died October 31,

1729. He is mentioned by Backus, in his history, as being one of the founders of the first church in Kittery, Maine, in 1682. His grave is in the old Copp's Hill Burying-ground, Boston. His eldest son, Solomon, born January 23, 1681, was a ship-builder at Bristol, Rhode Island, where he died October 9, 1730. The grandson, Solomon, father of the subject of this sketch, was born October 4, 1706; settled in Providence as a merchant in 1730, and until his death, which occurred June 25, 1780, bore a prominent part in the affairs of the town, which he represented in the General Assembly. Dr. Drowne's mother, Mercy (Tillinghast) Arnold, was a granddaughter of the Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, of Providence. After pursuing a thorough preparatory course of studies, Dr. Drowne entered Rhode Island College (now Brown University), where he graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1773. He pursued his medical studies with Dr. William Bowen, and in the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution, and also from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, he received medical degrees. After graduating he entered the Army of the Revolution as a Surgeon, and served from the beginning of the war until its close. In the fall of 1780, he went on a cruise as Surgeon in the private sloop-of-war "Hope," his journal of which with a genealogy of the family was published in 1872. When peace was declared he took up his residence in his native town, where he pursued the practice of medicine until 1784, when, in order to perfect himself in his profession, he went abroad and prosecuted his studies in the great medical schools of Europe. He visited various hospitals and medical schools in England, Holland, Belgium, and France, and formed the acquaintance of eminent physicians and surgeons and men distinguished in other walks of life. While in France he enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson, and other noted men. On his return to Providence he resumed the practice of medicine; but in 1788 went west and took part in the settlement of Marietta, Ohio, participating with General St. Clair and others in the Indian treaties at Fort Harmer with Corn Planter and other noted chiefs. While here he pronounced a funeral eulogy on General Varnum, one of the founders of Marietta, and delivered the first anniversary address on its settlement, April 7, 1789. Subsequently he resumed practice in Providence, but in consequence of impaired health, removed with his family to Virginia, in 1792, paying, on his way, a visit to Washington at Mt. Vernon, and settling for a time in Morgantown. Early in 1794, the danger from the border incursions of the Indians being over, he proceeded to Union, Pennsylvania, where he resided for seven years. In 1801 he returned to Rhode Island, and soon afterwards settled in the town of Foster, where he resided till his death, February 5, 1834, devoting himself to professional duties, to his extensive botanical garden, and to his scientific, classical, and literary studies. Here he built a spacious mansion on an elevation, which, on account of its salubrity, he called

Mount Hygeia. His botanical garden acquired great notoriety on account of its size and the variety and beauty of its plants, as well as from the circumstance that it was the first garden of the kind in the State. Dr. Drowne filled several public offices. In 1811 he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in Brown University, and gave courses of lectures in that institution, which won for him the reputation of being one of the most popular scientific lecturers of his time. In 1819 he was elected a delegate to the convention which formed the National Pharmacopœia, by the Rhode Island Medical Society, of which he was a Vice-President. He took an active part in the organization and proceedings of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, before which he delivered addresses on several occasions, the last one being on the 23d of September, 1833, when he was over eighty years of age. In 1824, in connection with his son William Drowne, he published the *Farmers' Guide*, a comprehensive and valuable work on husbandry and gardening. He contributed various scientific and literary articles to the journals of the day, and participated in the proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and other learned bodies of which he was a member. His lines to the memory of Dr. Joseph Warren, written shortly after the battle of Bunker Hill, are truly patriotic, and evince the brotherly regard that existed between them professionally and as "Sons of Liberty." During his life he delivered many botanical lectures, public orations, and addresses, highly creditable to him as a man of refined taste and varied acquisitions, among which may be mentioned several commemorative of American Independence—his Eulogy on Washington, February 22, 1800, and his oration in aid of the cause of the Greeks, February 23, 1824. In 1783 he was elected a Fellow of Brown University, and held the office until his death. He was for some time Secretary of that corporation. Dr. Drowne was one of the most useful and influential men of his time, and highly esteemed for his sterling traits of character. He married, November 20, 1777, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Honora Russell, of Boston. She was born April 16, 1759, and died at Mount Hygeia, in Foster, Rhode Island, May 15, 1844. She lived in Boston until the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, when, with her brother Thomas, she came to Providence, and formed part of the family of her brother Jonathan Russell, who, in 1777, removed to Holliston, Massachusetts, where she was married to Dr. Drowne. She appreciated the tastes of the doctor, was fond of flowers and cultivated the choicest varieties both in her house and garden. Their children were, Sophia, born March 11, 1779, and died in Providence, June 20, 1784; Eliza Russell, born December 31, 1781, and died in Foster, April 30, 1865; Cornelia, born September 30, 1783, and died in Foster, January 26, 1847; Sophia, born June 6, 1786, and died in Providence, October 29, 1786; Sophia, born October 9, 1787, and died

in Foster, August 29, 1816; Sarah, born September 10, 1790; William, born October 26, 1793, and died in Foster, June 15, 1874; Solomon Horace, born August 24, 1796, and died in Woodstock, Connecticut, July 14, 1848; and Henry Bernardin, born April 6, 1799, and died in Providence, February 7, 1873. Eliza Russell Drowne for upwards of half a century manifested great interest in the botanical garden of her father, which was the object of her constant care. She had also a talent for painting in water colors, and many evidences of her skill have been preserved in the family. Miss Sarah Drowne, who is now (1880) living at an advanced age, early exhibited superior poetical talent, which she has cultivated through life, and has also devoted much time to the study of classic literature. William Drowne became a clergyman and philanthropist, and his brother, Solomon Horace, was an agriculturist, of Woodstock, Connecticut. Henry Bernardin Drowne, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, founded, conjointly with his sisters, the Fruit Hill Classical Academy, and devoted his life principally to the management of several estates and other financial trusts, in which he was noted for his probity and business capacity.

MAXCY, REV. JONATHAN, D.D., the second President of Brown University, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, September 2, 1768. Both his grandfather and father were persons of acknowledged merit in the communities in which they lived. His mother, Ruth Newell, was eminent for her intellectual abilities, and her consistent Christian character. In his boyhood days young Maxcy developed those talents which made him so marked a character in subsequent life. Especially did he possess a singular gift for public speaking. Having prepared for college under the direction of Rev. William Williams, of Wrentham, Massachusetts, whose school was one of the institutions of the times, he entered Brown University when he was but fifteen years of age, and graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1787, on which occasion he delivered a poem on "the Prospects of America," and the valedictory address. Although he was but nineteen years of age, he received, immediately on graduating, an appointment as tutor in the University, which office he held for four years. His religious convictions having been settled and decided, he made a public profession of his faith and united with the First Baptist Church in Providence, of which Rev. Dr. Manning was at the time the pastor. By this church he was licensed to preach, April 1, 1790. It was not long before he was called to be the pastor of the church of which he was a member, and was ordained September 8, 1791. He remained in this position for a short time only, in consequence of having been elected President of Brown University. He entered upon the duties of his office September



8, 1792, at the early age of twenty-four years. His administration was commenced under the most auspicious circumstances, and the college greatly advanced in the popular regard while he was in office. His services were in constant demand on occasions of public interest as an eloquent orator, and he fully met the expectations of his friends whenever he stood up to address the assemblies that met to listen to him. When he was thirty-three years of age Harvard College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, thus placing him among the very few in his denomination upon whom that institution has bestowed this degree. His term of office as President of Brown University continued ten years (1792-1802), when he was chosen to succeed President Jonathan Edwards, the younger, as President of Union College, Schenectady, New York. He remained there but two years, and then was called to be the first President of the newly established South Carolina College, at Columbia, South Carolina. He entered upon the duties of his office in 1804, and was the President of this college for sixteen years (1804-1820). His death occurred June 4, 1820. The wife of Dr. Maxcy was Susan Hopkins, a daughter of Commodore Esek Hopkins, of Providence. Four sons and several daughters were the fruit of this marriage. One of his sons was Hon. Virgil Maxcy, who was distinguished in political life, and whose unfortunate death, by the explosion of a gun on board the United States Steamship Princeton, February 28, 1844, awakened so many sympathies throughout the country. The published writings of President Maxcy are very numerous. They have been collected in a volume by Rev. Romeo Elton, who also prepared a memoir of his life. He was among the most brilliant and gifted men whose names are to be found in the annals of Rhode Island history.

**M**ESSER, REV. ASA, D.D., LL.D., the third President of Brown University, was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, in the year 1769. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. He pursued his preparatory studies with Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Smith, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Rev. Mr. Williams, a Scotch clergyman in Windham, New Hampshire. He made such progress in his studies that he was able to enter Brown University at the age of seventeen, nearly two years in advance. He was graduated in the class of 1790, and the next year was chosen Tutor, which office he held till 1796, when he was chosen to fill the chair of Professor of the Learned Languages. In 1801 he was ordained according to the usages of the Baptist denomination. In 1799 he was transferred from the chair to which he had been elected in 1796, to that of the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and, upon the resignation of President Maxcy, was chosen President of

the University, which office he held for twenty-four years (1802-1826). His connection with the institution as a pupil and a member of the Faculty covered a period of nearly forty years. On resigning the Presidency in 1826 he was called by his fellow-citizens of Providence to fill important civil offices, the duties of which he discharged in such a way as to secure their confidence and esteem. His closing years were spent upon what was then a farm in the suburbs of Providence, but now almost in the heart of the city. President Messer died October 11, 1836. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1802, and by Harvard University in 1820. In 1812 the University of Vermont gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws. The children of President Messer and his wife, Deborah Angell, were a son and three daughters. The former died when quite young. Two of the daughters were married, one to the Hon. Sidney Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and the other to the Hon. Horace Mann, the first Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. Full and interesting sketches of the peculiar characteristics of President Messer, by Professor Edwards A. Park, D.D., of Andover, and the Hon. William L. Marcy, may be found in Sprague's *Annals*, vol. vi., pp. 327-334.

**G**ANO, REV. STEPHEN, M.D., the third son of Rev. John and Sarah (Stites) Gano, was born in the city of New York, December 25, 1762. His father was, at the time of his birth, pastor of the Gold Street Baptist Church. His ancestor, Francis Gano, or, as it was originally spelled, Ganeaux, was a French refugee from the island of Guernsey, who settled in New Rochelle, New York, where he died at the great age of one hundred and three. The grandson of Francis, Daniel Gano, married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Britton, of Staten Island. One of their children, John, was the father of the subject of this sketch. It was his intention to have placed his son under the care of Dr. Manning, whose wife was his aunt on his mother's side, and that he should take the full course of study in Rhode Island College. But the troubles growing out of the Revolutionary War prevented, and he studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Stites, and at the age of nineteen entered the American army as a surgeon. Having become a Christian, his mind was turned to the Christian ministry, and August 2, 1786, he was ordained. He acted as a missionary in several of the settlements on the Hudson, and was pastor successively at Hillsdale and Hudson, New York. He received, in 1792, a call to the First Baptist Church in Providence, and continued to act as pastor of that church during the remainder of his life, a period of about thirty-six years. His ministry was a very prosperous one, and the church grew in numbers and strength during his busy pastorate. Dr. Gano was married four times—first, October 25, 1782, to Cor-

nelia, a daughter of Captain Jonah Vavasour, an officer in the English navy, then a resident of New York. Their children were two sons and two daughters. The daughters married, one, Rev. John Holroyd, and the other, Rev. David Benedict, D.D., the well-known author of the History of the Baptists. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Colonel Tallmadge, and sister of Colonel James Tallmadge, of New York. By this marriage he had one son and three daughters. Of the latter, Sally married Rev. Peter Ludlow; Maria T., Rev. Dr. Henry Jackson; Clarissa, first, Newton Robbins, and second, James Ludlow. His third wife was Mary, daughter of Professor Joseph Brown, the second of the "Four Brothers" Brown. Their only child was Eliza B., married to Joseph Rogers. His fourth wife was Mrs. Joanna Latting, of Hillsdale, New York, who survived him many years. Dr. Gano died August 18, 1828. Brown University, of which institution he was a trustee thirty-four years, conferred on him, in 1800, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was Doctor by virtue of his connection with the medical profession. Appreciative notices of Dr. Gano may be found in Sprague's *Annals*, vol. vi.

**B**ABCOCK, HON. DANIEL, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, August 31, 1762. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, and began business at Potter Hill, where he married and spent his life. He served, for forty-six years, as Justice of the Peace, and for nine years, from 1807 to 1816, was a member of the Upper House in the State Legislature, retaining the office by a unanimous vote. For ten years he filled, with honor, the Bench, as Judge of the County Court for Washington County, and was the intimate friend and counsellor of Governors Fenner, Knight, and others. He was a true gentleman of the old school, and a devout Christian. For fifty-eight years he was a deacon in the Sabbatarian Church in Hopkinton, in which he also served, as chorister, for nearly half a century. Mr. Babcock firmly adhered to sound evangelical doctrines, and illustrated them in his private and public life. He became widely known, and was called for, near and far, as an arbiter and counsellor in difficult cases in Church and State. His brother, Dr. Christopher A. Babcock, was a distinguished surgeon in the Revolution, and died in the service. Mr. Babcock served, for a time, in the Revolutionary Army. He died September 18, 1846, aged eighty-four.

**C**OON, REV. ABRAM, was born in Hopkinton, in 1763. The family name prior to 1800 was usually spelled McCoon, and indicates a Scottish origin. Abram passed through the trials of the Revolution with manly and patriotic devotion. He made a profession

of his Christian faith in 1786, and united with the Sabbatarian Church in Hopkinton, in 1791. Called to the office of an Evangelist August 17, 1798, he complied, and was ordained on the 26th of the same month. His brother, Rev. Asa Coon, and nephew, Rev. William Coon, were both ordained in Hopkinton, and settled over churches in Rensselaer County, New York. Being an eloquent speaker, sound in doctrine, wise in council, kind and faithful, he won and held a high place in public esteem. Mr. Coon married Prudence Edwards. He died in Hopkinton Village, September 28, 1813.

**C**AMPBELL, JACOB, lawyer, only son of Archibald Campbell, Esq., was born in East Greenwich, in 1760. He was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1783. He stood high in college as a scholar. For a short time after his graduation he had charge of a classical school in East Greenwich. Giving up his school he entered the law office of General J. M. Varnum to study for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in East Greenwich. The prospects of success in his profession were far from encouraging, as the field was already occupied by General Varnum, a most accomplished and popular lawyer. Mr. Campbell was recognized by his fellow-citizens as a young man of good talents and pleasing address. When the treaty of peace was concluded between Great Britain and the United States he was invited to deliver an address on the auspicious occasion of the announcement of the event. This address has been preserved, and its delivery must have made a happy impression upon the minds of those who listened to it. He published a small volume of poetry, entitled *Poetical Essays*, and a number of prose essays. He is represented as being "tall, slender, and genteel; he had a beautiful head of hair, and was reputed as one of the handsomest men of the day." A romantic attachment to Miss Eliza Russell, daughter of Joseph Russell, Esq., and the melancholy sequel of the affair, so far as she was concerned, was long remembered as among the most touching incidents in the history of the locality in which he lived. When he became a victim of consumption she watched him most tenderly through his illness, and when he died she shut herself up in her darkened chamber and pined away, dying of her sorrow and bitter disappointment. Mr. Campbell died March 5, 1788.

**E**DDY, MOSES, son of Richard Eddy, was born in Johnston, Rhode Island, March 26, 1766. He was a descendant of Samuel Eddy, the Pilgrim of Plymouth, who was born in England in 1608. The greater part of his life was spent in Providence, where he died May 28, 1823. He was a prominent and highly-respected merchant in that city, and established a line of packets to New York, which for many years were







*Stephen Benedict*

the principal modes of travel between the two cities previous to the introduction of steamboats. Among them were the following vessels: The Superior, the Ann, the Maria, the Venus, the Juno, and the Moses Eddy. A passage in those days cost ten dollars, and the time required to make the trip was from twenty-four hours to five or six days, depending on the wind. On this line Captains William and Jesse Comstock were long and favorably known to the public as navigators of Long Island Sound. Mr. Eddy was the elder brother of Judge Samuel Eddy. He did not himself enter into political affairs, but confined himself exclusively to his business, which he managed with great success. He used his wealth without ostentation; and no citizen enjoyed more fully the esteem and confidence of the community. His character was spoken of in terms of the highest praise by his contemporaries. Integrity seemed to be so inwrought into his nature as to raise him above the power of those temptations which too often influence men engaged in commercial pursuits. He was distinguished by gentle and courteous manners, by a kind and eminently cheerful spirit, and by habits the most methodical and correct. Mr. Eddy married Hannah Carpenter April 6, 1794. Their children were Abby, Ann, Maria, Richard E., Moses, and Hannah.

**R**ANDALL, STEPHEN, M.D., a Surgeon in the Revolution and a distinguished citizen of Providence, son of Peter and Freelove (Dexter) Randall, was born in North Providence, Rhode Island, August 1, 1762. He enjoyed excellent advantages of home training and in the schools of his day, and studied medicine under the celebrated Dr. Jonathan Arnold. He became an eminent physician; served as a Surgeon in the Revolutionary army, for which he received a pension, and accumulated a very large property in lands both in Rhode Island and Vermont. Dr. Randall lived in Providence, on North Main Street, at the head of Randall Street, that street being named for him, as he gave it to the city and it was laid through his lands. He married, January 22, 1786, Lucina Winsor, daughter of Abraham Winsor, of Smithfield, and had six children, Joseph, Ann Frances, Lucina, Stephen, Amey, Mary. He and his wife were members of the First Baptist Church in Providence, and greatly esteemed. Dr. Randall died March 15, 1843, aged eighty years. His wife died November 20, 1844, aged eighty-five years.

**R**ANDALL, STEPHEN, son of Dr. Stephen and Lucina (Winsor) Randall, was born October 22, 1793. He was a man of wealth, and distinguished himself in encouraging the writing of Rhode Island history, particularly in gathering the pa-

pers and facts relative to Roger Williams, from whom he was descended through his mother. He left a sum of money to remain on interest till it (with other contributions), shall reach the sum of \$75,000, for the erection of a Roger Williams monument on Prospect Hill. For several years he was a Member of the Legislature from North Providence, and variously served his native town with great efficiency. His money was freely and largely given to promote religious interests and the public welfare. His benevolence was proverbial. He married, October 12, 1831, Susan H. Arnold, who died February 10, 1870. He died July 30, 1874, at the age of eighty, and was laid in his tomb in the North Burying Ground of Providence.

**B**ENEDICT, DEACON, STEPHEN, son of Thomas and Zelota (Sprague) Benedict, was born in Milton, Saratoga County, New York, January 15, 1801. The English ancestor of this family, Thomas Benedict, came to Massachusetts in 1638, then removed to Long Island, and afterward to Connecticut, where he became a man of influence. Stephen's father, Thomas, who was of the fifth generation from the first settler, served as a soldier in the Revolution, and was an enterprising farmer. He removed from Norwalk, Connecticut, to Saratoga County, and afterward to New Lisbon, Otsego County, New York, and finally, in 1833, to Central Falls, Smithfield, Rhode Island, where he died, leaving a large family. Stephen was employed on his father's farm, attending school in the winter till near his majority, receiving the best of home training and religious instruction. In 1821, as his half-brother, Rev. David Benedict, D.D., the Baptist historian, had settled as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, he went to that place, and engaged to work in a machine-shop, and afterward in a cotton-factory. In 1828 he formed a copartnership with Hon. Joseph Wood, and removed to Billingham, Massachusetts, where they operated a cotton-mill for Mr. Jubal Ingraham. In 1829 they removed to Albion Village, Rhode Island, where they operated the mills belonging to Mr. George Wilkinson. In 1831 they removed to Central Falls, then in Smithfield, now in Lincoln, and purchased of Dwight Ingraham an interest in the mills of the Thread Company, and commenced the manufacture of cotton print cloths, their mill being known as the "Benedict & Wood Mill." Their business was managed with remarkable regularity and conscientiousness for thirty-seven years, during which time they were greatly prospered. In 1865 the firm was dissolved, and Deacon Benedict succeeded to the entire charge of the old business, which he conducted with his usual ability and success till his death. He early united with the First Baptist Church in Pawtucket, of which his half-brother was for many years the honored pastor, and filled the office of Deacon for about twenty-five years. He

was a quiet, thoughtful, prudent man, faithful and thorough in the discharge of all the duties required of him. He was a Director in different institutions, and was for many years the President of the People's Bank and also of the First National Bank of Pawtucket. Industrious, economical, and farseeing, he acquired a handsome estate. In the anti-slavery movement he was a pioneer, and during the Civil War, though exempt from service by age, he was particularly active, by counsel and contributions, in sustaining the nation. His kindness, benevolence, and integrity gained for him the highest regard of his fellow-citizens. He married, August 9, 1830, Bathsheba A. Barber, of Billingham, Massachusetts, who, since his death, has brought special honor upon the Benedict name by her benefactions. He died in his mansion at Central Falls December 25, 1868. In his will, among other worthy legacies, he left \$2000 to the American Baptist Home Mission Society for general purposes. His devoted widow, in compliance with a suggestion of Deacon Benedict, added to this contribution another \$1000, and when the educational needs of the freedmen were laid before her, added to the above sums \$10,000, making \$13,000, with which was purchased the well-known Benedict Institute in Columbia, S. C., as a school for the freedmen or colored people of both sexes. Since the first purchase Mrs. Benedict has added at one time \$10,000, and made yearly donations of about \$1000, until she has now given, in addition to her husband's legacy, about \$30,000, and continues her yearly gifts to sustain the Institute. Really the Benedict Institute is her work, undertaken at the suggestion of her husband before the needs of the freedmen were known, and is a monument to her Christian benevolence.

**B**UTLER, CYRUS, Merchant, son of Samuel and Mary (Athearn) Butler, was born in Providence, May 16, 1767. His father was born in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and early removed to Providence, where he became a successful and eminent merchant. For some time he conducted business, with his sons as partners, under the firm-name of Samuel Butler & Sons. His last days were marked by ease and affluence, by the respect and love of all who knew him, and by a recognition of his fidelity, patriotism and religious conscientiousness. He died June 29, 1814, aged eighty-five years. His wife was the daughter of Jethro and Mary Athearn, of Martha's Vineyard. She was born September 16, 1731 (old style), and died January 1, 1819, in her eighty-eighth year. The children of Samuel and Mary Butler were, (1) Samuel, Jr., born in 1757, long distinguished as a merchant in Providence, as a member of the firm of Samuel Butler & Sons, and as the head of the house of Butler, Wheaton & Jackson, and who died December 11, 1814, in his fifty-eighth year, leav-

ing three children, William, who died August 8, 1839, in his fortieth year, Stephen, who died in 1816, and a daughter, Sarah, who married Alexander Duncan; (2) Mary, who married Peter Taylor, and died March 16, 1799, aged forty-five; (3) Betsey, who married Robert Davis, and died June 5, 1815, aged fifty-five; (4) William, who died young; (5) George, who died at the age of seventeen; (6) Joseph, who died on his passage from the West Indies, March 7, 1788, at the age of twenty-three; (7) Cyrus, the subject of this sketch. Cyrus was well trained to business pursuits, beginning his mercantile career with his father and brother Samuel, in the firm of Samuel Butler & Sons. Their old store stood on the south side of Weybosset Street, nearly opposite the present Arcade. On the death of his father and his brother Samuel, in 1814, Cyrus carried on the business on his own account. For a time he was an importer and wholesale dealer, after the style of the old house of Brown & Ives, and his importations were usually very successful. He finally confined his business transactions to this country, became a large dealer in real estate and stocks, and also engaged in banking. He resided first on Weybosset Street, but finally built the substantial brick edifice on Westminster Street, No. 72, next east of the Arcade, and there lived until his death. He was one of the most sagacious of merchants, and far-seeing in all his transactions. His successes seemed almost marvellous. He was regarded as shrewd and lucky, but he was always honorable in his dealings, and his word was as good as a bond. He could give a history of nearly all the city property, and of lands lying around the city, and he knew the value and history of houses as well. He was a stockholder in the Bank of North America, of which, for many years, he was President. He also became a large private banker, having his own office in the house he built and occupied on Westminster Street, where the real estate interests of Alexander Duncan are still managed by George A. Leete, as agent. Mr. Butler was one of the largest stockholders in the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, and was interested in several other prosperous corporations. Politically, he was a Whig, but not ambitious of public office, choosing to devote his time entirely to business. He was deeply interested in all questions of city finances. He was a member of the Ecclesiastical Society of the Beneficent Congregational Church in Providence. In the building of the Arcade, in 1827-28, he had a large share, becoming the owner of the eastern half of that structure, which cost \$145,000. "For two generations he was distinguished for the soundness of his judgment, the strength of his character, and the fixedness of his purpose." Mr. Butler accumulated an immense property, being, at the time of his death, "the wealthiest man in the State, and probably the wealthiest in New England." His sympathies in behalf of the insane, whom he considered "as objects peculiarly worthy of commiseration," induced him to make liberal provision for this unfortunate class. On learning of the bequest of \$30,000



made by Nicholas Brown for the founding of a hospital for the insane, Mr. Butler donated \$40,000 for the same purpose, on condition that \$40,000 more should be contributed from other sources, and that \$50,000 should be kept as a reserved fund, only the interest of which should be used to defray the current expenses of the hospital. In honor of Mr. Butler, the noble institution thus founded, in 1847, was named the Butler Hospital for the Insane. It now has a reserve fund of \$85,000, a farm of one hundred and forty acres, and beautiful and well-arranged buildings. By Mr. Butler's large donation the grand object was effectually accomplished, "and the giver established a claim to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, which will endure so long as there is a single heart to feel for the saddest calamity that can befall a fellow-man." He was permitted to see the institution completed, and to know that it had entered upon its benevolent mission before his decease. He died at his residence in Providence, August 22, 1849, aged eighty-two, and was buried in what was then known as the West Burying-ground, but his remains, with those of the other members of the family buried there, were afterward removed by Alexander Duncan to the North Burying Ground, where a monument was erected to his memory. After making various bequests in his will, he left the bulk of his great estate to his niece, Sarah Butler, now Mrs. Alexander Duncan. In recognition of the inheritance, the Duncans, in 1872, erected the massive and elegant building, occupying the square between Westminster Street and Exchange Place, named the Butler Exchange. This building is of stone and brick, six stories high, and cost about \$1,000,000. Mr. Duncan has continued to use the inherited estate for wise and deserving ends, giving both money and council to the Butler Hospital, and to all the benevolent institutions and associations of the city. He has carried out Mr. Butler's wish expressed in his will, that he should improve the real estate left by him in the city of Providence, where he had always resided.

**T**OURO, REV. ISAAC, came to Newport from the West Indies about 1760. At that time there were about sixty families of Jews residing in Newport. A congregation was organized. Mr. Touro was chosen priest, and in 1762 the synagogue, still standing on Touro Street, was erected, and the following year it was dedicated. The influence of the Jews increased, and they became an important element in the mercantile and commercial affairs of the place. With the breaking out of the Revolution they were scattered; Mr. Touro went to the West Indies and died at Kingston, December 8, 1783. He was a man of learning, and during his stay at Newport he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people in a large degree. With the clergymen of the various denominations he was on the most friendly relations, and to him the Rev. Dr. Stiles was in-

debted for his knowledge of Hebrew. Mr. Touro married, in Newport, a sister of Moses Hayes, of Boston. Two sons and a daughter survived him. After the declaration of peace Mr. Hayes removed from Newport and took with him the family of his sister. One of the sons was the late Abraham Touro, who left a fund of ten thousand dollars for the support of the synagogue and cemetery, and a further sum of five thousand dollars was given by him, the interest to be expended in keeping the street now known as Touro Street in repair. Judah Touro was another son. He died in New Orleans in 1854. While living he was a benefactor of Newport. In 1814 he gave two thousand dollars to the Redwood Library, to be expended on improvements, and at his death he left the library the sum of three thousand dollars.

**W**ILBOUR, HON. ISAAC, was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, on the farm now owned by Henry Butler, April 25, 1783. He was a descendant of Samuel Wilbour, who was in Boston as early as December 1, 1633, at which time he was admitted to the church in that town. He belonged to the Hutchinsonian party, and was one of eighteen associates with William Coddington, John Coggeshall, and John Clarke, who purchased and settled Aquidneck, in March, 1638. He was a man of great enterprise and large wealth for that time, having property in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Taunton, and Boston, Massachusetts. The latter part of his life he returned to Boston, where he died September 29, 1656. His will is dated April 30th of that year. His son Samuel, who inherited the property in Portsmouth, was one of the grantees of the charter of 1663. The name is variously spelled Wildboar, Wilbore, Willbore, Wilbor, Wilbur, and Wilbour. The first form of the name is the original, and the latter is the form used by the branch of the family in Little Compton. Their coat-of-arms is a hunter spearing a wild boar in a wood. It may be seen painted on the wall of a chamber of the residence of Mrs. Prudence Wilbour, in Little Compton. The family has three crests, two of which have the wild boar. William Wilbour, a grandson of Samuel Wilbour first mentioned, was one of the early settlers of Little Compton, and the founder of this branch of the family, which is very numerous. He died in 1710. His descendants possess a large portion of the wealth of this town. Isaac Wilbour, the subject of this sketch, was one of the most prominent of the descendants of the last-named member of the family. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, in the principles of which he was educated. He married, May 17, 1786, Hannah, daughter of Deacon Philip Tabor, of Westport, Massachusetts. His children were Tabor, born in October, 1787, and died young; Eliphat, born March 12, 1789; Hannah Borden, born February 4, 1793; Philip, born July 12, 1795; Pa-

tience Tabor, born May 27, 1798; and Sarah Soule, born May 9, 1804. From 1793 to 1800 Isaac Wilbour filled various offices in town. In 1801 he was a member of the General Assembly, and again in 1805, when he was also Speaker of the House. In 1806 he was Speaker of the Senate and Lieutenant-Governor, and as there was no election that year he was acting Governor. He was Representative in Congress from 1807 to 1809. The death of Francis Malbone, Senator from Rhode Island, occurred this year, and Governor Fenner appointed him to fill the vacancy; but the ill health of his wife compelled him to decline the honor. Though he was not educated a lawyer, yet such was the confidence in his official integrity and judgment, and such his knowledge of both the forms and principles of law, that he was elected to the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1818. As Hon. James Fenner, Chief Justice, declined to act, the duties of this important office devolved upon him, and were discharged by him with such signal ability that he was successively elected to this office from 1819 to 1826. In 1827 he resigned and retired from office, and the Hon. Samuel Eddy, an able lawyer, was elected to fill his place. Referring to the change, Hon. Dutee J. Pearce remarked that "though the public might get more law, they would not get more justice." When he was Speaker of the House, in 1805, the people of the north part of Gloucester petitioned to be set off in a separate town. As the commercial party in the State was opposed to the increase of political power in the country towns, there was a tie, upon which he gave the casting vote. But it failed in the Senate. The next year he was Speaker of the Senate, when there was a tie vote, as there had been in the House the previous year, upon which he gave the casting vote, and it became a law. The petitioners were so grateful for this act that they offered to call the new town after his name. With characteristic modesty he declined the offer, whereupon the Hon. James Burrill, who was standing by, said that "he should esteem it a high honor to have the new town called after him." "Well," said Judge Wilbour, "you can take it." So the large and prosperous town in the northwest corner of the State was called Burrillville. Judge Wilbour's long official career was without reproach. After his retirement to private life he was much devoted to the interests of religion, and his voice, so often heard in courts of law and halls of legislation, was now often heard in prayer and exhortation in the Friends' Meeting-house in Little Compton. He died in the Christian faith October 4, 1837, aged seventy-four years.



HEATON, LEVI, M.D., son of Deacon Ephraim and Anne Wheaton, and the fourth lineal descendant of Robert Wheaton, of Wales, an early settler of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, was born in Providence February 6, 1761. At the early age

of thirteen he entered Rhode Island College, and would have graduated in 1778, but the suspension of college exercises for a few years, in consequence of the troubles in connection with the War of the Revolution, postponed his graduation until 1782. During this period of suspended collegiate study he turned his attention to medicine, acting as a volunteer in the Medical Hospital in Providence, passing the summer of 1779 at Westerly, in the office of Dr. Babcock, and completing his education as a pupil of Dr. William Bowen in Providence. In the autumn of 1782, while acting as a surgeon on board a privateer, his vessel was captured, and he was carried a prisoner to New York, and placed on duty on the prison-ship Falmouth. After the war was ended he was induced to take up his residence in the newly settled town of Hudson, New York. Here he remained ten years. The enterprise of starting this new town not proving as successful as was anticipated, Dr. Wheaton removed to the city of New York, where he remained two years, and then once more took up his residence in his native town. When a Medical School was organized in Brown University in 1812, he was appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic; and when in 1822 this school was reorganized, he gave three or four courses of lectures upon the Theory and Practice of Physic and Obstetrics. He was a member of the Corporation of Brown University from 1798 to 1851, a term of service longer than that of any other member who had been connected with either the Board of Fellows or the Board of Trustees. For many years he was Physician of the Port of Providence. In his personal appearance Dr. Wheaton was tall and erect, and was an ornament in whatever society he moved. He was not only an accomplished physician, but a more than ordinarily well-read man of letters. He published but little. A few articles regarded as of merit in his day were published in medical and other journals. He died, after a brief illness, August 29, 1852. Dr. Wheaton was married, January 2, 1785, in Newport, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins, to Martha, daughter of Joseph and Penelope Burrill. Their children were (1) Catherine, born in Hudson, New York, December 11, 1785, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 5, 1866; (2) Walter V., born in Hudson, New York, January 5, 1787, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1860; (3) Hannah, born in Hudson, New York, January 1, 1788, died in Hudson February 13, 1789; (4) Laura, born in Hudson, New York, October 26, 1790, died in Providence, February 17, 1875; (5) Martha, born in Hudson, New York, April 29, 1792, died in Hudson April 2, 1795; (6) Joseph Burrill, born in Hudson, New York, May 8, 1794, died in Providence August 11, 1874; (7) Edward, born in New York November 8, 1796, died in Copenhagen January 22, 1828; (8) Seth Amiel, born in Providence November 13, 1798, died at Gibraltar February 8, 1819; (9) Mary Anne, born in Providence April 22, 1801, died in Providence October 8, 1802; (10) William, born in Provi-



dence December 23, 1802, died in Providence October 16, 1804; (11) Francis Levison, born in Providence October 27, 1804; (12) Ju'ia, born in Providence November 28, 1808, died in Providence September 3, 1809.

**BICKNELL, JOSHUA**, was the fifth generation in descent from Zachary and Agnes Bicknell, who settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in the summer of 1635. Joshua's great-grandfather, Zachary, removed from Weymouth to that portion of Swansey, Massachusetts, which is now Barrington, Rhode Island, about 1705. Joshua was the son of Joshua and Jerusha (Peck) (Heath) Bicknell, and was born in Barrington, January 14, 1759. His school education was limited to the district-school instruction of the olden time, and comprised the rudiments of arithmetic, reading, writing, and spelling. Born and bred to a farmer's life, he made a good practical use of these narrow educational advantages, and by reason of fine natural abilities, energy, and integrity, became a useful man and an honored citizen. He entered a public career when but a youth, and for the rest of his life served the town, county, and state in various official positions, both honorably and successfully. He was a Deputy in the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1787, 1789-90-91-92-93-94, 1796-97-98, 1802-03-04, 1807-08, and 1823-24-25, and survived all who were members when he first took his seat, except two. He served as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island from 1794 to 1810, and from 1811 to 1818. He also filled various other public offices, by special appointment, with distinguished ability. The purity of his life, the integrity of his motives, and the justice of his opinions and decisions, gave him the merited sobriquet of "Old Aristides." He was simple in his domestic habits, and when unoccupied with public affairs, devoted himself to his farm, and especially to fruit culture, in which he took great satisfaction. He united with the Congregational Church in Barrington in 1805, and held the office of Deacon until his death. He was one of the corporate members of the United Congregational Society of the town, and served as its treasurer for forty years. The *Providence Journal*, under date of December, 1837, in an obituary article on Judge Bicknell, thus justly sums up his life and character: "But very few men have been better known through the State, and perhaps none survived him who possess more historical and statistical knowledge of the State from the commencement of the Revolution to the present time. Of no man may it be more justly said, he has lived devoted to the best interests of Rhode Island. No man more ardently loved his country. Respecting his talents and acquirements,—he read much, meditated much; but perhaps the most wonderful trait in his character was his extraordinary power of discrimination. In these particulars he has left few superiors, even among those more fortunate in opportunities for im-

provement. But that which adds the brightest lustre to his character is that his latter days have especially adorned the Christian life. The church of which he was a member, and in which he had long sustained an important office, have great reason to mourn that a good and distinguished man in Israel has fallen."

**GREENE, TIMOTHY**, manufacturer, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, June 12, 1760. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a descendant of John Greene, who came from England to Boston in 1635. Bred a shoemaker, he removed to Pawtucket, North Providence, when he was between twenty and thirty years of age, and pursued his calling there. He soon added tanning to his business, and in order to obtain a suitable place for his work, purchased a lot by the side of the Pawtucket River, just below the falls, which was then called the Lower Anchor Shop. That spot afterward became the site of a cotton-mill, and the Greene Cotton Mills owned by his grandsons, still stand on the bank of the river just before his removal to Pawtucket, Oziel Wilkinson, a blacksmith and machinist, and a prominent member of the Society of Friends, had become a citizen of that village. With him Samuel Slater boarded while reproducing the Arkwright patents, and subsequently married one of his daughters. Timothy Greene won the affections of another daughter, Lucy, and married her. Mr. Greene doubtless shared Mr. Slater's aspirations and anxieties about the new business he was transporting to this country, and was ready to co-operate with him; for six years after the erection of the original Slater's mill, on the western bank of the Blackstone River, another cotton-mill was built on the eastern side of that stream, in what was then the town of Rehoboth, Mass. This mill was built and carried on by the firm of S. Slater & Co., members of the firm being Oziel Wilkinson, Samuel Slater, Timothy Greene, and William Wilkinson. What is now East Avenue in Pawtucket, was once called Pleasant Street, and the beginning of it was known in the latter part of the last century as Quaker Lane. As Mr. Greene's tannery was near this lane, he erected in that vicinity, in the early part of the present century, a dwelling-house, which is still standing. It occupies the site of the cabin which sheltered Joseph Jenks, the founder of Pawtucket, who emigrated to that place in 1655. Mr. Greene had three sons, the youngest of whom died shortly after reaching manhood. The others, Daniel and Samuel, became associated with their father in business. The firm of Timothy Greene & Sons carried on a cotton-mill on the eastern side of the river, while the firm of Samuel and D. Greene & Co., composed of the same parties, carried on a mill on the western side of the stream. They continued to engage in the business of cotton spinning for many years with varying success. During the war with Great Britain they were very prosperous; but rivals came



into the field as Waltham, Lowell, and many other places erected mills. The Greens extended their operations, and owned an additional mill in Phenix. In 1829, however, a severe local revulsion came; cotton manufacturing suffered a check, and Pawtucket experienced great reverses. Many sanguine manufacturers had been induced to extend their business far beyond what their capital warranted, and when creditors became importunate their property was seized and ruthlessly sacrificed. Timothy Greene was among those who suffered a reverse of fortune. Being almost seventy years of age, he could not rally from the shock. His son Daniel, who had actually withdrawn from the business four years before, was yet from a neglect of certain formalities legally held for liabilities of the firm. He and his brother commenced business anew in 1831; but Samuel soon afterward removed to Woonsocket, and in the employ of a local company, built up a prosperous business in the village of Bernon. Their aged father, however, held a subordinate position in the mill of his son Daniel until his death, which occurred February 8, 1834. Mr. Greene's wife survived until December 3, 1840.

**P**ATTEN, WILLIAM, D.D., son of Rev. William Patten, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Hartford, in 1763. His mother was a daughter of the first President Wheelock. She died at Hartford, October 5, 1831, aged ninety-one. The subject of this sketch was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1780. Having completed his theological studies he accepted an invitation to take the pastoral charge of the Second Congregational Church at Newport, whose pulpit had become vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Stiles. His ordination as a pastor of the church occurred May 24, 1786, and this relation continued for about fifty years, ending April 15, 1833. The wife of Dr. Patten was Hannah Hurlbut, of New London. She died at Brooklyn, New York, August 30, 1855. She was a worthy companion of her husband in his ministerial work. It is said, to the praise of her benevolence, that she set up at Newport, in 1815, the first ragged school that was ever established in this country. In this labor of Christian love she was assisted by Mrs. Floride Calhoun, of South Carolina. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Patten were William S., a lawyer and bank cashier in Providence, Chancellor for several years of Brown University; Joseph, of New York; George W., a Captain in the army; Ruth, wife of F. W. Hotchkiss, of Hartford; Mary Anna, wife of C. S. Halstead, of Brooklyn; and one or two others. Dr. Patten died at Hartford, Connecticut, March 9, 1839. Brown University, of which he was a trustee from 1790 to 1839, conferred upon him, in 1807, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He published several sermons, one on *The Slave Trade*, 1792; *Christianity the True Theology*, in reply to Thomas Paine, 1795; on *The Death of Dr. Stiles*, 1795; on *The Death of*

*Dr. Isaac Senter*, 1799. He is represented as being a "distinguished theologian, but meek and lowly in heart, most kind and benevolent."

**B**LODGETT, REV. CONSTANTINE, D.D., son of Benjamin and Mary Blodgett, was born in Randolph, Vermont, November 17, 1802, and was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1826. Among his classmates was the late S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Soon after graduating, he went to South Carolina, as a tutor, and spent a few years there. At this time the doctrine of nullification was being proclaimed throughout the South, and Mr. Blodgett, foreseeing the evils to result therefrom, became an earnest advocate of loyalty and law. In support of his views, he carried on a vigorous newspaper correspondence, and his articles were so pungent that he narrowly escaped a personal assault. While in South Carolina, he was set apart to the Christian ministry, and, in 1830, was ordained by the Harmony Presbytery of that State. Soon afterwards he returned North, and, in 1833, was settled over the Congregational church in Newmarket, New Hampshire. Here he remained for only three years, and then removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to take charge of the Congregational church in that town. He was installed July 27, 1836, and retained an unbroken pastorate for thirty-five years, and resigned in June, 1871, his successor being the Rev. J. J. Woolley. He continued to maintain an intimate relationship with his church, however, and accepted the designation of retired pastor. Until failing health compelled him to desist, he continued to preach to destitute societies in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and to perform parochial duties in the neighborhood. During his long residence in Pawtucket, he attended 1300 funerals, officiated at more than 600 weddings, and attended 170 ecclesiastical councils. He also took an active interest in the cause of education, and was an earnest advocate of temperance and of every other cause affecting the moral and religious welfare of the community. Such was the consistency of his life, the energy of his zeal, and his kindness of spirit, that he exerted a powerful influence and was instrumental in accomplishing great good. In 1860, Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and he not only occupied a high rank in his own denomination, but was held in the highest esteem by the community at large. He died December 29, 1879. In noticing his death the *Providence Journal* said: "In the death of Dr. Blodgett, Pawtucket has lost one of its oldest, best-known, and most valuable inhabitants, the Congregational denomination one of its wisest and most trusted counsellors, and the State a citizen, who was at once conservative and progressive; a friend of education, a conservator of morals, a teacher and exemplar of Christian liberty. For more than forty years Dr. Blodgett was



*Constantine Blodgett*





a conspicuous personage in his town, and that not by intrusion, but by force of character; because he had well-settled opinions, the good of the community at heart, the courage to say what he thought, and the sound common sense which, directing him aright, he was able to bring to bear upon those with whom he came in contact. Very few men possessed so clear a head; no man ever had a kinder heart, or a truer conscience. In all those years the influence he has exerted as a man upon the social and moral progress of the community among which he moved has been for good, greatly for good, unceasingly for good. Pawtucket is wiser and better, in a worldly sense, for the life and words and conduct of Constantine Blodgett." He married, December 8, 1831, at Rice Creek, South Carolina, Hannah M. Dana, born in Sharon, Vermont, in 1806. Their children were, Maria, Sarah, George D., Charles C., Edward G., and Lucy W., only two of whom, Sarah and Edward, are now living.

**JACKSON, HON. RICHARD**, son of Richard and Susan (Waterman) Jackson, was born in Providence, July 3, 1764. His ancestry on both his father's and his mother's side, were among the most honored and respectable citizens of Rhode Island. Stephen Jackson, from whom he descended, was an Irish gentleman, who came to Rhode Island from Kilkenny County in the early days of the colonial history. The subject of this sketch was trained in part in the schools of his native town, and in part in Pomfret, Connecticut, to which place his father took his family in the time of the Revolutionary War, to place them beyond the excitements and dangers to which they were exposed in their home in Providence from the attacks of the British. Mr. Jackson early embarked in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, in which he achieved success. He was associated with Cyrus Butler and Seth Wheaton, names distinguished among the merchants of Providence. In 1808 Mr. Jackson was elected a member of the Tenth Congress of the United States, being chosen a Representative to take the place of Hon. Nehemiah R. Knight, deceased. Subsequently he was re-elected to the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Congresses. His whole term of service lasted from November 11, 1808, to March 4, 1815. Mr. Jackson was a prominent citizen of Providence, and took an interest in all that concerned the welfare of his native town. For thirty-eight years he was President of the Washington Insurance Company in Providence. Under his administration the company took a high rank among similar institutions in Rhode Island. In 1809 he was chosen a Trustee of Brown University, and his good common-sense and excellent judgment rendered his counsels always worthy of respect and consideration by the corporation. He remained in the office until his death, which occurred at Providence, April 18, 1838. Mr. Jackson married

Nabby Wheaton, March 19, 1795. Their children were Susan, Charles, Hannah, Mary, George, Abby, and Phebe. Charles was Governor of Rhode Island in 1845-46, and Henry became distinguished as a Baptist clergyman.

**DYER, BENJAMIN, M.D.**, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, July 8, 1768. He was the eldest but one of seven children of Charles Dyer, 3d, who married Phebe Pearce, daughter of Nathan Pearce. His father was the son of Charles Dyer, Jr., who married Abigail Williams, daughter of Thomas Williams, and great-granddaughter of Roger Williams. Charles Dyer, 1st, of Providence, came from Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, and purchased the farm now known as "Cabbage Neck," Cranston, his deed being dated July 25, 1712. He married Mary Lapham, and they had seven children. The subject of this sketch received such education as the schools of his day afforded, and at an early age entered upon the study of medicine, under the direction of Nathan Truman, who was then one of the prominent physicians of Providence. Dr. Dyer engaged successfully in the practice of medicine, and became associated with his brother, Charles Dyer, in the drug business, in Providence, in which he continued until his death. He pursued his profession with great assiduity for a period of twenty years, and then relinquished his professional business in order to devote his time to mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, and to the improvement of the extensive landed property belonging to himself and the firm of which he was a partner. His apothecary business rapidly increased, and the firm became large dealers in chemicals and dyestuffs, from the sale of which a handsome fortune was realized. In 1816, in company with his brother Charles, Benjamin Hoppin, Stephen Waterman, and others, he became interested in the purchase and improvement of lands on the west side of the river, which then belonged to the Field estate. They filled in and laid out Dyer, Dorrance, Eddy, and other streets in that vicinity, and built wharves and store-houses, investing immense sums of money in the enterprise with great advantage to the city and serious loss to themselves. Dr. Dyer was also one of the originators of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, and of the Phoenix Iron Foundry. In 1824 he built the Dyer block, on Broad Street. He also built the steam-mill on Eddy Street, now owned by Amos D. Smith & Co. He owned a large tract of land in Cranston, now Elmwood, between Broad and Greenwich streets, where he had a fine country residence for a summer home, and where he was interested in various agricultural enterprises. At one time he devoted considerable attention to the raising of currants for the manufacture of wine, and also to silk growing on his own premises. Some of his friends still remember seeing him at an agricultural fair dressed in a beautiful suit of silk

made from products of his own culture. His energy and enterprising spirit gave vigor and promised success to every undertaking, and the deep interest which he continually manifested in the public welfare caused him to be regarded as one of the most useful citizens of his day. As a physician, he was skilful and devoted to his profession. He often sacrificed time, money, and professional services for the relief of the suffering poor. As an instance of his benevolence, it is said that during his professional career he was attending a poor woman who was dangerously ill with typhoid fever, and seeing that she could not recover if she remained in the unwholesome district where she lived, he removed her to his own home and cared for her until her health was restored. He was noted for his sociability, hospitality, and benevolence. Dr. Dyer was always one of the first to promote all practical charities and public institutions for good. Being of a modest and very retiring disposition, he never accepted official positions. He was a member of a sect known as Sandominians, of which it is said there is but one society in this country, at Danbury, Connecticut. The few members of the society in Providence met with him and his family at his house, and he conducted the religious services. At his death, which occurred May 15, 1831, his family became members of the Beneficent Congregational Church. Dr. Dyer was married April 20, 1788, by Rev. Dr. James Manning, to Abigail, daughter of Benoni Pearce. She was born August 9, 1763, and died April 22, 1831. They had eight children: Martha Pearce, Phebe, Abigail Pearce, Pardon Bowen, Eliza, Anstis, Benjamin, and Frances Elizabeth, of whom only Frances E., widow of Thomas J. Stead, is now living.

**D**YER, BENJAMIN, JR., son of Dr. Benjamin and Abigail (Pearce) Dyer, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 1, 1802. He was educated in a private school and under a French tutor, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the French language. He early became a clerk in the drug store of his father and uncle, and on the death of his father, entered into partnership with Charles Dyer, Jr., in the same business, in which he continued for several years, and then for a short time engaged in the manufacture of glass. His time, however, was chiefly employed in the care of the large estate left by his father, the management of which made him an active and responsible factor in the several corporations in which his father was interested. In the various positions in which he was thus called upon to serve, he exhibited superior business capacity, and won the esteem of those with whom he came in contact. He was a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence, of which he was Treasurer for nearly thirty years, and was also a member of the Standing Committee. Mr. Dyer spent much time and money in helping the poor

and needy, and in building up the church. In contributing to benevolent objects, his principle was to give so that he would feel it. He was an earnest, faithful, Christian worker, and, like his father, was especially interested in the promotion of public enterprises in the city. He was thrice married. His first wife was Harriet Adie, daughter of Alexander Adie, of Providence, to whom he was married September 25, 1822. They had three children, Harriet Adie, Benjamin, and Abby Pearce. On the 22d of May, 1829, he married Amelia Andrews, daughter of David and Phebe Andrews. The issue of this marriage was one child, Amelia Frances, who was married, October 25, 1854, to Dr. Amos Palmer, son of Dr. George and Emma Palmer, of Stonington, Connecticut. Dr. Palmer was born in Stonington, Connecticut, February 18, 1827, and graduated at the New York Medical College. He practiced medicine in Stonington, for five years, and was then compelled to relinquish his professional duties on account of failing health. He died in Providence, June 4, 1861. His wife survived him, and still resides in Providence. They had two children, Nellie, who died at the age of two years, and Amos Dyer Palmer, who is now a student. Mr. Dyer's last wife was Harriet S., daughter of Rev. Dr. Mark Tucker, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, to whom he was married May 27, 1841. He died February 19, 1862. His widow now resides in Providence.

**G**RISWOLD, RIGHT REV. ALEXANDER VIETS, D.D., the son of Elisha and Eunice (Viets) Griswold, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, April 22, 1766. On his father's side he was descended from Matthew Griswold, one of the early settlers of New England. His mother's ancestor was Alexander Viets, an eminent and wealthy Dutch physician, who had come from Europe and settled in New York, and had removed from that city to Simsbury. About the year 1740 an Episcopal church was established at Simsbury, and the Rev. Roger Viets, the uncle of the mother of Mrs. Griswold, was its second Rector. Of the early life of the subject of this sketch we have this record, as made by himself: "I recollect nothing in my childhood and youth more remarkable than the rapidity with which I learned the lessons given me. When about four or five years old, I remember being often required to read before strangers, who, at that day, viewed my forwardness as a great wonderment. In about three days after the Greek grammar was first put into my hands, I had, without any other teaching, written in Greek characters the first chapter in John's Gospel, interlined with a liberal and verbal translation into Latin. The facility with which I obtained a knowledge of the Greek language much surprised my teacher." It had been the cherished wish of his father, and his uncle, Roger Viet, who had charge of his studies, that he should go through Yale College, but circumstances



prevented. That young Griswold gave up the expectation of pursuing a course of collegiate study, is evident from the circumstance that in 1785, before he was twenty years of age, he was married to Elizabeth Mitchelson, a young lady who resided not far from his father's house. For two or three years he was in a state of indecision as to what his future profession should be. For purposes of general improvement he studied law for a time, without the intention of being admitted to the bar, but to fit himself for any position of public trust to which he might hereafter be called. At the age of twenty he became a communicant in the Episcopal Church, and was confirmed by Bishop Seabury. In the spring of 1794 he decided to offer himself as a candidate for Orders in the Episcopal Church, and was ordained as a Deacon June 3, 1795, and a Priest on the 1st of October following. For ten years he had charge of three parishes, in the three towns of Plymouth, Harwinton, and Litchfield, all in Connecticut, and was engaged a part of the time as a teacher of a district school in the winter, and in the summer working as a day-laborer among his parishioners. His connection with the parishes which he had served for ten years was brought to an end by his acceptance of an invitation to take charge of the parish in Bristol, to which village he removed in May, 1804. His ministry began at once to be successful, and the character of his preaching was so satisfactory to Christians of other communions, that his congregation rapidly increased, and it became necessary to enlarge the place of worship. His labors had overtaken his strength, and in 1809 he debated the question, whether justice to himself and his family did not require that he should change the field of his ministerial labor. The question, which was before his mind for several months, he decided in the affirmative. He accepted an invitation to the Rectorship of St. Michael's Church, in Litchfield, Connecticut, and was preparing to remove his family when all his plans were changed by his election as Bishop of a newly-formed diocese, the Eastern, so called. This election took place May 31, 1810. He was disposed to decline the office, believing, with the modesty that was so characteristic of him, that he did not have the proper qualifications to fit him for the discharge of its grave duties. At length, however, his objections were overruled, and he was consecrated in Trinity Church, New York, in May, 1811, by Bishop White, assisted by Bishops Provoost and Jarvis. This renewed dedication of himself to the service of Christ seems to have been followed by a more earnest and spiritual preaching of the gospel to the congregation to which he continued to minister in Bristol; and in 1812 there was a most remarkable revival of religion, not only in his own parish, but it seemed to pervade the whole town, and as the result all the churches received accessions to their membership. His relation with the church continued not far from thirty years, commencing in the spring of 1804, and ending in the winter of 1830, when he became Rector of St. Peter's, in Salem, Massachusetts, where he remained

until 1835, and then resigned that he might devote himself to the duties of the Episcopate. He suffered so much from an attack of bronchitis in the winter of 1837, that it was with difficulty he could conduct the public services which devolved on him as Bishop. He was relieved in a year or two by the election of Rev. Manton Eastburn, D.D., as an assistant, at whose consecration he was present and took an important part, the services being performed in Trinity Church, in Boston, on the 29th of December, 1842. In a few weeks his manifold and most useful labors were brought to an end suddenly, with not a moment's warning; towards the close of the day, on the 15th of February, 1843, an errand called him to the house of his assistant, Dr. Eastburn, and he walked thither with his usually firm step; when he reached the door he fell, and in an instant ceased to breathe, his death being occasioned by a disease of the heart. Bishop Griswold was twice married, and was the father of fourteen children, one of whom, George, became an Episcopal minister, but died before his father; only one son survived him. Brown University conferred upon him in 1810 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the College of New Jersey also did the same that year. Two years later, in 1812, Harvard College followed the example of her sister colleges. Bishop Griswold was a Trustee of Brown University from 1815 to 1828. During all this time he was Chancellor of the University. Extended and beautiful tributes to the character of Bishop Griswold from President Heman Humphrey, Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, and Bishop Clark may be found in Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*, vol. v., pp. 420, 425.

**B**BROWN, SYLVANUS, was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1747. His father, Philip Brown, was for many years engaged in iron manufacturing on a tributary of the Blackstone, a short distance above Pawtucket Falls. When Sylvanus was but ten years of age his father died, and he was intrusted to the care of his great-uncle, with whom he learned the trade of a millwright. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in business as a millwright on his own account, in which he continued until 1775, when he enlisted in the Colonial navy, under Esek Hopkins. He became Master of Arms aboard Hopkins's ship the *Alfred*. After serving here for a while he went to Providence, and worked at stocking guns in a shop owned by the State. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War he was engaged by the Governor of the Eastern British Provinces to build several mills in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Taking fifty men with him from Rhode Island, he spent two years in those provinces, and built seven saw-mills and two grist-mills. After this he went to Europe for a short time, and then returned to Pawtucket. Employed as a road surveyor, he laid out what was long called Quaker Lane, but is now the begin-



ning of East Avenue. While living on this lane, where he had built a dwelling-house and a shop, he was accosted one afternoon, near the close of 1789, by the well-known Friend, Moses Brown, who was accompanied by a young Englishman. "Sylvanus," said he, "I have brought thee a young man who says he knows how to spin cotton. I want thee to keep him to-night and talk with him, and see what he can do." That young man was Samuel Slater, and that interview led to Sylvanus Brown being hired by Moses Brown to assist the young stranger to reproduce the Arkwright patents. Slater had no models, drawings, or plans. The English government would not allow any such helps to be borne to foreign lands. Slater therefore had to depend on his memory. He chalked out his outlines and plans, and Sylvanus Brown, who had been put under bonds neither to steal the patterns nor reveal the plans, made the machines. They worked for months in a secluded shop, with doors fastened and shutters closed, till the machines were reproduced. Everything worked well but the cards; but these, which had been obtained from a manufacturer, refused to throw off the rolls. Slater was almost in despair. Fearing that he would be denounced as an impostor, he meditated running away, but his fellow-worker dissuaded him from so rash an act. On taking up a pair of cards which his wife had been using, Mr. Brown discovered that the teeth inclined at a slight angle, and it occurred to him that it was because the teeth in the machine were perpendicular that it would not work. On returning to his shop he inserted a thin piece of wood between the cards and rollers, and the machine operated. But for the encouragement he thus gave young Slater, many years might have elapsed before the introduction of cotton-spinning into this country. Mr. Brown possessed an ingenious mind, and in 1792 invented and used the first slide lathes for turning rolls, whereby they were made straight and of uniform size. He also built a machine for fluting rolls, which secured great economy at that early day. After remaining in the employ of Brown & Almy until 1796, he left their service, and was engaged by Mr. John Brown, a cannon manufacturer. By him he was hired to superintend furnaces and boring-mills at Scituate, Rhode Island, and Easton, Massachusetts. In 1801 he resumed business as a millwright, and continued it until his death in 1824.

**W**ILKINSON, WILLIAM, was born in Thompson, Connecticut, in the year 1760. His parents, who were originally from Rhode Island, removed to Scituate when he was thirteen years of age. The following year, 1774, he entered the Freshman class of Rhode Island College, now Brown University. This institution, then in its infancy, was presided over by the eloquent and accomplished Dr. Manning, one of the best educators of his time, and one of the most remarkable men that has ever graced the annals of the city

or State. Under the guidance of so able a President, young Wilkinson made commendable proficiency in his studies, until interrupted by the stern realities of war. On Saturday, December 7, 1776, Sir Peter Parker, the British commander, with seventy sail of men-of-war, anchored, says the record, in Newport harbor, landed a body of troops, and took possession of the place. Providence was at once in confusion. Troops were massed throughout the town, martial law was proclaimed, college studies were suspended, and the students were dismissed to their respective homes. The first commencement of the college after the war was held on the first Wednesday in September, 1783, when the subject of this sketch, with five others, took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately after graduating he was appointed Principal of the Grammar or Latin School, which had been established by Manning in 1764, as an auxiliary to the College, and which is continued to the present time, as the "University Grammar School," under the efficient management of Messrs. Merriek and Emory Lyon. In this position he remained eleven years, preparing young men for a collegiate course, and fitting them for the responsible and active duties of life. Among his pupils may be mentioned the Hon. Judge Eddy, Secretary of State; the Hon. Judge Burrill, United States Senator; the late Governor Fenner, and his Honor, Samuel W. Bridgman, first Mayor of Providence. In connection with his duties as Instructor, he was for several years Librarian of the College. During the administration of Washington he was appointed Postmaster of Providence, and, like most of Washington's appointees, was removed from office by his successor, Thomas Jefferson. About this time he opened, in connection with John Carter, the first bookstore in Providence, in an old building at the corner of what is now Market Square and Canal Street. This store he retained until the year 1817, carrying on the business of bookbinding, bookselling and printing. Much of his stock was lost during the great gale of September, 1815. His successor in the business was Oliver Kendall. While Librarian Mr. Wilkinson resided in the College, several rooms on the first floor of the north part of the College building having been finished off for his use. Here two of his children were born. He afterwards resided in different parts of the city. About the year 1807, he built a brick house on George Street, where he spent the remainder of his days, and where his daughter, Mrs. Tibbitts, now lives. He was devotedly attached to the College, attending every Commencement, regularly, for a period of seventy-eight years, and walking in the procession to the church. He was a member of the Town Council in 1824, and a Representative from Providence to the General Assembly during the years 1813-18. As a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Mr. Wilkinson was especially active and useful. In the years 1806-7 he served as Master of St. John's Lodge, Providence, and again in 1813. He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode

Island in 1815, and again in 1816, succeeding the distinguished Thomas Smith Webb, his associate and intimate friend. He was also Grand Treasurer five years. He was an active and influential member of the Providence Royal Arch Chapter, contributing much to the efficiency of this body by his superior learning and skill, and by his wonderfully retentive memory. He was Grand King of the Grand Chapter during the years 1811-13, Deputy-Grand High Priest during the years 1814-17, and Grand High Priest during the four years following. He was one of the early members of St. John's Commandery, and so skilful did he become in the work of a Templar Knight, that in 1818 he was elected Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, again succeeding his illustrious friend, Webb. In his religious belief he was a Unitarian Congregationalist, attending upon the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, the Rev. Dr. Edes, and the late Rev. Dr. Hall. He died on the 16th of May, 1852, in the ninety-second year of his age, having retained, until the last, his mental faculties. An excellent portrait of him, taken when in the prime and vigor of life, adorns the parlor-wall of his house on George Street. Mr. Wilkinson was twice married. By his first wife, Chloe Learned, of Killingly, Connecticut, he had two sons and four daughters, none of whom are now living. By his second wife, Marcy Wilkinson, of Pawtucket, he had eight children,—four sons and four daughters. Two of his daughters survive him, viz., Mrs. Mary R. Tibbitts, to whom we have already referred, and Mrs. Goodwin, of Bristol, widow of the late Rev. Daniel Le Baron Goodwin.

**M**ANTON, COLONEL JEREMIAH, son of Captain Daniel and Patience (Eddy) Manton, was born in Johnston, Rhode Island, February 13, 1763. He was a descendant of Edward Manton, one of the associates of Roger Williams. His father was a captain in the Revolution, and a conspicuous man civilly and religiously in his native town. He had several distinguished sons, Hon. Edward, Colonel Jeremiah, Elisha, Olney, Daniel, John, William, and Thomas. Edward was actively engaged in public affairs and served in the State Senate. Jeremiah came into possession of a portion of the extensive Manton lands in Johnston, and was married, June 16, 1782, to Mary Anstris Borden, by whom he had ten children, Joseph, Sarah, Charles, Shadrach, Seril, George A., Salma, Elisha, Mary A., and Jeremiah. He served in the State militia, and rose to the rank of Colonel. For his services in the Revolution he received a pension. He and his wife were members of the Beneficent Congregational Church in Providence, and were active in all public interests. Both labored for the religious welfare of their town. Their children attained positions of usefulness and honor. Joseph, born August 1, 1783, married, first,

Mary Whipple, May 6, 1812, second, Ann F. Dyer, and had by his first wife several children, one of whom, Lieutenant Walter B., died in the Civil War, at Hilton Head, South Carolina. Joseph became a distinguished cotton merchant and a model citizen. He died in Providence, January 17, 1872. Shadrach, born October 19, 1789, became a druggist and physician. He married, August 17, 1817, Amey Randall, and left a large family. He died on the old Manton estate, in Johnston, December 28, 1849. Salma, born March 12, 1798, married, August 14, 1822, Austis P. Dyer, and had seven children. He was a cotton merchant in both the North and the South, successful and honored. He died January 12, 1837. Jeremiah's son Elisha, born April 21, 1800, married, September 4, 1823, Louisa Pope, and had eight children. He too was an enterprising and successful cotton merchant in Providence and in Southern cities. He died, while on a voyage at sea for his health, near Madeira, October 21, 1838. Colonel Jeremiah died in the old Manton mansion in Johnston, December 26, 1843, lamented by all who knew him.

**T**HURSTON, HON. JEREMIAH, son of George and Dolly (Cottrell) Thurston, was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, May 29, 1768. He descended from Edward and Elizabeth (Mott) Thurston. Edward was the first of the Thurstons to settle in Rhode Island, and died at Newport in 1707 at the age of ninety. Jeremiah's father, George, was a prominent man in the western part of the State, a staunch patriot and an efficient officer in the Revolution. Talent and wealth gave him wide influence. He was a member of the State Convention, and voted for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in 1790. He was one of the founders of Washington Bank in Westerly in 1800. He was born in 1741, and died November 30, 1827, aged eighty-six years. Jeremiah was educated in the stormy period of the Revolution. He possessed great self-reliance and energy. He married, March 1, 1801, Sarah Babcock, daughter of Rowse Babcock, 2d, of Westerly, the first President of Washington Bank. Besides being a large landholder, he was engaged extensively in mercantile business in Hopkinton. His mansion and store were near the then important inn where stopped the numerous stages running between New London and Providence, on the route between New York and Boston. Politically he was of the Jeffersonian school, and took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. Religiously, like his parents, he was a Baptist. His connection with the State was large and influential. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1816, and again in 1817, in which office he was preceded by Simeon Martin and followed by Edward Wilcox. His especial business associates were the Babcocks, Clarkes, Denisons, Hazards, Miners, Pendletons, Potters, and Stan-



tons. His abilities, character, and means gave him great prominence and influence in the business and social life of Hopkinton. His children were Eliza R., Benjamin B., Horace, Mary A., Caroline, and twin sons, Franklin and Horace. Mr. Thurston died March 21, 1830, aged sixty-two years. His wife died February 27, 1841, aged fifty-nine years.

**D**ARLING, JOHN ADAMS, merchant and manufacturer, son of Ziba and Vienna (Ballou) Darling, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 16, 1802. His father was a native of Bellingham, Massachusetts, from which place he removed to Providence, where for several years he was engaged in the market business, on Market Square, and died October 29, 1825. His mother, who died in January, 1807, was the daughter of Levi Ballou, of Cumberland, Rhode Island. Mr. Darling received a common-school education, and at the age of eighteen was employed by his brother-in-law, Thaddeus Curtis, who was then engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of brushes, on Weybosset Street, Providence, where the Arcade now stands. On the 20th of September, 1822, he became associated with Mr. Curtis, under the firm-name of Thaddeus Curtis & Co. They continued on Weybosset Street, at different places, until 1869, when they removed to No. 10 Peck Street, where the business is still carried on, under the old firm-name, by George H. Darling, who became a member of the firm January 1, 1850. Mr. Curtis sold his entire interest to his partners on the 1st of April, 1870, and John A. Darling continued in the business until his death, which occurred July 14, 1879, having been successfully engaged in the manufacture of brushes for more than fifty-eight years. Although closely devoted to his business, he ever took a deep interest in the public welfare, and filled various responsible positions. He served as a Director of the Jackson Bank for one year, 1854, but declined a re-election the following year. He was a Director of the Mechanics' Savings Bank from 1858 to 1867, of the Westminster Bank from 1858, and of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company from 1854 until his death, being a trustee of the latter from 1866 to 1873. He represented the city of Providence in the House of Representatives in 1854, in which capacity he served acceptably. For several years he was an active and influential member of the Mechanics' Association of Providence. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and afterward a Republican, from the formation of that party. He was a member of the First Universalist Society, and with his family was a regular attendant at the services of that communion. Mr. Darling was an energetic and enterprising citizen, whose liberal aid could always be relied on in furtherance of benevolent objects. He married, August 9, 1824, Eliza Potter, daughter of Henry Potter, of South Kingstown, Rhode Island. She died September

10, 1868, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. Their children were John Q. A., George H., and Mary Elizabeth, of whom only George H. is now living. After the death of his father, George H. Darling succeeded to the business of Thaddeus Curtis & Co., which he has since carried on successfully. He married, June 3, 1850, Maria A., daughter of Oliver Sweet, of Middletown, Rhode Island, and has six children.

**H**AZARD, HON. BENJAMIN, of Newport. The following notice of Mr. Hazard was written by Professor Goddard, and was published in an appendix to his address delivered at Newport, in 1843, on the occasion of the adoption of the New Constitution. "Hon. Benjamin Hazard was born in Middletown, the town which adjoins Newport, September 18, 1770. He was graduated at Brown University, in 1792. After studying law with the late Hon. David Howell, at that time a distinguished practitioner in Providence, he was admitted to the bar in the year 1796, and commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Newport. For several years Mr. Hazard did not occupy himself seriously with the business of the courts, but he failed not in the end to acquire, and he maintained to the last, a distinguished rank at the bar of his native State. At the August election, in 1809, he was first elected a Representative from the town of Newport, a vacancy having been created in the delegation by the election to the Senate of the United States of the late Hon. Christopher Grant Champlin. Mr. Hazard's colleagues from Newport were, at that time, George Gibbs, William Hunter, John P. Man, John L. Boss, Stephen Cahoon, none of whom except Mr. Cahoon, the present General Treasurer, and Mr. Hunter, the American Ambassador at Brazil, are now among the living upon earth. The duties of this station he continued to discharge with eminent ability for the term of thirty-one successive years. From October, 1816, to May, 1818, he presided over the deliberations of the House. At the August election, in 1840, he declined a re-election, and retired from public life. In accordance with a provision of the Royal Charter, so democratic as to be without precedent, the election of Representatives to the General Assembly was required to be made twice in every year. Thus was Mr. Hazard subjected in the course of his public life to the ordeal of sixty-two popular elections. The confidence which his townsmen early reposed in him was never withdrawn. Amid all the fluctuations of party he was re-elected generally, though not in all cases without opposition. Rarely in New England is it the fortune of a public man to command from the same constituents, and under similar circumstances, a confidence so long and so uninterruptedly continued. Mr. Hazard felt himself at home in the General Assembly. There, and not in our courts or primary assemblies, did he put forth with the most effect the uncommon powers with





*John A. Hawling*



which he was gifted. His talents for debate would have won for him no mean rank even in the highest deliberative body in our country. The tricks of oratory, the artificial embellishments of rhetoric he seemed to scorn; but, if his aim were either to support or defeat a measure, no man was a more skilful master of the language and of the style of argument required for his purpose. No man more clearly comprehended and at times more ably defended the true merits of a public question. No man, too, it should be added, better knew how to perplex his adversaries by subtle objections or to wither them by caustic sarcasm. Mr. Hazard was fond of reading. In my last interview with him, not many months before his death, he spoke with great animation and emphasis of his relish for Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott, and Dean Swift. His predilection for the latter will not surprise those who recall to memory the celebrity of Swift as a politician and the wonderful influence which, by the peculiar character and direction of his intellect, he obtained over the popular mind. Mr. Hazard could boast a true Rhode Island lineage, and he was in spirit a true Rhode Island man, attached to the old charter and to all the institutions which grew up under it. The Report on the Extension of Suffrage, made by a committee of which he was chairman, in the year 1829, is characterized by unusual ability. It is among the very few productions of his pen to which he attached his name, and in style and argument may perhaps be deemed one of the best specimens of his peculiar powers. He died at Newport, March 10, 1841, aged sixty-nine years." The following notice of Mr. Hazard is from Updike's *History of the Narragansett Church*, and was written by Hon. William Hunter, of Newport, formerly United States Minister to the Court of Brazil, to form part of an account of the Hazard family: "There is one individual belonging to this numerous, widespread, and highly-respectable race, who is deserving of particular notice and regard. We refer to the late Hon. Benjamin Hazard. His portrait has already been sketched by the skilful hand of Professor Goddard. See *Address to the People of Rhode Island*, etc., p. 62. Mr. Goddard's remarks need no correction, and but little of addition. The ancient constitution of Rhode Island, formed out of the provisions of its admirable charter, was the most democratic perhaps that ever existed. It required a semi-annual election of Representatives to the General Assembly. Mr. Hazard was a Representative from the town of Newport in the General Assembly for thirty-one years, and of course 'was subjected to the ordeal of sixty-two popular elections,' a singular proof of the enlightened stability of his constituents, of his general high desert, and his peculiar fitness for this important office. This fact, independent of all others, entitles him to claim rank as a distinguished man, and, as it were, demonstrates the possession of those impressive and useful qualities whose combination render character at once eminent and enduring. Mr.

Hazard's course of reading and study, operating upon a mind of genuine native strength, and confirming and justifying a native sturdiness of will (the germ and guarantee of greatness), gave to all his literary efforts and political proceeding an air and caste of originality. He read and dwelt upon such books as *Rabelais*, Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, Hobbes's *Leviathan*, Swift's *Gulliver*, Berkeley's *Querist*, and latterly the dramas of Shakespeare and the romances of Sir Walter Scott. In the middle and latter periods of his professional career, he was employed in most of the important lawsuits of the day, both in the courts of the State and the United States. In politics, though his agency in the conflicts of parties, if examined in the nicety of details, might betray some seeming inconsistencies, he was in the main true to himself and the system of conservatism. His legislative reports on Banks, Currency, etc., and on the Extension of Suffrage, are marked by sterling thoughts and true and profound principles. In his style, as may have been anticipated from what has been here said, there was nothing gaudy or flashy; he aimed at and hit the mark of a plain, pure, Anglo-Saxon diction. He disdained the ordinary garden flowers and the glittering though far from precious stones of the surface, to refresh and surprise us occasionally with flowers of native forest birth, culled in an extensive range, and with gems 'of native hue serene,' discovered by explorations in the depths of thought and meditation."

**B**ULLOCK, NATHANAEL, Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island from 1842 to 1843, son of Samuel and Silence (Bowen) Bullock, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, May 1, 1779. He was fitted for college by Rev. Charles Thompson, pastor of the Baptist Church in Swansea, and teacher of a classical school. He was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1798. Immediately after his graduation he went South, and for some time was engaged in teaching in Charleston, South Carolina. During his spare hours he devoted himself to the study of law. In the early part of 1801 he returned to his native State, and soon after went to Bristol, where he became a law-student in the office of Hon. Benjamin Bourne. He was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in that year, and commenced the practice of his profession in Newport, in partnership with Hon. William Hunter. In the latter part of 1808 he returned to Bristol, the death of two eminent lawyers of that place, Judge Bourne and Governor Bradford, preparing the way for his professional services there. He represented Bristol in the General Assembly every year, with the exception of three, from 1815 to 1827. In the year last mentioned, he was appointed by President Adams Collector of Customs for the District of Warren and Bristol, and held that office until August, 1836, when he



resigned. In 1838 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, and failed of an election by a few votes. His name was placed on the "Law-and-Order" Ticket in 1842, and he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of the State. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Rhode Island bar. "In soundness of judgment, in knowledge of his profession, in integrity of character, and in genial and kindly social qualities, he was the peer of the distinguished men with whom he was so long associated, and whom he so long survived." The closing years of his life were spent in the quiet of his home, where he delighted to commune with the best authors, and where, especially, he took pleasure in the study of the Sacred Scriptures. He married, in September, 1812, Ruth, daughter of Stephen Smith, a merchant in Bristol, who died in November, 1829. Mr. Bullock died at Bristol, November 13, 1867, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His three sons and a daughter survive him.

**WEBB, THOMAS SMITH**, a distinguished Freemason, founder of the American System of Chapter and Encampment Masonry, and first President of the Handel and Haydn Society, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 30, 1771. Concerning his parents, Samuel and Margaret (Smith) Webb, but little is known, save that they emigrated from England just prior to the date above mentioned. The child was named after an uncle of his mother, Rev. Thomas Smith, the first minister of Portland, Maine. In his early boyhood and youth, says Moore, he was noted "for superior mental capacities, and for a sweetness of disposition and amiability of manners which secured for him the esteem of his teachers and friends, and the warmest affection of his associates." His early education was in the public schools of the city, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the rudiments, and laid the foundations of his usefulness and success in life. From the Grammar School he was transferred to the Latin School, where he made rapid progress in the ancient classics and the higher branches of knowledge. He subsequently mastered the French language. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a printer in Boston. He afterwards removed to Keene, New Hampshire, where he worked for some time at his trade. Here the three degrees of Ancient Craft masonry were conferred upon him by "Rising Sun Lodge." In the year 1793 he removed to Albany and established a paper-staining factory. On the 12th of September, 1797, as appears from the copyright, he published *The Freemason's Monitor, or Illustrations of Masonry*, and thus secured for himself fame as a Masonic ritualist and author. This volume, which is now exceedingly rare, is a small duodecimo of 284 pages, consisting of two parts, the second part containing an account of the "Ineffable Degrees of Ma-

sonry," together with Masonic songs, including "Master's Song," "Senior Warden's Song," "Junior Warden's Song," and "Senior Warden's Toast," by the author. The publication of this work, which had an extensive circulation among the craft, was followed by successively enlarged and improved editions, in 1802, 1805, 1808, 1816, and 1818, and by numerous editions after the lamented author's decease. It is to-day regarded as a standard work upon the subjects of which it treats. During the year 1799, Webb removed with his family to Providence, Rhode Island, where he spent the greater part of his remaining life. His business at first was the manufacture of wall-paper, in which he employed a large number of hands. He subsequently disposed of that business, and purchased an interest in the "Hope Manufacturing Company," becoming the responsible agent of the firm. His mature judgment, and unwearied perseverance and skill, insured him financial success, and enabled him to contribute much towards regulating and strengthening the cotton manufacturing interests of the State, which in these later years have become so wonderfully developed and improved. His residence was the three-story brick house on the corner of Westminster and Eddy Streets. In 1801 he became a member of St. John's Lodge, one of the oldest and most flourishing Masonic bodies in the State. In June, 1802, he was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge. The year following he was elected Senior Grand Warden, which office he held two years. He was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1811, and the year following was re-elected. In 1813 he was elected Grand Master, and again in 1814. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Rhode Island was organized in March, 1798. Of this he was elected in 1803, Grand High Priest, which office he continued to hold until his removal from the State in 1815, when he was succeeded by John Carlisle. The formation of a General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, for the government and regulation of the Grand and Subordinate Chapters, had long engaged Webb's attention. His views on the subject are happily stated in the second edition of his *Monitor*, published in Providence in 1802. He presided over a Convention of Committees held in Boston in October, 1797. The first meeting of the General Grand Chapter after its organization was held in Middletown, Connecticut, in September, 1798, and adjourned to meet in Providence in January, 1799. At this meeting he presented, as chairman of a committee, a new Constitution, which was adopted. At the third meeting, held in 1806, he was elected General Grand King. At the fourth meeting, held in 1816, he was elected Deputy Grand High Priest. On the 23d of August, 1802, St. John's Encampment, now called Commandery, was organized, and Webb was elected first Grand Master. At each annual meeting he was successively re-elected until December 5, 1814, when he declined further office. "The Grand Encamp-

ment of Rhode Island and Jurisdiction thereunto belonging," now called "The Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island," was organized in 1805, and Webb was elected first Grand Master. He was successively re-elected from year to year until 1817, when he was succeeded by Wm. Wilkinson. The grand Encampment of the United States is the crowning glory of Webb's Masonic work. The original draft of the Constitution, with all the changes, additions, and interlineations, in his own handwriting, is now on file among the archives of St. John's Commandery. In addition to his knowledge of Masonry, Mr. Webb was distinguished for his musical attainments. He was the first President of the Psallonian Society in Providence, an organization formed for the improvement of its members in sacred melody. Among these members were Amos M. Atwell, Joseph Tillinghast, David Vinton, Moses Noyes, and Oliver Shaw, the celebrated blind teacher and composer of music. Upon his removal to Boston he joined a society called the Philharmonic, designed to cultivate and improve the style and performance of instrumental music. Of this society he was made Vice-President. In 1815, in connection with a number of amateurs and professors of music, he instituted the celebrated Handel and Haydn Society, of which he was the first President. Mr. Webb died suddenly in Cleveland, Ohio, July 6, 1819, in the forty-eighth year of his age. Agreeably to a request previously made, his remains were brought to Providence, and placed in his own tomb beside the remains of his first wife and their three children. In 1859 a Masonic Association was formed in Rhode Island, and funds were collected for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to his memory. The plans were successfully carried out, and in 1862 a beautiful and imposing monument of marble was erected in the North Burying-Ground, beneath which his remains now repose. Mr. Webb married, in 1797, Miss Martha Hopkins, of Boston. By her he had five children, two of whom survived him. She died in 1808, and the year following he married her sister. By her he had four children, two of whom, with their mother, survived him. His son, Dr. Thos. H. Webb, who died in 1866, was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1821.

**B**BROWNELL, RT. REV. THOMAS CHURCH, D.D., LL.D., the eldest of eleven children of Sylvester and Mercy (Church) Brownell, was born on the paternal estate, in Massachusetts, in what is now known as Coaxet, October 19, 1779. Though not a native of Rhode Island, yet being of ancient Rhode Island families, born within a mile of the State line, baptized and brought up in a Rhode Island church, his biography seems to be entitled to a place in this work. He was a descendant of Thomas Brownell, who was born in 1619, and was on Rhode Island in 1647, when, at the

formation of the government, under the charter of 1643, with John Cook, he was chosen "Water Bailie" for the colony, having charge of the fisheries, then, as now, an important industry, and a source of wealth. Thomas Brownell's son Thomas, born in 1639, was one of the original proprietors and first settlers of Little Compton, Rhode Island, where members of that branch of the family still reside. His son George, in 1702, purchased a tract of land two miles square, in the southeast corner of Westport, embracing what is now Coaxet. Sylvester Brownell, father of Thomas Church Brownell, was the son of Jonathan and grandson of George Brownell, the first proprietor of Coaxet. He was born November 20, 1757. At seventeen years of age he was one of the thousand minute men, whom the gallant Prescott led to the heights of Bunker Hill, on the memorable night of June 16, 1775, and was in the battle the following day. He was one of the survivors present at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument, June 17, 1825, and died fifteen years thereafter. He was also at the disastrous battle of Long Island, in 1776, and at the battle of Rhode Island, under Sullivan, in August, 1778. In 1788 he was commissioned Captain in the Massachusetts Militia, by John Hancock, and in 1794 was commissioned Major by Samuel Adams, then Governor. The longevity of this family is remarkable. All lived to be over fifty years of age; but one died under sixty, and one under seventy; seven lived to be over eighty; the Bishop attained the age of eighty-five, and two are yet living. He was elected deacon of the Congregational Church in Little Compton, in 1802, and removed to that town in 1828. The property is still in possession of the family, and his grandson, F. R. Brownell, now resides upon it. Thomas Church Brownell pursued his preparatory studies at Bristol County Academy, Taunton, Massachusetts, and graduated at Union College in 1804, being then twenty-five years of age. The next year he was employed as tutor in that institution. In 1809 he was elected the first Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Union College. The following year he spent in Great Britain and Ireland, in gathering material and apparatus for his new department. In 1813 he began his studies for the ministry, and having joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, was ordained by Bishop Hobart, in Trinity Church, New York, April 11, 1816. He was then thirty-six years of age. Probably there is no other instance on record of a man being admitted to holy orders so late in life who rose to the episcopate, with the exception of the venerable Bishop Ravenscroft, of North Carolina. In connection with his professional duties, Mr. Brownell acted as missionary in Schenectady and vicinity. So rapidly did he rise in his profession that he was called to be assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, in 1818, thus greatly enlarging his sphere of activity and usefulness. But he was not long permitted to remain in New York City. The next year he was elected Bishop of the



Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut, and was consecrated October 27, 1819. It was a most extraordinary move to take a man who had been merely an assistant pastor for one year and place him at the head of an important diocese at once, where he would be called to compete with the distinguished divines of that day. But he was equal to the emergencies and the responsibilities of his exalted station. He sustained himself with pre-eminent ability for forty years. He was presiding Bishop in 1852. He was the author of *The Family Prayer Book*, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and prepared the *Religion of the Heart and Life*, 5 vols., 12mo., 1839-40. The great work of his life was the founding of Trinity College, Hartford, in 1823, of which he was the first President, and in the grounds of which is a bronze statue to his memory. He died January 13, 1865.

**B**BROWN, OBADIAH, manufacturer, and a prominent member of the Society of Friends, was born in Providence, July 15, 1771. He was the only son of Moses and Anna Brown. His father was one of the eminent men of the city and of the State. He was carefully educated in the religious principles of his parents, who were members of the Society of Friends, and trained to habits of industry and economy. Applying himself diligently to business, he became a successful manufacturer, and accumulated a large estate. He did not look upon wealth as an end, but rather as a means to something better beyond. He early became interested in the New England Yearly Meeting Boarding-School (known as the Quaker College), first established at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1784, but which was finally removed to Providence in 1819, by reason of a donation from Moses Brown of forty-three acres of land lying east of Hope Street. The institution also received pecuniary aid from William Almy and others. Obadiah followed up the benefactions of his father by giving to the school, at different times, about ten thousand dollars, and finally in his will, one hundred thousand dollars, the income of which is used for the current expenses of the institution, and also gave his library, valued at six hundred and fifty dollars. He also left to the Society of Friends twenty thousand dollars, known as the "Obadiah Brown Fund," the interest of which is devoted to the dissemination of knowledge by the distribution of books and tracts. During his public life he freely gave to the Friends' College, the Providence Monthly Meeting, and the yearly meetings much of his time, attention, and counsel. He held numerous offices in the Society and travelled extensively with its representatives and ministers. Though a man of large business capacity, he was always active in works of benevolence in the city and State, and in bearing religious testimonies. He married, March 3, 1798, Dorcas Hadwen, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hadwen, of Newport, Rhode Island. In July, 1822, he was chosen an elder in the Providence

Monthly Meeting. He died October 15, 1822, in the fifty-second year of his age. He was noted for his purity of life, uniform kindness, wisdom, and benevolence. William Almy, who was associated with Obadiah Brown in his manufacturing business and his religious labors, married Obadiah's sister, the only daughter of Moses Brown. He died February 2, 1836, aged seventy-five years.

**B**RAYTON, HON. CHARLES, only son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Atwood) Brayton, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, October 31, 1772. His education was acquired at his home, in the common schools, and by diligent private study. He began life by working at the trade of a blacksmith, which he learned from his father. His assiduous application to books soon qualified him for a useful public career. Admitted a freeman in 1794, in the following year he became a constable, and served for years in that capacity. He was a member of the Pawtuxet Rangers, under Captain Benjamin Arnold, an officer in the Revolution. In 1796 he was chosen First Lieutenant of the Second Company of Warwick Militia, and in 1797 was elected Captain. In 1798 he became Town Sergeant and collector of taxes, and served five years. During all this time he was studying to qualify himself for public affairs, and ever emphasized the importance of knowledge. In 1804 he was chosen Town Clerk of Warwick, and continued to fill that office till his death, but with the assistance at last of his sons, as he was so much employed by his larger public duties. In 1808 he was chosen Colonel of the famous Kentish Artillery, and commanded the corps for five years. In 1813 he was chosen Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1814 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, and served four years. Such confidence was reposed in his knowledge and sense of equity that a multitude of cases were privately submitted to him and his advice was accepted as a finality in the matters in controversy. It was enough to report in any disputed case that "Judge Brayton says so." He was elected to the General Assembly in 1820, and continuously re-elected for many years. In 1822 he was a member of the House called to revise the laws of the State. In 1824 he was a member of the convention called to frame a new constitution, which, however, was not accepted by the people. In 1827, on the reorganization of the judiciary of the State, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, and continued to fill that office, with great honor to himself and to the State, till his death, which occurred November 16, 1834. He married, in 1795, Rebecca Havens, daughter of William Havens, of Warwick, and had four children: Charles Atwood (who died at the age of sixteen), Ann Mary (who died at the age of twenty), Hon. George A., and Hon. William D. (the two latter elsewhere sketched in this volume).







*Joseph Wood*

**B**ABCOCK, ROWSE, 2d, son of Rowse and Ruth (Maxson) Babcock, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, May 12, 1773. He descended from one of the oldest and most prominent families in the State, a family that gave to Westerly such men as John, James, Dr. Joshua, Colonel Henry, Rev. Stephen, and Hon. Daniel Babcock. John and his wife Mary are said to have been the first white settlers in Westerly, and have been celebrated in song as pioneers. The father of the subject of this sketch, the first President of the Washington Bank, and a man of rank as well as estate, died June 13, 1801, aged fifty-five years. His mother, Ruth, of the old and honorable Maxson family, died May 3, 1813, aged sixty-six years. Rowse 2d was pre-eminently a man of business, a merchant, shipowner, and banker, and was unusually successful in his affairs. He was one of the first Directors of Phenix Bank and its third President, succeeding Hon. Amos Cross and Lieutenant-Governor Edward Wilcox. His immediate associates were such men as William Robinson, M.D., John C. Hoxsie, William Williams, Coddington Billings, and Hon. Nathan F. Dixon. On the organization of Christ Church (Episcopal) he became one of its strongest supporters, and the members of his family have always been influential members of that communion. He married, January 31, 1801, Hannah Brown, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor George Brown, of South Kingstown. He died April 21, 1841, at the age of sixty-seven, leaving a large estate, a good name, and a worthy family. Four of his sons will be found sketched in this volume, Rowse 3d, Rev. William R., Edwin, and Horace. His other children were, Hannah B., born November 4, 1805, married Oliver D. Wells, November 29, 1825, died July 30, 1879; Martha, born September 18, 1807, married Thomas P. Stanton, October 25, 1827, died April 24, 1864; Harriet, born October 5, 1809, married Horatio N. Campbell, September 8, 1846; Sarah A., born January 27, 1812, married Dr. John G. Pierce, June 1, 1840; Albert, born September 6, 1816, died June 13, 1831.

**W**OOD, HON. JOSEPH, son of Major William, and Phebe (Goulding) Wood, was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, October 18, 1803. His father served in the Revolution, and was a farmer, a miller, and part owner in a cotton factory in the village of Woodville, Massachusetts. His mother was a woman of superior intelligence, ability and devotion to her children. Joseph was educated at home, and in the common schools. Entering a cotton factory, he soon won the confidence of his employers, and was placed in charge of one of the rooms before he was of age. In a few years he removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and acted as an overseer in the factory of French & Burbank. In

1828 he entered into partnership with Deacon Stephen Benedict, and managed the mill of Mr. Jabal Ingraham, in Bellingham, Massachusetts, making cotton-cloth by the yard. In 1829 they hired a factory in Albion village, Rhode Island, and made cloth for Mr. George Wilkinson. In 1831, they removed to Central Falls, Lincoln, Rhode Island, and purchased a part of the Thread Company's mill of Mr. Dwight Ingraham, and began business for themselves. This establishment was long known as the "Benedict & Wood Mill." They prospered, built residences near together on High Street, and lived, as they toiled together, like brothers, in closest intimacy, for thirty-seven years, till parted by death. In 1847, Mr. Wood also formed a partnership with Mr. John A. Adams and his own brother, Samuel Wood, known as Wood, Adams & Co., and engaged in manufacturing cotton-thread. The company was known, finally, as the Central Falls Thread Company. In 1851, with his brother Samuel, he purchased the Richards Mill, and, under the firm-name of J. & S. Wood, engaged in manufacturing cotton-cloth. This firm was dissolved by the death of Samuel, in 1853, who was killed by machinery in the mill. Samuel's interest being sold to Mr. John A. Adams, the mill was run by Wood & Adams till 1863, when it was sold to the Pawtucket Haircloth Company, and Wood & Adams became connected with the Stafford Manufacturing Company, Mr. Adams as Agent, and Mr. Wood as Treasurer. In this position Mr. Wood remained till his death. A man of great integrity, conscientiousness, industry and perseverance, he acquired a large estate, and an enviable reputation. He and his wife were consistent members of the Central Falls Congregational Church, and he gave largely of his time and money for the support of that body. For more than twenty-five years he was the Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Indeed, no good cause was neglected by him, and his name was a synonym for honor in all business circles. Politically he was a Whig, till that party became the Republican, when he heartily accepted the new situation, and was strongly opposed to slavery. During the Rebellion he lent his voice, strength, and purse, to the nation. After long refusing official honors, he finally consented, in 1872, to accept the nomination of Senator from Lincoln, and was unanimously elected by both parties. He graced the State Senate as he had adorned every other circle of life. He married, August 9, 1830, Phila T. Freeman, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Thayer) Freeman, of Mendon, Massachusetts; a woman of great excellencies of character. They had three sons and two daughters; one of the latter, Sarah F., married Rev. Joseph Ward, a Congregational minister. Mr. Wood died at his residence, in Central Falls, February 10, 1873, in his seventieth year. His brother, SAMUEL WOOD, was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, April 27, 1813. He received excellent home and school education, and, in 1840, removed to Central Falls, Rhode Island, where he engaged in busi-



ness with Benjamin F. Greene and Thomas Benedict, and afterwards with his brother Joseph. He was killed by the machinery of the mill, April 22, 1853. He married, January 11, 1840, Sarah A. Arnold, of Coventry, Rhode Island, and had four children,—one son and three daughters. His abilities and virtues won for him a large place in the hearts of the people.

**H**UNTER, HON. WILLIAM, LL.D., only son of Dr. William Hunter, was born in Newport, November 26, 1774. His father was an eminent Scotch physician, who came to this country about the year 1752, soon after the famous battle of Culloden, in which as a friend of the "Pretender" he held a professional position. He settled in Newport, where he gave the first course of anatomical lectures ever given in this country. These lectures were delivered in the Court-house, in two seasons in succession, by cards of invitation, and gave great satisfaction. He married a daughter of Godfrey Malbone, a wealthy merchant in Newport. She was a descendant of Edward Wanton, the earliest ancestor of the Wanton family in this country. The subject of this sketch pursued his preparatory studies under the tuition of Robert Rogers, who had charge of a school of a high order in his native place. He graduated from Brown University, with the Salutatory Oration, in the class of 1791. Hon. Jonathan Russell, LL.D., was his classmate. On completing his college studies he went to England, and was a student for a time with the celebrated Dr. John Hunter, a first cousin of his father. Finding that his tastes did not incline him to enter the medical profession he abandoned the idea of fitting himself to be a physician, and turned his attention to the study of law. He pursued his law studies in the Inner Temple, London, under the direction of eminent teachers, among whom were Chitty and Arthur Murphy, the accomplished translator of Tacitus, whom he aided in this scholarly work. It is said that when Murphy took to Burke his dedication of that work Hunter accompanied him. They found Burke playing at jackstraws with his son. Mr. Hunter was often present at the debates in Parliament, and enjoyed the rare privilege of listening to the eloquence of the bar in the courts of England. Some of the ablest statesmen were then in the theatre of action, men like Erskine, Pitt, and Fox. It is easy to see what influence such men would have in moulding the character and forming the style of a susceptible young man engaged in professional study. Returning to this country in 1793 he continued his preparatory studies until he was admitted to the bar, November, 1795, at the age of twenty-one years. Such was his reputation after a few years' practice that in 1799 he was sent by the citizens of Newport to represent

them in the General Assembly, and was re-elected each successive year to the year 1812. During the session commencing May, 1811, he was Speaker of the House. The Hon. C. G. Champlin, who was a Senator in Congress from Rhode Island, having resigned his office, Mr. Hunter was chosen in 1812 to fill out the remaining years of his term of service, and in 1814 was elected for six years. As an orator Mr. Hunter took a high rank in Congress. Among his most famous speeches while in the Senate are those on the acquisition of Florida and on the Missouri Compromise. The former of these was delivered in secret session of the Senate of the United States, February 2, 1813. It was made on the proposition for seizing and occupying the province of East Florida by the troops of the United States. As there were no reporters to take down the speech it was dictated to an amanuensis by Mr. Hunter after its delivery, and printed in Newport. It has been justly said of this speech that "it shows comprehensive views of the subject, expressed in a style unusually dignified and elevated, and contains passages of a high order of eloquence." The course which Mr. Hunter took with regard to the Missouri Compromise not proving satisfactory to his constituents, he failed of a re-election to the Senate of the United States. He resumed the practice of his profession, and again represented his native town for several years in the General Assembly of the State. In 1834 he was appointed by General Jackson Chargé d'Affaires to Brazil, and subsequently, at the request of the young Emperor, Dom Pedro, was elevated to the position of Minister Plenipotentiary. While living in Brazil, he was a most diligent student, gathering from the various libraries of that country, and from every reliable source, vast stores of information on many subjects, which he would doubtless have turned to a good use had his life been spared. His term of service in Brazil expired in 1845, when he returned to this country, and spent the four remaining years of his life in Newport, where he died December 3, 1849. Mr. Hunter was one of the most accomplished men of his time. His personal appearance attracted attention. He was tall, commanding, and graceful in his figure. As an orator he had few superiors. There was a rare depth and melody in his voice, while his address was distinct and full of dignity. He was a fine linguist, familiar with the best classic writers of antiquity, and was well versed in the modern languages, speaking the French with almost the ease and correctness of a native. Wit and humor were marked characteristics in his composition. While in Congress, on a certain occasion Mr. Little, of Maryland, was indulging in remarks of a personal character upon Mr. Law, of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives. Mr. Hunter happened to be among the auditors, and a gentleman asked him if he thought Law would answer Little in the same strain. "No, indeed," said Mr. Hunter, "*de minimis non curat lex*"—the law does not care about littles. The wife of Mr. Hunter was Mary, daughter of William and Sarah

(Franklin) Robinson, of New York. He had eight children, two of whom died in youth. Of the others, William Hunter, Esq., of Washington, Assistant Secretary of State, and the oldest child, is an honored officer under the Government. Eliza was married at Rio de Janeiro, to James Birchhead, formerly of Baltimore, and now lives in Newport. The third child, Thomas R., lives in Middletown. The fourth, Mary R., became the wife of Edward Pierse, of the British Navy. She died near London, a few years since. The fifth child was Charles. He received a commission as Captain in the United States Navy. In 1873, he, with his wife and daughter, was lost on his way to Havre. Catharine was the sixth child. She married at Rio, John Greenway, a merchant, then in business at Montevideo, at which place she died.

**B**RIDGHAM, HON. SAMUEL WILLARD, the first Mayor of Providence, was born in Providence in 1774, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1794. Among his classmates were Nathaniel Searle, LL.D., and Judge Solomon Sibley, of Michigan. The two years following his graduation were devoted to the study of law, and he was admitted to the bar in September, 1796. He represented Providence in the General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House from May, 1826, to October, 1826. He was attorney-General of Rhode Island from 1814 to 1818. In 1821 he was elected a Trustee of Brown University, and continued in office until his decease. He was chosen Chancellor of the University in 1828, and remained in this office until his death. When Providence became a city, in 1832, he was chosen the first Mayor, and held the office, by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, for eight years. He was married to Elizabeth Paine, October 20, 1798. Their children were Elizabeth W., born September 13, 1799; Abby C., born May 26, 1803; Samuel F., born November 3, 1805, and died July 6, 1807; Julia B., born November 17, 1810 (she married George Curtis, April 3, 1834); Samuel W., born September 24, 1813; and Joseph, born August 15, 1815. Mr. Bridgham died December 28, 1840. Few citizens of Providence have occupied more conspicuous positions than the subject of this sketch. So long as he practiced his profession he stood high as a lawyer. As the first Mayor of Providence, his eight years' administration of the municipal government will ever be regarded as having contributed not a little to the laying the foundations of the prosperity of the city. At the time of his decease resolutions of the most commendatory character were passed by the city government and by the Corporation of Brown University. His memory will long be cherished, and he will be regarded as one of the most eminent and public-spirited citizens of Providence.

**B**URGES, TRISTAM, an eminent American statesman, son of John and Abigail Burges, was born in Rochester, Massachusetts, February 26, 1770, and was the youngest of three sons. His earliest associations were the events and experiences of the Revolutionary War. He kept in remembrance the alarm of the battle of Lexington, and the return of his sick father from the army. His father's business was that of a cooper and farmer. It was to the fact of his father's occupation that John Randolph referred when he cast it as a reproach on Burges that he was a cooper's son. The retort was a keen one, to wit, that if he (Randolph) had been a cooper's son, he would never have been anything else. The facilities for acquiring an education at the period and place where young Burges lived were of the most stinted character. He never attended a school until he was fifteen years of age, and until he was twenty-one the whole time of his public instruction was not much more than three months. He was, however, passionately fond of books, buying, begging, or borrowing all he could get. After the toils of the day were over his favorite volumes were read far into the late hours of the night. With all the disadvantages under which he labored for mental culture, he was a busy and constant writer, the letters which he wrote between the ages of sixteen and twenty being enough in number to make a good-sized volume. When he had reached his majority he determined to get an education. He pursued his preparatory studies in the academy at Wrentham, under the instruction of Rev. William Williams, and was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1796, with the highest honors of his class. Already his oratorical powers were remarkably developed, and his fellow-students predicted a brilliant future for him as a public speaker. After his graduation he taught school for a brief period, and continued the study of law in Providence, which he had while in college commenced under the instruction of Judge Barnes. About this time a lottery ticket was pressed upon him, for the payment of which—five dollars—he gave his note. The ticket drew a prize of two thousand dollars. The school was given up, and he devoted his whole attention to the study of his chosen profession, and was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1799. He found himself competing with some of the most eminent lawyers of the State. But it was not long before he was in the midst of an extensive practice, and there were few important cases in which he was not engaged. In 1811 he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and in May, 1815, was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, holding the office for a single year, when he resumed the practice of his profession. The Corporation of Brown University elected him, in 1815, Professor of Oratory and Belles-Lettres, which chair he filled with distinguished success from 1815 to 1828. He was chosen to represent Rhode Island in Congress in 1825, and held that position for ten



years with marked ability. Very soon he made his mark in the halls of legislation by his speech on the Judiciary, respecting which a veteran member of Congress said, "That speech is one of the greatest displays of eloquence ever made in this hall." It established Mr. Burges's reputation as an orator. A bill was presented by him proposing to pay a more generous pension to the surviving soldiers of the Revolution, the passage of which he advocated in a speech of great power. He made also able speeches in favor of a protective tariff. His encounters with the eccentric, sarcastic John Randolph form an interesting part of the history of Congressional debates. Mr. Randolph had the most intense prejudice against New England, and when anything was proposed like the tariff, he embraced the opportunity to vent his spite on the Eastern States. On one occasion he had said, "New England—what is she? Sir, do you remember that appropriate exclamation, '*Delenda est Carthago?*'" The reply of Mr. Burges was, "Does the gentleman mean to say, sir, New England must be destroyed? If so, I will remind him that the fall of Carthage was the precursor of the fall of Rome. Permit me to suggest to him to carry out the parallel. Further, sir, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am not bound by any rule to argue against Bedlam; but when I hear anything rational in the hallucinations of the gentleman, I will answer them." The next day he resumed his speech, and poured forth such a torrent of sarcasm that Randolph quailed under it, left the hall, and his voice was never raised there afterwards. Although in the party which was opposed to President Jackson, Mr. Burges warmly indorsed the course which he pursued with reference to nullification in South Carolina. He would not accept the compromise which Mr. Clay presented on the matter of the tariff, and the result was that he failed to secure his re-election to Congress. On leaving Washington, in 1835, he returned to his adopted State and spent the larger part of the last twenty years of his life on his estate in East Providence, where he died October 13, 1853. In 1801 he married the daughter of Mr. Welcome Arnold, an eminent merchant of Providence. Three of his daughters died—one in 1826 and two in 1827. The following year, 1828, his eldest son, Welcome Arnold Burges, one of the most accomplished young men of his time, was also removed by death. Thus, within the brief period of fourteen months, he was called to bury four of his children. Of no citizen of Rhode Island has his adopted State better reason to be proud than of Hon. Tristram Burges.

**W**ILKINSON, HON. ISAAC, son of David and Lydia (Spear) Wilkinson, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, October 1, 1776. His ancestors were the distinguished Wilkinsons of Eastern Rhode Island, some of whom are elsewhere

sketched in this volume. His grandfather, Israel, was the son of Samuel, who was the son of Samuel, who was the son of Lawrence, one of the signers of the original civil compact of the founders of the colony planted by Roger Williams. That compact was dated "19th of 11th month, 1645." Isaac's brother, Eliab, was a superior scholar in the natural sciences and in mathematics, and kept in his native town a sort of High School for advanced scholars, teaching, also, surveying and navigation. In connection with Elisha Thornton he published almanacs for a number of years. He was the first Cashier of the old Smithfield Union Bank, a position that he held till his death, at the age of thirty-seven. Isaac received the plain country education common to his day, but had some special advantages from the excellent family to which he belonged. For his calling he chose that of a farmer, and became known as a model agriculturist. He was born and died on the farm that was inherited in a direct line from Lawrence, the founder of the family in Rhode Island. He was first chosen Deputy Sheriff of the county of Providence. In 1809 he was elected Delegate to the General Assembly, and in this representative office served at intervals for many years. In 1833 he was chosen State Senator, and to this office was annually re-elected for several years. In 1842, in the year of the "Dorr troubles," though in his sixty-seventh year, he was elected Representative by Smithfield, and was also elected Senator on the State ticket (chosen by the State at large), but he declined the Senatorship and served as Representative. He voted at every Presidential election from the first of Jefferson down to his death, and was an old-school Democrat. He was one of the four in his town who voted for Andrew Jackson in 1824. For twenty-eight successive years he was chosen town Treasurer of Smithfield, and served most acceptably. His kindness was remarkable, and endeared him to all who knew him. The failings of men he could forgive, but he despised hypocrisy. In 1819 he married Hannah Streeter, of Cumberland, Rhode Island, a descendant of the Masons of that town. Her father's family removed to Vermont, and thence to New Hampshire, in which latter State she was born, but returned to Rhode Island when about twenty years of age. Isaac Wilkinson had three children: David Spear, Hannah M., and Isaac R. The latter now resides in Pawtucket. The two former still reside on the old homestead, which has been in the family some two hundred years. Mr. Wilkinson died, full of honors, February 25, 1863, in his eighty-seventh year.

**D**YER, ELISHA, merchant and manufacturer, son of Anthony and Sarah (Bishop) Dyer, was born in Glocester, Rhode Island, January 5, 1772. At the age of ten years he was apprenticed to John Fitton, a Scotchman, a general drygoods merchant, whose place of business was on Westminster Street, Provi-







*Wheason Allin*

dence. After completing his apprenticeship he continued in the employ of Mr. Fitton, who was so much pleased with his industry, faithfulness, and manly qualities, that he made provision in his will that on his decease Mr. Dyer should come into possession of his estate and business by purchase. Mr. Dyer availed himself of this opportunity, and continued the business in the same place on his own account, and with Charles Potter, a former clerk, as co-partner, under the firm-name of Dyer & Potter, until 1825, when Mr. Dyer formed a copartnership with Mr. Cary Dunn, for the transaction of a general commission business, on West Water Street, under the firm-name of Elisha Dyer & Co. In 1830, Mr. Dunn retired, and April 1, 1831, Mr. Dyer received his son Elisha into the firm, which partnership continued until about 1835, when, on account of increased facilities for travel and transportation, the commission business was almost suspended. In 1835, Mr. Dyer built the Dyerville Mill, in North Providence, and with his son Elisha began the manufacture of cotton cloth. He continued in that business until his death, February 11, 1854, and became one of the largest real estate owners then in the city of Providence. He bought the Rockland Mill in South Scituate in 1814, in company with others, and was one of the founders of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, in which his heirs are still interested. He was one of the founders of the Union Bank of Providence, and for many years its President. He was noted for his sterling integrity, untiring industry, and business sagacity. It is said of him that he would never give nor receive more than six per cent. for money, and made it a rule never to accept any political office. He married, October 15, 1801, Frances Jones, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Dunn) Jones. They had five children,—Caroline, Frances Jones, Elisha, Esther Dunn, and George Rathbone. Mr. Dyer was of a social, benevolent disposition, and possessed of strong religious feelings. Late in life he became a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence, and died in the full belief of the principles of Christianity. As was said of him at the time of his death, "he was unostentatious and unobtrusive in his habits, affectionate to his family, kind to his dependents, and in his dealings scrupulously just."

**D**IXON, HON. NATHAN FELLOWS, son of William and Priscilla (Denison) Dixon, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, December 13, 1774. His father was a conspicuous public man. His mother was the daughter of Dr. William Denison, of Stonington, Connecticut. The name of Fellows was from Nathan Fellows, his maternal great-grandfather, of Killingly, Connecticut. Nathan F. enjoyed the superior educational advantages which were then found in the Plainfield Academy, under Dr. Eliphalet Mott. He entered Williams College,

but finally passed to Brown University, where he graduated with honor in the class of 1799. Having pursued the required course of law studies, he was admitted to the bar in 1802, and commenced his professional practice in Westerly, Rhode Island. He soon became widely known in Rhode Island and Connecticut as an able counsellor and advocate. For many years he was a director in Washington Bank, and was President of that institution from 1829 to his death. His predecessors in that office were Rowse Babcock, 2d, Colonel Thomas Noyes, and Hon. Jeremiah Thurston; and his successor was his son, Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, Jr. He was a gentleman of the old school in manners and dress, genial and affable, always ready to serve the people of all classes and conditions. By his kindness and counsel young men were especially encouraged in their educational endeavors. Elected to the Rhode Island General Assembly from Westerly, in 1813, he continued to serve the town and State in that position till 1830, and was intimately associated with such men as William Hunter, James Burrill, Jr., Nehemiah R. Knight, James De Wolf, Asher Robbins, William Sprague, Elisha R. Potter, Wilkins Updike, Job Durfee, and Tristram Burges. By the Whig party he was chosen Senator to Congress in 1838. He immediately rose to prominence in Washington, and for a time was President of the Senate. Mr. Dixon died suddenly, January 29, 1842, while in the discharge of his duties in Washington. He married, January, 1804, Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Captain Amos Palmer, of Stonington, and had seven children: William P., Eliza, Fanny, Nathan F., Priscilla D., Courtland P., and Sarah R. His widow died March 30, 1859, in her eighty-first year.

**A**LLEN, HON. WHEATON, was born at Seekonk, Massachusetts, October 26, 1806, and was the son of Samuel and Anne (Read) Allen. His father was the son of Dr. Samuel Allen, of Seekonk, a prominent physician of his time; his mother's native town was Barrington, Rhode Island. Mr. Allen's early days were spent upon a farm, and after obtaining such an education as the schools of his day afforded, at about the age of eighteen he shipped at Providence in the merchant service. Having inherited a fondness for a seaman's life, he exhibited rare energy and ability in his chosen calling, and soon became a shipmaster. During his career as captain, he made frequent voyages from New York to Cuba, and various southern ports in the United States. He also sailed to many European ports, including London, Liverpool, and St. Petersburg. In all his voyages he was eminently successful, and enjoyed the reputation of an able and reliable officer. In 1860, having acquired a competency, he retired from the sea, and spent the remainder of his life with his family in Warren, Rhode Island. The citizens of the town, realizing his worth, immediately



elected him, in 1861, a member of the town council, to which position he was annually re-elected until his death. During many of these years he was also one of the town auditors. In 1865 he ably represented Warren in the Lower House of the General Assembly. In 1868 he was elected State Senator from Warren, and during the year served on several important committees. His official life in the town covered the period of the Civil War, and the many extra duties naturally connected with office at that time were performed by him in a most creditable manner. For some time he was a Custom-house Officer, and for many years, until his death, was a Director in the Hope National Bank. In consideration of the many courtesies extended by him to the Warren Artillery, he was chosen an honorary member of that organization. In 1840 he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In April, 1867, he united with the Warren Baptist Church, of which he was a generous and ardent supporter, and in which, for many years, he held the office of Clerk, and served as a member of the Standing Committee. He married, September 28, 1840, Maria Haile, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Lewis) Haile, of Warren. They had two children, Maria Haile, who died in infancy, and James Wheaton, born in 1847. Mr. Allen died July 30, 1871. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the community, and was regarded as one of the most upright and useful citizens of Warren.

**B**URGESS, HON. THOMAS, second son of Prince Burgess, was born in Wareham, Massachusetts, November 29, 1779. His ancestor, Thomas Burgess, arrived in Salem, Massachusetts, with a young family, not far from 1630. He resided for a short time in Lynn, Massachusetts, and then took up his residence in Sandwich, Massachusetts, becoming a large landholder, and when he had become advanced in years, was known as "Goodman" Burgess. He lived on his estate forty-eight years, and died February 13, 1685. The third son of this Thomas, Jacob, had a son Ebenezer. The third son of Ebenezer, also named Ebenezer, had three sons, one of whom, Prince, was the father of the subject of this sketch. We are told with reference to him that "in persevering industry and religious trust he served God and his generation to the good age of eighty-four years. In the Revolutionary War he joined the armies of his country for a short campaign, and he bore the title of Lieutenant to the end of his life." Thomas Burgess, known for many years as "Judge" Burgess, was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1800, under the Presidency of the distinguished Dr. Maxcy. The theme of his oration was "Civil Dissensions considered as a Prelude to a Change of Government." After his graduation he studied law with Judge Barnes, and being admitted to the bar, took a high rank, especially as a coun-

sellor, in his profession. At the time of his decease this discriminating eulogium was passed upon him: "Judge Burgess, distinguished through life by scrupulous integrity, by habits of great industry, and by the conscientious discharge of every trust, as well as by eminent sagacity and prudence, merited and acquired the confidence of his fellow-citizens in a measure that is accorded only to the most blameless. His counsel was sought with a peculiar reliance on its value, and the weightiest affairs, the most delicate duties, were intrusted to him without apprehension." He held the office of Judge of the Municipal Court from the organization of the city government of Providence, in 1832, till within a few years of his death. Of the Court of Common Pleas he was Chief Justice for a number of years. His industry, and the care with which he managed his affairs, secured for him a prosperous position in life, and he was a generous contributor to all worthy causes which appealed to his charity. In the year 1828 he was elected a member of the Corporation of Brown University, and remained in office till his death. For the last twelve years or more of his life he was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Rhode Island. He married, November 16, 1803, Mary, daughter of Andrew Mackie, M.D., a lady of Scotch descent, residing in Wareham, Massachusetts, his native place. Their children were as follows: Sarah A., born July 8, 1804, who died in childhood; Thomas Mackie, for ten successive years Mayor of Providence, born June 6, 1806; Sarah A., 2d, born August 9, 1808, married to Amasa Paine, April 22, 1834; George, afterward Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine, born October 31, 1809; Mary M., born October 10, 1813, married to Hon. John Kingsbury August 19, 1834; Frederic, born August 4, 1818; and Alexander, now Bishop of the Quincy Episcopal Diocese, Illinois. After a long and honorable life, devoted to the service of God and man, Judge Burgess died in Providence May 18, 1856.

**H**OPPIN, COLONEL BENJAMIN, JR., was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, May 26, 1777. He entered upon active business-life when very young, going to the Southern States, and to the Isle of France, as supercargo. He was taken into partnership by his father, in the auctioneering commission business, and afterwards established the well-known commission house of B. & T. C. Hoppin, in the East India and China trade, at a time when Providence was one of the centres of that great commerce. When a young man he was made Colonel of Volunteers of the Rhode Island Militia, and he also served as a member of the Rhode Island Legislature; but his life was mainly passed as a business-man, carrying on, and, in some instances, originating, many important institutions, such as "The Washington Insurance Company," "The Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company," "The Providence

Savings Bank," and "The Providence Bank." He married, November 14, 1802, Esther Phillips Warner, of Middletown, Connecticut, a lineal descendant of Rev. John Cotton, the founder of Boston. His children were Benjamin, Levi, William, Elizabeth, Carrington, and James Mason. Mr. Hoppin was a representative merchant of Providence, highly esteemed for his stern, uncompromising integrity. His manners were dignified and polished, partaking somewhat of the old *régime*, and he had marked geniality and hospitality of temper. He was of a commanding presence, and retained his vigor and vivacity of mind to the time of his death, May 27, 1865, at the age of eighty-eight.

**K**ING, DAVID, M.D., a distinguished Rhode Island physician, was born in Raynham, Massachusetts, in 1774. His preparatory college studies were pursued under the direction of Rev. Peres Fobes, LL.D., and he graduated from Brown University in the class of 1796. Several members of his class attained to great distinction in their different professions. He chose the profession of medicine as his calling, and with his classmate, the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff, so long a physician in Boston, he entered the office of Dr. James Thatcher, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, as a student. Having completed his studies, he took up his residence in Newport, and entered at once upon an extensive practice placed in his hands by the death of Dr. Isaac Senter. He enjoyed peculiar advantages as a student, in consequence of coming into possession of the rare and valuable library of Dr. Senter. This library, as we learn from Dr. Usher Parsons, "contained the manuscript lectures of Cline, Haygarth, and Astley Cooper; the admirable physiological treatises of Haller and Whyte; Morgagni on pathology; fine copies of John and William Hunter's works, and the complete works of Cullen, whose rational theory and practical views may justly be said to have created a new era in medical science." Dr. King commenced his practice in Newport at or about the time that the public mind was drawn to the consideration of the vaccine disease, and in spite of the most violent prejudice, he resorted to vaccination as a preventive against small-pox. The first person who, in Rhode Island, submitted to vaccination, which was administered by Dr. King, was Walter Cornell, of Newport. In addition to his ordinary practice, Dr. King held the appointment of Surgeon to a detachment of United States troops stationed at Fort Wolcott. He was especially successful in treating cases of yellow fever in the fort, and advanced and strongly held to the non-contagiousness of the disease. He was an active member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, holding in it successively the offices of Censor, Vice-President, and President, being elected to the last office in June, 1830, and holding it until July, 1834.

In the various literary and philanthropic institutions of Newport he took an interest. For many years he was a director of the Redwood Library, and for some time the President of its Board of Directors. No good object deserving attention, which would in any way benefit his fellow-citizens, failed to enlist his regards, and he occupied a position of the highest character in the community. He died November 14, 1836. The wife of Dr. King was Anne Gordon, by whom he had five children, four sons and one daughter, Ann, who died in 1843. The oldest son, George Gordon, became a lawyer. He married Elizabeth Leaver, of Washington. The second son is the present Dr. David King, of Newport. The third son was Edward, who became a merchant, and died in 1876. The fourth son was William Henry.

**K**NIGHT, REV. RICHARD, a celebrated preacher, and author of the *History of the General and Six-Principle Baptists*, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, October 5, 1771. His father was Deacon Stephen Knight, of the South Scituate Six-Principle Baptist Church, who was a descendant of Richard Knight, Esq., who came from England in the early history of the State, and was one of the first settlers in the town of Cranston. The subject of this sketch resided in the town of his nativity during his life, with the exception of about three years. On his conversion, in early manhood, he worshipped with the Six-Principle Church in Scituate, with which he united in 1804, and enjoyed the ministry of Rev. John Westcott, of the Foster Church. His activity and power as a speaker soon brought him into public notice. He was ordained as Pastor of the Scituate Church, October 19, 1809, by Elders Westcott, Manchester, and Sprague. This church he continued to serve with great fidelity and success till his death. Of one of the revivals that occurred under his ministry, he says, in his history, "A reformation took place, and, in the course of three years, one hundred and fifty souls were added to this society, when it consisted of two hundred and seventeen members." His church finally numbered over four hundred members. In 1827 he published, under the patronage of the Rhode Island Yearly Meeting of Six-Principle Baptists, his valuable octavo volume, of about 370 pages, entitled *History of the General and Six-Principle Baptists in Europe and America: In Two Parts*. This work exhibits much research, and is now of great historic worth, as it contains the annals of many Rhode Island churches, and valuable biographical sketches. His ministry was long and highly honored. For fifty-three years he occupied the pulpit of the Scituate Church, "not ceasing in his labors till within a few months of his decease," which occurred in Cranston, at his residence, April 10, 1863, in the ninety-second year of his age. His son, Rev. Samuel B. Knight, born in Cranston, June 24, 1802, was ordained



Assistant Pastor of the Scituate Baptist Church, November 28, 1839; preached there and in different places in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and finally died in the old Knight homestead in Cranston, January 25, 1879.

**C**HILD, CAPTAIN SHUBAEL, son of Caleb and Mary (Cole) Child, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, September 28, 1779. His father, a native of Warren, Rhode Island, was for many years a noted ship-builder of that town, and at the time Warren was destroyed by British troops, had just completed a new house, which was burned. The family fled to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where they remained for a short time, and returned to Warren soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch, which occurred in Rehoboth, in the home of Shubael Peck, whose name was given him. Captain Child was educated in the schools of Warren, and at an early age was apprenticed to Nathan Phillips, a printer, with whom he remained eight years. After learning his trade he began a sea-faring life, and by rapid promotion soon became a ship-master. In this capacity he sailed many years for the celebrated shipping-house of William Wilson, of Baltimore, Maryland. He followed the sea constantly until 1812, when he established himself in Baltimore as a job printer. At the close of the War of 1812 he resumed his position as ship-master, in which he continued until 1825. After giving up the positions of captain and marine merchant, he returned to Warren and engaged in the whaling business. His former employers having unbounded confidence in his integrity and business capacity, took a large interest in the ships with him. He retained an interest in the shipping business for many years after retiring from active life. During his career as captain he visited nearly all parts of the world, and at the time of the great famine in Ireland conveyed the first ship-load of provisions to the starving people. For several years he held the office of President of the Warren Marine Insurance Company, and was also for a time President of the Warren Bank. In 1834 he became a member of the Warren Baptist Church, of which he was ever after an earnest and liberal supporter, and in which he was for many years Church Auditor. He married, May 7, 1807, Priscilla B. Child, daughter of Sylvester and Priscilla (Bradford) Child, who died December 26, 1840, the issue of the marriage being three children, Mary Cole, Harriet Newell, and Charles Thompson. Mrs. Child's father was a ship-builder in Warren, and a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts. Her mother was a native of Bristol, Rhode Island. On the 21st of May, 1843, Captain Child married Adaline Croade, daughter of John Croade, of Warren, who died May 16, 1875. Captain Child died January 4, 1876, at the age of ninety-six, being the oldest citizen of Warren at the time of his

death. He was a high-minded Christian gentleman, whose enterprising spirit and exemplary character reflected honor upon the town in which he resided.

**M**ALBONE, EDWARD G., an American portrait painter, was born in Newport, in August, 1777. He exhibited a love for art when he was a mere boy, and at the early age of seventeen removed to Providence, where he devoted himself to miniature painting, and to the painting of portraits. In the spring of 1796 he took up his residence in Boston, and was soon fully occupied with his professional duties. His reputation, especially as a miniature painter, having become established, he visited the principal cities of the North, where he found abundant opportunities for the exercise of his art. With Washington Allston he sailed for Europe in 1801. He resided in London for several months, enjoying the treasures of art in that great city, and improving himself in various ways in his profession. While residing in London he painted "The Hours; the Past, Present, and the Coming." The history of this gem of art, which may be seen in the northwest anteroom of the Providence Athenæum, it may be a matter of interest to refer to. As already intimated, Malbone painted it in England. It came into the possession of his sister, Mrs. H. Whitehorne, of Newport. Although for a long time hung up and exposed to the light, it retained the freshness and beauty of coloring it had when originally painted. Dunlap says, "I have seen it more than once, and never saw it without renewed admiration." It is supposed that the subject was suggested from a picture to which the title of "The Hours" was given, which he saw, and very much admired, in London. The following verses, written by an appreciative poet, were addressed to the artist through one of the New York papers:

"Whoe'er beheld thy rosy Hours  
And could, unfelt, their beauties see,  
The mind is his where darkness lowers,  
And his the heart that mine should flee.

"May memory to thy mind present  
The past with gentle, placid mien,  
When hope, prophetic spirit sent,  
Waving her golden hair was seen.

"And may thy present hours be bright  
As the fair angel smiling there;  
Without a cloud to dim their light—  
Without a thought that sets in care.

"But for the future—Oh! may they  
Be crowned with bliss, and wealth, and fame!  
And may this little humble lay,  
Be lost 'midst songs that sound thy name."



On his return to America, Malbone was for several years, with rare devotion, occupied with his professional pursuits. His health, at length, gave way under his close application to his labors. Consumption marked him as one of its victims. He sought to recover his wasted energies by resorting to a milder climate. But the attempt was vain. He died at Savannah, Georgia, May 7, 1807, in the thirty-second year of his age. Rhode Island may justly be proud of having been the birthplace of two such distinguished artists as Gilbert Charles Stuart and Edward G. Malbone.

**M**ASON, HON. JAMES BROWN, son of John and Rose Anna (Brown) Mason, was born in Thompson, Connecticut, in 1774. He was descended from an English ancestry. Three families of the original stock, all of them representing different types of character, came to this country at different times. The first, John Mason, the Puritan, settled first in Massachusetts as early as 1630, ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims. Subsequently he removed to Connecticut. George Mason, or as he was generally called, Colonel George Mason, was a member of the English Parliament, and well known as a Cavalier. He was in the famous battle of Worcester, England, in 1651, and after the defeat of the royal army by Cromwell, he fled in disguise, came to America, and settled in Virginia. The Southern Masons sprang from him, none of this particular family having ever settled north of Mason and Dixon's line. Samson Mason, from whom the subject of this sketch descended, was, in England, a Roundhead, and as such opposed to his brother. He was an officer in Cromwell's army; a radical in politics, and like some of the most distinguished officers and soldiers in the army, a Baptist in faith. He came to this country about 1650. His first home was in Dorchester, Massachusetts, from which place he removed to Rehoboth, and subsequently for "conscience sake" to Swansea. We learn that before his removal from Rehoboth he had assisted in building the Baptist meeting-house in Swansea, for which he was summoned before the authorities of Plymouth colony, fined fifteen shillings, and warned to leave the jurisdiction of the colony. "So far as these families were concerned, the old issues of Roundhead and Cavalier, brought by George and Samson to the country of their adoption, continued to exist in their descendants. Two hundred years passed away, with the moulding and modifying influence of republican institutions, but in the recent struggle between freedom and slavery, the seed sown in Norfolk and Rehoboth bore their legitimate fruit in the antagonisms of the South and the North." James Brown Mason was a graduate of Brown University under President Manning in the class of 1791. Among his classmates were Hon. William Hunter, LL. D., and Hon. Jonathan Russell, LL. D., names

distinguished in the annals of American history. He studied medicine and practiced for a time in Rhode Island, and then removed to South Carolina, where also he was a physician. Here he married, and on the decease of his wife, about the year 1798, he returned to Rhode Island, and shortly after having become a member of the family of Mr. John Brown, one of the "Four Brown Brothers," he became intimately connected with that gentleman in the management of his business affairs. For several years he was a member of the General Assembly, and Speaker of the House from February, 1812, to May, 1814. He represented the State in Congress from December 4, 1815, to March 4, 1819. He died September 6, 1819. The second wife of Mr. Mason was Alice, daughter of John and Sarah (Smith) Brown, whom he married July 16, 1800. Their children were Abby Mason, who married Nicholas Brown; Sarah Brown Mason, who married first George B. Ruggles, and second Levi C. Eaton; and Rosa Anna Mason, who married William Grosvenor.

**S**PRAGUE, WILLIAM, the first calico-printer in Rhode Island, and one of the first to introduce that business into America, son of William and Mary (Waterman) Sprague, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, June 5, 1773. His ancestry is traced back to Jonathan Sprague, first mentioned in Rhode Island history in 1681, who for many years was a member of the General Assembly from Providence, being Speaker of that body in 1703, was widely known as a Baptist minister, and wrote the able and spicy letter of February 23, 1722, in answer to the request made by certain Congregational clergymen of Massachusetts to the leading citizens of Providence. The family, by marriage, was connected with Roger Williams, and has in later years given to the world such men of letters as Rev. William B. Sprague, of Albany, New York, and Charles Sprague, the poet of Boston. The Spragues are traced back through Wales and Holland to an Italian origin. William early engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloths, spinning the yarn and giving the weaving to families in the country near and far. At last he introduced the art of calico-printing in its first forms, beginning with the styles known as "Indigo Blues." These works were constructed in Cranston, about three miles from Providence. Mr. Sprague's sons, Amasa and William, who had been trained in the mills, were at length received into business with him as partners. New cotton-mills were erected in Cranston, Johnston, and the village of Natick, and throughout the country arose a great demand for the calicoes. Even when he had acquired wealth he preserved his wonted industry and simplicity of habits. The following anecdote, illustrative of his character, is related of him: Having driven his double ox-team into Providence with a load of ship-timber, he met the solid

men of that city gravely talking about the straitened affairs of Samuel Slater, who, it was feared, might fail. Having listened to the statements made, he finally said with emphasis, "Gentlemen, these expressions of sympathy for Mr. Slater are all very well; but my sympathy is to the extent of ten thousand dollars." He then cracked his whip and drove on. Mr. Sprague married Anne Potter, whose mother was a Williams, and a lineal descendant from Roger Williams. He had three sons, Amasa, William, and Benoni, and two daughters, Susan and Almira. Mr. Sprague and his sons were men of large stature and great physical strength. He died March 28, 1836. His extensive business fell into the hands of his sons, Amasa and William, who formed a new firm under the name of A. & W. Sprague, a firm that has since entered largely into the history of the State. Amasa studied the nature of chemicals and dyes and the mixing of colors, and inaugurated the great advance on the "Indigo Blues." He was also a successful merchant. William looked especially to the department of machinery. New mills were built, and the business was largely extended, using all the water-power at Natick, Arctic, and Quidnick. The mills were of brick or stone, many stories high, and the dwelling-houses around them formed notable villages.

**STILLMAN, REV. MATTHEW**, son of Deacon Elisha and Mary (Davis) Stillman, was born in Westerly, December 11, 1770, but early removed with his parents to a farm in Hopkinton, about two and a half miles from the village, where he received an excellent home education, spent most of his days, and died. At an early age he united with the Sabbatarian Church in the town, and immediately rose to a position of respect and influence. March 13, 1794, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon David Nichols. He was ordained as an Elder June 3, 1804. The town in some portions was annoyed in his day by a sect of enthusiasts called Beldentites, who believed in their own special inspiration, and claimed a spirit of prophecy; but Mr. Stillman wisely defeated their divisive designs by his silence. Mr. Stillman was of medium height and dignified mien, of a social and cheerful disposition and courteous manners. He died of apoplexy while sitting at his table, March 9, 1838, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and thirty-fourth of his ministry.

**PADEFORD, HON. SETH**, Governor of Rhode Island from 1869 to 1873, son of John and Mary (Heath) Padelford, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, October 3, 1807. He was a descendant of Jonathan Padelford, who came to this country from England in early colonial times. One of the family,

John, a graduate of Yale College, was a surgeon in the American army during the Revolution, and died at Saint Eustatia, a prisoner of war. Seth Padelford received a common-school education at Taunton, and while yet a lad went to Providence, where he immediately found employment in the wholesale grocery business. Soon afterward he engaged in the business on his own account. He carried it on successfully for a period of nearly forty years, when he retired with a competence, and with a good reputation as a careful financier and a public-spirited citizen. His habits of life, and his intelligent interest in the affairs of the community caused him to be regarded as one who possessed qualities of character which would make him a faithful public servant. He was therefore frequently called upon to fill positions of trust and responsibility. He was elected a member of the City Council of Providence, in 1837, and, also, in the same year, a member of the School Committee. He filled these offices for four years, during which time he performed an important part in the work of reorganizing and grading the Public Schools, and of building the required schoolhouses. He was again a member of the City Council in the years 1851-52, and a member of the School Committee in the years 1851-53. From 1864 to 1873, inclusive, he was once more a member of the School Committee, and did efficient work upon its Executive Committee. In 1852-53 he was a representative of the city in the lower branch of the legislature. In 1863 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, and held the office for two years. In 1868 he was a Presidential Elector, and helped to cast the vote of the State for General Grant. In 1869 he was elected Governor, and continued to hold the office by repeated elections till 1873, when he declined longer to be a candidate for the office. Immediately upon his retirement he was elected one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city, and continued to serve in that capacity until January, 1877, when he resigned the position, and declined all further public honors. His success in business naturally brought him into intimate relations with the various interests of the city. His counsel was sought in furtherance of enterprises represented by the banks, insurance companies, and manufacturing corporations. In March, 1861, he was elected a Director, and immediately thereafter, President of the Bank of North America, and held the office till the time of his death. He also served as a member of other boards of direction. He was a warm advocate of the anti-slavery and temperance reforms, and continued an earnest supporter of these movements until his death. He was chairman of a committee to call a meeting of the citizens of Providence, March 7, 1854, to protest against the introduction of slavery into the free territory of Nebraska. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of a meeting held June 7, 1856, to express the sentiments of the people regarding the assault made, May 22d, upon Charles Sumner by Preston S. Brooks. He was also for several years a Vice-President of the New





*Seth L. Lucey*—





England Emigrant Aid Society, and was a generous contributor to its funds. After the emancipation of the slaves he was President of the Rhode Island Association for the Benefit of the Freedmen. His moral and political influence was always exerted in opposition to slavery. In the work of education, charity, and religion, Governor Padelford was prominent and effective. As Governor, he was Chairman of the State Board of Education, and also Chairman of the Trustees of the State Normal School. He was especially efficient in the re-establishment of the Normal School, and both in and out of office was very ardently interested in its success. He contributed freely and generously to Antioch College, Ohio, and to Brown University. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society from 1857. He was a Director of the Providence Athenæum in 1858-62. His interest in the education of the people was also manifested in the provision which he made by will for the establishment of a public library in case his surviving heirs should die without issue. As an active member of the Providence Aid Society, as a Trustee of the Benefit Street Ministry at large, from its beginning, in 1841, until 1875, and President of that corporation for five years, from 1870 to 1875, as *ex-officio* a Trustee, while Governor, and in 1877-78 an Auditor of the Rhode Island Hospital, and as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he showed his readiness to engage in works of benevolence and mercy, and his efficiency in their direction. Very early in life he became a member of a Christian church. He was one of the original founders of the Westminster Congregational (Unitarian) Society, in January, 1828; was its Treasurer in 1831-32; and its President for seven years, from June, 1860, to October, 1867. For five years, from 1869, he was President of the Channing Conference. He was also a Vice-President of the National Unitarian Conference from 1870 till the time of his death. For four years, from 1866, a Vice-President of the American Unitarian Association, and for several years a Vice-President of the Rhode Island Bible Society. He spent nearly a year with his family in Europe, from July, 1857, to June, 1858. On his return he made a valuable gift to the Providence Athenæum of three works on art, in thirteen volumes, relating to the history of painting and sculpture in Italy. He indulged his taste for art by the purchase of several paintings of merit and costly pieces in marble and bronze. He was twice married; first, to Miss Louisa Rhodes, October 19, 1834, and the second time to Mrs. Mary (Barton) Pierce, October 2, 1845. He died August 26, 1878, after a sickness of a few weeks' duration. His widow, and two children of the former marriage—Miss Maria Louisa Padelford and Mrs. Emily Rhodes Remington—with a grandson, Seth Padelford Remington, survive him. There was no issue of the second marriage. Governor Padelford won his way from obscurity to prominence and honor, and from poverty to wealth, by the exercise of prudence, industry, and perse-

verance. In every position which he filled he endeavored faithfully, conscientiously, and according to his best judgment, to perform every duty which belonged to it, even to the slightest detail. This was especially manifest in his administration as Governor of the State. He had, what is too often wanting in official life, the sense of personal responsibility. He accepted the burdens, as well as the honors, of the offices which he held, and bore them with rare fidelity. He was a man of great persistence of purpose, of unwearied industry, of deep convictions, and good impulses. His faith in Divine Providence in all the circumstances of life was unshaken, and from the beginning to the end he endeavored to illustrate with constancy the principles of religion and duty which he had cherished in his early days.

**D**EXTER, EBENEZER KNIGHT, son of Knight and Phebe (Harris) Dexter, was born in Providence, April 26, 1773. Early in life he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and pursued his business with such industry and careful attention, that, in a few years, he accumulated a handsome fortune. He was Marshal of the District of Rhode Island for several years before his death. "He held the office," says Judge Staples, "in most inauspicious times for himself. During the embargo, non-intercourse, and war, his duties were arduous, and sometimes directly contravening the wishes and the interests of a large portion of the community. Yet he so carefully and skilfully managed, that he lost not the esteem and respect of his fellow-townsmen, nor the confidence of the government." The condition of the poor of his native town seems to have awakened his deepest sympathy, and induced him to make generous provisions for their wants. It was found that by his will he had committed, in trust, to the town of Providence, what must ever be regarded as a princely donation. The Rhode Island *American*, of the date of August 20, 1824, a few days after the death of Mr. Dexter, which occurred August 10, says: "The forty-acre farm, in Providence Neck, a part of this liberal bequest, is given on the condition that the town shall erect thereon, within five years, an almshouse, which is to be inclosed with an extensive and permanent wall, within twenty years, and we hope, ere long, to see a Dexter Asylum rearing its walls in these pleasant and productive fields." The freemen, in town-meeting, November 22, 1824, voted to accept the gift thus generously bestowed, on the conditions upon which it was made by the donor, and directed that the property, to be forever known as the "Dexter Donation," should be kept distinct from the other property and funds of the town, by the town treasurer. In 1826, a building committee was appointed to superintend the erection of the Dexter Asylum, which cost somewhat over \$43,000, and was completed in

1830. It was in all respects a first-class structure, and admirably adapted to the uses for which it was designed. The stone wall, built around the forty-acre lot, which, according to the directions of the will, was to be three feet at the surface of the ground and eight feet high, was finished in 1840. It is 6220 feet in length, and, as originally built, contained 7840 cords of stone, and cost about \$22,000. Some changes and improvements on the building have been made within a few years, which have added greatly to its convenience, and its architectural beauty. The Asylum began to be occupied in the latter part of the summer of 1828, under the superintendence of Mr. Gideon Palmer. The number of paupers received into it at first being sixty-four, including five children. The Dexter Asylum is an institution, of which, with its beautiful surroundings, the citizens of Providence are justly proud. The far-seeing sagacity and benevolence of its donor have secured for the poor of the city a comfortable home for all time to come, not surpassed by the almshouses of any other city in the country. Mr. Dexter married, January 1, 1805, Miss Waitstill Howell, of Providence. They had no children.

**E**ARLE, HON. CALEB, was born February 25, 1771, and died July 13, 1851. Mr. Earle came from Massachusetts to Providence while a young man. He was a carpenter by trade, but after awhile became interested in the lumber business as one of the firm of Earle & Branch; was successful, and became wealthy. He was also interested in navigation, being an owner in several vessels, and built one large brig, the Francis. At one time he was Colonel of a military company called the Volunteers, and was considerably interested in politics, being a Republican as then opposed to the Federals. He held a commission from the General Government at Washington, to be used in case of necessity in the times of the Hartford Convention. For several years he was a Representative from Providence in the Legislature of the State, was Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island from 1821 to 1824, and twice, in 1824 and again in 1828, an Elector of President of the United States. He was a director in one of the city banks, and was interested in several others; was a member of the Rhode Island Mechanics' Association, and was quite prominent as a member of the Masonic fraternity. In all his relations, public and private, Governor Earle was regarded as eminently a true man. Frankness, benevolence, candor, and integrity, constituted the prominent traits of his character in his intercourse with society. In his domestic relations he was ever kindhearted, sincere, and affectionate. He married Amey Arnold. They had two sons and three daughters,—James M., Henry, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, and Francis, all deceased.

**W**ILLIAMS, REV. THOMAS, son of Joseph and Lucy (Witter) Williams, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, November 5, 1779, in that portion of the town known as Brooklyn. At the age of sixteen he entered Williams College, then in its infancy, where he remained between two and three years, when he was obliged to leave on account of impaired health. After a brief respite from study he entered, in 1798, the Junior class in Yale College, and graduated in 1800. From 1800 to 1803 he was engaged in teaching in Beverly, Massachusetts, Woodstock and Norwich, Connecticut, and Boston, Massachusetts. He was licensed as a preacher by the Windham County Congregational Association, May 17, 1803. Late in that year the Connecticut Missionary Society sent him as a Home Missionary to the southern portion of the State of New York, and on his return he was ordained, May 16, 1804, at Killingly, Connecticut. In the early part of this year, the celebrated Dr. Emmons gave him instruction in theology, and thus was formed a life-long friendship between these two theologians, who in the main sympathized in doctrinal views. In 1803 and 1805 he made two missionary tours to New York, preaching part of the next year at Branford, Connecticut. In January, 1807, he began to preach for the Pacific Congregational Church, Richmond Street, Providence, Rhode Island. Here his congregation gradually increased, and often the church was scarcely large enough to accommodate the audiences which assembled to hear him. Among his habitual hearers at this time were numerous students of Brown University, who were attracted by his able and earnest preaching, and ninety of whom afterwards became ministers of the gospel, including Rev. Dr. Judson, the missionary, Dr. Burgess, of Dedham, and Rev. Dr. Ide, of Medway. He received the degree of Master of Arts from both Yale College and Brown University. From 1816 to 1821 he was pastor of the church in Foxboro, Massachusetts, and in July, 1821, returned to his Providence charge, where he remained until 1823. He subsequently preached at Attleboro and Hebronville, Massachusetts, and Barrington, Rhode Island; afterwards resided in Hartford, Connecticut, and East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and, finally, in 1843, settled permanently in Providence. He continued to preach in various places until a few years before his death. His diary states that he delivered 2200 sermons between April, 1840, and November, 1868. He was an earnest and forcible preacher, and his style was marked by occasional eccentricities of manner and speech that served to make his sermons more striking and powerful. His prayers often made so deep an impression on the memory of his hearers that they were spoken of years after they were uttered. His self-sacrifice and kindly spirit secured for him the respect and confidence of all, and he was familiarly known as "Father Williams." He was exceedingly quick at repartee, and a number of anecdotes have been reported concerning his



humorous and quaint sayings. He published about twenty-four different sermons and treatises, including several volumes on doctrinal themes. He married Ruth Hale, daughter of Isaac and Ruth (Jewett) Hale, of Newbury, Massachusetts. She died in Providence, March 7, 1867. They had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mr. Williams died September 29, 1876, in the ninety-seventh year of his age, at the house of his son, Rev. Nathan W. Williams, formerly pastor at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, and Peace Dale, Rhode Island, and now a resident of Providence.

**BURRILL, HON. JAMES, LL.D.**, son of James and Elizabeth (Rawson) Burrill, was born in Providence, April 25, 1772. He was descended from George Burrill, one of the early settlers of the town of Lynn, Massachusetts, and a wealthy landholder in that place, who died in 1653. He pursued his preparatory studies in the school of Mr. William Wilkinson, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1788, when he was but sixteen years of age. He began the study of law immediately after he graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. He rose rapidly to distinction and to a large practice in his profession. In 1797, when but twenty-five years of age, he was chosen Attorney-General of the State, and was in office from October, 1797, to May, 1814. He was Speaker of the House in the General Assembly from May, 1814, to October, 1816. In 1816 he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. He occupied this position only a single year, having been chosen United States Senator in 1817. He won for himself a very high rank as a member of Congress. "To the Senate of the United States," says Professor Goddard, "there perhaps has never belonged a more useful legislator or a more practical statesman. All who knew Mr. Burrill marvelled at the opulence of his resources and at his power to command them at pleasure. In the operations of his mind there was no indication of caprice, of feebleness, or of confusion. On the contrary, he was always judicious, luminous, and forcible—master of an infinite variety of facts and principles, and ever ready in applying them. He seldom wrote, although he was capable of writing well; and it is sad to think that his fame as a lawyer and as a statesman must soon become only a matter of dim traditionary recollection. He was indeed the pride of our little Commonwealth, and we all felt that he had won for it an estimate, which, on the score of its territorial extent and numerical importance, it could never have extorted." One of the most masterly efforts of Mr. Burrill was his speech on what was known as the "Missouri Question." In the bill for the admission of Missouri into the Union was a clause prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the new State. In

support of this clause the Senator from Rhode Island made a speech which, says the Hon. William Pinkney, opposed to the passage of the Missouri Bill, "was distinguished for its ability, and for an admirable force of reasoning, as well as by the moderation and mildness of its spirit." Mr. Burrill died December 25, 1820. He married, October 8, 1797, Sally Arnold. In 1821 one of his daughters was married to George Curtis, and another to William R. Greene.

**RUSSELL, HON. JONATHAN**, son of Jonathan and Abigail Russell, was born in Providence, February 27, 1771. He graduated at Rhode Island College (now Brown University) in 1791, with the highest honors of his class. He was bred to the law, but never engaged in its practice. Subsequently he embarked in commercial pursuits. His predominant taste, however, was politics, in which he became well versed. In 1810 he acted as *Chargé d'Affaires* at Paris, on the retirement of General Armstrong, Minister to France. The following year he went to England, and was received in London as *Chargé d'Affaires*, November 15, 1811. The notification of the declaration of war against Great Britain devolved upon him in his official capacity. On the 18th of January, 1814, he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with Great Britain, at Ghent. Associated with him in this important duty, were John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin. At the same time that he was made a Commissioner he received the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, and when he had performed his duties at Ghent, he went to Stockholm, where he remained until October 16, 1818. Upon his return, he settled at Mendon, Massachusetts, and was soon after elected a member of Congress from the district in which he resided, serving two terms, 1821 to 1825. He was a member of the convention which met at Boston in 1820, to revise the laws of Massachusetts. Mr. Russell is said to have been "a versatile, forcible, elegant, and facile writer; and, when the subject permitted, handled his pen with a caustic severity seldom surpassed." Yet, besides his diplomatic correspondence while in Paris, Stockholm, and London, he left no evidence of his literary abilities, except an oration delivered in Providence on the 4th of July, 1800; an eloquent tribute to the memory of Nathaniel Hayward, a classmate, pronounced in the college, September 25, 1789; and probably some other addresses upon particular occasions. The oration we have mentioned was a most brilliant effort of its kind, and passed through many editions. Within a few years it has been printed entire in the columns of the *Providence Journal*. Mr. Russell died at Milton, Massachusetts, February 17, 1832. He married, first, Sylvia Ammidon, April 3, 1794, who died July 10, 1811. His second wife was Lydia, daughter of Barney

Smith, whom he married at Boston, April 2, 1817. She died at Milton, Massachusetts, December 20, 1859. The children by the first marriage were Amelia E. Russell; George Robert Russell, deceased, who married Sarah P. Shaw, of Boston, and had seven children; Caroline A. Russell, deceased, who was twice married, first, to Jazariah Ford, and, second, to Francis Taft, eight children being the issue of both marriages; and Anna Matilda Russell, deceased, who married Philip Ammidon, of Boston, and had one child. Mr. Russell's children by Lydia, his second wife were: Ida Russell, deceased; Geraldine I. Russell, who was twice married, first, to George Rivers, and, second, to George Bruce Upton; Rosalie G. Russell; and Jonathan Russell, deceased, who graduated at Harvard College in 1845, was American Consul at Manila for several years, and for many years head of the commercial house of Russell & Sturgis, at Manila. ("Genealogy of the Russell Family," by Bartlett.)

**WILBUR, JOHN**, a celebrated Quaker preacher and writer, son of Thomas and Mary Wilbur, was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, July 17, 1774. Strictly educated as a Friend of the old school, he was of exemplary deportment, and religiously inclined from early life. Securing a good education, he often taught school successfully, and was engaged as a land-surveyor through life. In 1793 he was married to Lydia Collins. He was appointed an elder at the age of twenty-eight, and was officially acknowledged by his Monthly and Quarterly Meetings in 1812. Ardently attached to the principles of Fox and Barclay, as understood by his Society, he became their exponent and expounder, trusting in the divinity and work of Christ, and regarding good works as the fruits of a living faith. In 1824-25 he travelled through various parts of New England, and in 1827 visited the State of New York. From 1831, to 1833, he visited and addressed the Friends in England. From 1840 to 1844, and, indeed ever after, he bore calm but decided testimony against what he regarded the Gurney Schism in the ranks of his Society. In 1852-53 he travelled and preached in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. In 1853-54 his second visit, for religious labor, was made to England. His private writings were very extensive. After the Gurney Schism, he published, in 1845, a duodecimo of 355 pages, entitled *A Narrative and Exposition, &c.* His *Journal and Correspondence*, an octavo of 596 pages, published by his friends, appeared in 1859. He often ministered, with acceptance, in assemblies of other denominations. So faithful was he in opposing innovations made by Elias Hicks and Joseph J. Gurney, that many were displeased, and a division in the Society ensued. From that point the old party were

known as Wilburites. The life of John Wilbur was one of purity, industry, and sincerity. He died May 1, 1856, in his eighty-second year, and was buried in the Friends' graveyard in Hopkinton.

**ELLERY, ABRAHAM REDWOOD**, was the son of Benjamin and Mehetabel Ellery, and the grandson of Abraham Redwood. He was educated at Harvard College, and after graduating entered the office of Chief Justice Parsons, where he studied law. In settling the estate of his father it became necessary for some one to go to Antigua to take possession of some property that belonged to his grandfather Redwood's estate. This duty was assigned to Mr. Ellery, who, through his brother-in-law, Christopher Grant Champlin, obtained a passage to Dominica in the United States ship Portsmouth, Captain McNeal, then about to join the squadron in the West Indies under Commodore Barry. This was in December, 1798; and when the Provisional army was raised under President Adams's administration he was appointed, January 3, 1799, Assistant Adjutant-General. On his return from Antigua he entered upon his new duties, but soon after resigned, for he had no taste for the profession. In April, 1803, Mr. Ellery married Sarah Charlotte Weissenfels, daughter of the late Charles Frederick Weissenfels, of New York, and sailed for New Orleans, from which place he pushed his way by land to Natchez. This overland journey from New Orleans to Natchez occupied three weeks, and it was said that it was the first time it had ever been made by a white family. In 1804 he returned to New Orleans, where he soon attained to eminence in his profession, and became identified with the city. He died at the Bay of St. Louis, November 1, 1820, aged forty-seven years.

**ELDRIDGE, CHARLES, M.D.**, son of James Eldredge, Esq., who did good service for his country in the Revolutionary War, was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut. He was the father of thirteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the ninth. His medical studies were carried on under the tuition of Dr. Thomas Hubbard, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1810 he settled in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and had an extensive practice in this and the adjacent towns. Dr. Eldredge was a public-spirited citizen, and for five years was a Senator from East Greenwich in the General Assembly. He was fond of agricultural pursuits, and took special pleasure in watching the growth of the fruits of the earth. He was well fitted, by the coolness of his temperament and great self-possession, for the practice of surgery, and his services in this department of his profession were in frequent demand.







*Nathan Bishop*

We are told that it was his pride to avoid rather than to perform heroic operations, and many times he was heard to speak with much satisfaction of the limbs he had saved after those frightful lacerations and fractures which so often happen in the cotton-mills of Rhode Island. He was chosen President of the Rhode Island Medical Society in 1834, and held the office for three years. Yale College conferred upon him the degree of M.D. in 1835. His last years were greatly embittered by pecuniary embarrassments. He had invested his capital in a manufactory, the company of which became bankrupt and involved him in the loss of all his property. He died September 15, 1838.

**B**ISHOP, NATHAN, LL.D., was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1808. His father was a farmer, and he spent his youth on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he commenced the work of preparation for college. Owing to his straitened circumstances, which obliged him to suspend his studies from time to time to earn the money to defray his expenses, it took him eleven years to complete his academical and collegiate studies. He graduated at Brown University in 1837, and was a Tutor in that institution one year, 1838-39. About this time the subject of the improvement of the system of public schools in Providence awakened a deep interest in the community. A majority of the aldermen and councilmen for 1837-38 were in favor of a complete reorganization of the system, and shortly after the new city government came into power, a joint committee of both boards was appointed to consider the subject of such reorganization. This committee chose a sub-committee, whose special duty it was made to visit prominent places in New England and gain such information as might be of service to them in carrying into execution the proposed plan. This committee subsequently reported among other things that "it is expedient to establish a superintendent of the public schools," and they recommended that "he be paid a salary of eight hundred dollars." The meeting for election of a superintendent was held July 8, 1839, and Mr. Bishop was chosen to fill the office, being so far as is known the first superintendent of public schools elected in any city in this country. Mr. Bishop presented his first report November 22, 1839. He held this office for thirteen years, when he retired from it to enter upon the discharge of the duties of a similar position in the city of Boston. The reports of Mr. Bishop during this long period of thirteen years indicate the character and the amount of the work he did for the cause of popular education in the city of Providence, the influence of which was not confined to this place, but permeated the whole State, and gave an impulse to the common schools which carried them far towards the elevated rank which they have reached. The interest which he took in higher education in the State is indicated by the

circumstance that he was a Tutor in Brown University one year, a Trustee from 1842 to 1854, and a Fellow from 1854 to 1861. His entire residence in Rhode Island was from 1832, when he entered college, until 1851, a period of nineteen years. After leaving Providence he resided in Boston for several years, during nearly the whole of which period he was Superintendent of schools. In 1858 he removed to New York, where he became well known as the friend and generous supporter of many religious and philanthropic enterprises. While acting as Indian Commissioner he contracted the disease which eventually terminated his useful life. His death occurred at Saratoga Springs, August 7, 1880.

**W**ARING, EDMUND THOMAS, M.D., the fifth son of Thomas Waring, a planter of South Carolina, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, December 25, 1779. He was a student, for a time, under the tuition of Rev. Dr. William Staughton, then residing in Georgetown, D. C., and afterwards President of Columbia College, Washington. From Georgetown he went to Providence and was a private pupil of President Maxcy, of Brown University, and sustained relations of intimate friendship with many of the students of the college, although he was not a graduate. On leaving Providence Mr. Waring took up his residence in Newport in order to pursue the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac Senter. Having completed his medical education he opened an office in Newport. Business began at once to come to him, and he was a favorite physician, especially among those from the South, who were drawn to Newport to enjoy its balmy climate and the comforts found in the most agreeable watering-place in the country. He married, in 1803, Sophia F., daughter of Hon. Francis Pickens, United States Senator from South Carolina, by whom he had ten children, all of whom were born in Newport. He died in 1853. During nearly the whole period of his thirty years' practice in Newport Dr. Waring was the Physician of the United States Marine Hospital. He was one of the founders of the Rhode Island Medical Society. His health failing, he was persuaded to go South in the latter part of 1834. The disease from which he was suffering baffled all medical skill, and he died January 21, 1835. His remains were brought back to Newport and laid in the same tomb in which those of his wife had been placed, in Trinity Church-yard, where for many years they had been worshippers. "With a high sense of honor and a dignity which commanded the respect of his brethren, a skill as a physician which won the confidence of his patients, and a gentlemanly character which attracted the regard of all his fellow-citizens, he lived in the home of his adoption universally beloved, and died universally lamented."





WEBB, REV. DANIEL, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, April 13, 1778, in the gloomiest period of our Revolutionary history. He was converted through the instrumentality of a pious young woman, who addressed to him some words of exhortation in 1797, and thus entered upon a religious life, which continued without faltering through a period of seventy years. On the 19th of September, when but twenty years of age, he joined the New England Conference, at its session in Granville, Massachusetts, with five others, among whom were Rev. Billy Hibbard, Rev. Epaphras Kibby, and the eccentric Lorenzo Dow. Rarely have six men made a deeper impress upon the religious life of the Eastern States than these young itinerants. The New England Conference then embraced the whole of New England and the State of New York to the Hudson, including the city of New York. Mr. Webb was appointed to the Granville circuit with Rev. Ezekiel Canfield. This primitive circuit then included all Southern Massachusetts, was two hundred miles in extent, and the preachers had to cross the Green Mountains twice in their rounds, which in the depth of winter was sometimes a perilous undertaking. Mr. Webb rose rapidly in his new vocation, and at the session of Conference held in Boston June 2, 1807, was appointed to Boston with Rev. George Pickering. The Bromfield Street Church, then the best Methodist church in New England, had just been finished, and Bishop Asbury selected him as one of the men to fill its pulpit, and continued him the second year. The Boston University subsequently rose out of this church. In 1809-10 he was stationed in Newport, Rhode Island. The church in this place was built in 1807. It was the first Methodist church in the world with a tower and bell. "Towers and bells!" exclaimed Bishop Asbury, at his episcopal visitation the next year—"towers and bells! Organs will come next." In 1811 and 1812 he was made a supernumerary, and continued in Newport. In 1814, in the great public distress occasioned by our war with Great Britain, he supplied the pulpit at Newport, and taught a school in the vestry of the church. Here, during the succeeding ten years, and before the present system of common schools was established, many of the old residents of Newport were educated by him, and now hold his memory in veneration. At the session of the New England Conference held in Providence June 12, 1823, he was readmitted to the itinerancy, and again stationed in Newport, making fourteen years in all spent in that town. In 1815, Mr. Lemuel Sisson, then a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Newport, removed to Little Compton, and took charge of the large farm at Seaconnet Point, now owned by his grandson, Hon. H. T. Sisson, late Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island. Mr. Webb was accustomed to cross the bay in a boat from the island and to preach at Mr. Sisson's house, and thus organized the present Methodist society in Little Compton,

which has one of the handsomest and best-appointed country churches in the United States. In 1824 he was appointed in charge of Portsmouth and Little Compton with Rev. Joel W. McKee as colleague, he residing at the latter place. In 1833-36 he was Presiding Elder of the New Bedford district, which then extended along the shore from Newport to Provincetown, including the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. The Methodist presiding elder is a suffragan bishop, whose district is his diocese, in which he exercises all episcopal powers with the exception of ordination, and that he controls by his personal and official influence. This district contained eighteen charges, with twenty-two preachers and 3237 members. His administration in this important charge was able, useful, and acceptable. The camp-meeting at Martha's Vineyard, which has become so large and popular, was commenced under his administration in 1835, and at first consisted of nine small society tents. Mr. Webb also filled important stations in Providence, Fall River, Springfield, Lynn, and Nantucket, in every place "making full proof of his ministry." Finally, in 1856, when he had been in the work for fifty-eight years, he was stationed in Barnstable, where he was received with great respect and affection, and continued, by successive appointments, until 1863, when, after sixty-five years' service, he was returned superannuated for the first time. He was then said to be the oldest effective Methodist preacher in the world. He continued to reside in Barnstable and to preach until his death, March 19, 1867, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, and in the sixty-ninth of his ministry. He was a member of the first delegated General Conference, which met in New York May 1, 1812; that of 1832, in Philadelphia; that of 1836, in Cincinnati, famous for the anti-slavery conflict, Mr. Webb being one of the "immortal fourteen" who boldly stood up for freedom and humanity on that important occasion. When he was seventy-four years of age his brethren of the Providence Conference elected him to the General Conference, which met in Boston in 1852, in the very church of which he had been pastor in 1807. Mr. Webb was twice married. By his first wife he had eleven children, two of whom, Captain Otis Webb, of Newport, and Mrs. Harriet Sisson, of Little Compton, now matron of the Friendly Home, Rutland Street, Boston, survive him. His name may be seen in one of the memorial windows of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C. Mr. Webb was over six feet in height, well proportioned, with a deep, sonorous voice, well adapted to the pulpit.



RHODES, GENERAL CHRISTOPHER, the third son of Robert and Phebe (Smith) Rhodes, was born at Pawtuxet (Warwick) August 16, 1776. He was a descendant from Zachary Rhodes, who is mentioned by name in a letter written by Roger Williams to the General Court of Magistrates and Deputies of



Massachusetts Bay. For a few years before the subject of this sketch reached his majority he was in the coasting business, and afterwards was in a store with his father, at Pawtuxet. With his brother William Rhodes, as a partner, he engaged in manufacturing at Bellefonte Mill, about a mile from Pawtuxet. So successful were the brothers that they extended their business to Natick. Subsequently they became owners of factories in Wickford and Albion. Mr. Rhodes was elected Brigadier General of the Fourth Brigade of Rhode Island Militia in May, 1809. He represented the town of Warwick in the General Assembly from May, 1828, to October, 1831. "He interested himself, at an early period, in the substitution of penitentiary punishments in the place of the whipping-post and pillory." The General Assembly appointed him, in October, 1835, one of the Building Committee for the erection of the State Prison. When the building was completed he was chosen one of its inspectors, and held that office until May, 1847. The death of General Rhodes occurred at Pawtuxet, May 24, 1861, and he was buried in the old family burial-ground at Pawtuxet, where his ancestor, Zachary Rhodes, and his wife were buried. The wife of General Rhodes was Betsey Allen, of South Kingstown. Their children were George A., Christopher S., who married Olive B., a daughter of Joshua Mauran, of Providence; Eliza A., who married Hon. John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State from 1855 to 1872; and Sarah A., who married Hon. Henry B. Anthony, Senator to Congress. General Rhodes survived all his children, his son Christopher S. having died January 17, 1861, about four months previous to the death of his father.

**FENNER**, GOVERNOR JAMES, LL.D., the son of Governor Arthur Fenner, was born in Providence, January 22, 1771. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the State, and his father was Governor of the State from 1790 to 1805. Having received a thorough preparatory classical education, he entered Brown University in 1785, under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Manning, and was graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1789. Among his classmates were Hon. J. B. Howell, Senator to Congress from Rhode Island, and Professor Thomas Clark, LL.D., Professor of Languages in the College of South Carolina. The circumstance of his association with his distinguished father, added to his own abilities, early brought him forward into public life. He was a born politician, and as a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, he did as much as any man of his time to control and give shape to the politics of the State. For several years he was a prominent and active member of the General Assembly, in which he represented his native town. When he was not far from thirty-four years of age, he was chosen a Senator to Congress, and served from December 2, 1805, to the spring of 1807, at which

time he was elected Governor of the State, and held the office until May, 1811. Again he was elected in 1824, and re-elected each successive year until 1831. During the troubles in Rhode Island in 1842, Governor Fenner took a strong, decided stand with the "Law and Order" party, and was called to preside over the Convention which met at East Greenwich, November 5, 1842, to act upon the present Constitution of the State, the question of the adoption of which was submitted to the people November 21, 22, and 23, and decided in the affirmative, there being 7032 for it to 59 against it. Mr. Fenner was elected the first Governor under the new Constitution, and held the office two years, 1843-45. The whole term of his office as Chief Magistrate of the State, was fourteen years. The closing year of his life was spent in the quiet retirement of his pleasant mansion, on his "What Cheer" estate, where he died April 17, 1846. He was buried with civic and military honors, such as have been accorded to few, if any, citizens of Rhode Island. The record of the event says: "Such demonstrations of respect for one whose life has been spent in the service of his State, and who has ever been conspicuous for his zeal and energy in advancing the true interests of his fellow-citizens, cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence upon our community. While we would not overlook his faults and infirmities we cannot forget that they were the almost necessary attendants of the iron will, the inflexible resolution, the vigorous intellect and the unconquerable energy which caused all eyes to turn to him when the State was threatened and in danger, as one in whose hands power could be reposed without fear that it would be perverted to selfish purposes." Mr. Fenner married, in November, 1792, Sarah, daughter of Sylvanus and Freelove (Whipple) Jenckes, born in Providence, June 12, 1773; she died May 24, 1844. Their children were Almira, Sarah, Freelove, and Arthur. Governor Fenner received from Brown University, in 1825, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

**RANDALL**, JUDGE SAMUEL, son of Joseph and Esther (Fuller) Randall, was born in Sharon, Massachusetts, February 10, 1778. He was fitted for college under the tuition of Rev. William Williams, of Wrentham, Massachusetts, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1804. On leaving college he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Howell, and remained his pupil for one year, when he removed to Warren, where he took charge of the academy in that place. During many years he was at the head of this institution, and trained a large number of young men for positions of honor and usefulness which they filled in subsequent life. Under the administration of President Madison he was appointed, in 1811, Postmaster of Warren, and filled the office for thirty-three years, until removed

under the administration of President Polk. He was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Bristol, in 1822, and in 1824 was made one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State. He remained in office until 1832. He was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1834. For fifty years he was the Town Clerk of Warren, and at different periods was the editor of the newspaper published in the village. Few lives have been more crowded with constant activity, reaching on through a long term of years, than was the life of Judge Randall. In 1809 he married Martha, daughter of James Maxfield, of Warren. They had several children, the eldest of whom was R't Rev. George M. Randall, D.D., Bishop of Colorado, and Mrs. Otis Bullock, of Warren. For forty-four years he was a prominent and consistent member of the Baptist Church in Warren. He died in Warren, March 5, 1864, aged eighty-six years.

**D**ORR, SULLIVAN, son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Cummings) Dorr, was born in Boston, October 12, 1778. He was descended from Joseph Dorr, who came to this country about 1670. Joseph Dorr's son Edward had a son Ebenezer, who married Mary Boardman. They had ten children, among whom was a son, Ebenezer, who married Amy Plympton. They had thirteen children, one of whom was Ebenezer, the father of the subject of this sketch, whose name appears in an honorable position in the early annals of the Revolutionary War. When the intended attack of the British on Concord was known, Paul Revere started out on that midnight ride, which Longfellow has immortalized in his charming verse. About the same hour Ebenezer Dorr rode off in another direction, and passed over Boston Neck, and through Roxbury, everywhere rousing the inhabitants and calling on them to be ready to meet the foe. We are told that, by trade, Dorr was a leather-dresser; that he was mounted on a jogging old horse, with saddlebags flapping behind him, and a large flapped hat upon his head, to resemble a countryman on a journey, to be suspected at the time, and afterward mentioned in history, as a peddler. He arrived about the time Paul Revere reached the house of Rev. Jonas Clark, in Lexington, and brought a dispatch from General Warren, to the effect that the "regulars" were on their way to seize and destroy the military stores deposited at Concord. Soon after leaving Clark's house, Revere and Dorr were captured by a reconnoitring party of the enemy. Becoming alarmed by hearing the ringing of bells in the distance, the British officers parted with their prisoners, and set off, at full speed, for Boston. A little more than three years after this, the subject of this sketch was born. When he was about twenty years of age he went to Canton, China, and engaged in

mercantile pursuits. Returning to his native country, he took up his residence in Providence in 1805, where he became a prosperous merchant. We are told that he was a man of remarkable system, punctilious in all his engagements, industrious and prudent, of the highest integrity, and of scrupulous fidelity to all his obligations. He did not flatter, he did not deceive. After devoting many years to mercantile pursuits, he was chosen, in 1838, to succeed Hon. Richard Jackson, as President of the Washington Insurance Company. Twenty years of his life were devoted to the interests of this corporation, which, under his faithful administration, achieved success, and saw it standing in the highest rank among institutions of a similar character in Providence. He was a trustee of Brown University from 1813 to the end of his life. His death occurred March 3, 1858, when he had nearly reached eighty years of age. "No man among us," said a writer in the *Providence Journal*, "enjoyed or deserved a higher reputation for the sterling qualities that make up a manly character. Inflexibly honest, courteous in his manners, kind in his feelings, he was respected by all who knew him, and beloved by all who knew him well." He married, October 14, 1804, Lydia Allen. Their children were Thomas W., Allen, Ann H., who married Moses B. Ives, Mary T., the wife of Judge S. Ames, Sullivan, Candace Crawford, wife of Edward Carrington, and Henry.

**T**URNER, WILLIAM, M.D., son of Daniel Turner and nephew of Dr. Peter Turner, was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 10, 1775. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Jabez Campfield, of Morristown, New Jersey, and having completed his term of study, was admitted a Fellow of the New Jersey Medical Society. He did not long remain in his native State, but removed to Rhode Island and formed a partnership with his uncle in East Greenwich, Dr. Peter Turner, whose daughter he subsequently married. His health somewhat failing, he obtained a commission as Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, and went on a cruise, in the United States ship "General Greene," to the West India Islands. The voyage was of great service to him, and he returned to the practice of his profession with his health restored, and settled in Newport, where he gained great distinction, especially as an operative surgeon. As a general practitioner also he secured an enviable reputation. In September, 1812, he was commissioned as a Surgeon's Mate in the Army, and every day during the remainder of his life, he attended the soldiers at Fort Wolcott, opposite Newport. His death, which occurred September 26, 1837, was sudden, and his loss was be-moaned by a large circle of friends. Dr. U. Parsons says, that as "an operator and dresser, Dr. Turner was remarkable for neatness and dexterity, and would lead a spectator



to believe that he had been trained in European hospitals. His judgment was clear and correct; his conversational powers of a high order, and remarkable for logical precision and elegant language." Dr. Turner had three brothers, who were, in some sort, his protégés and wards. They all became officers in the United States Navy. The oldest, Benjamin, after several years' service, fell in a duel with a son of Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia. The youngest, Henry E., entered the navy in 1814, and died in 1820. He is said to have been a young officer of high promise and much beloved. The second brother, Commodore Daniel Turner, who was trained under Commodore Rodgers, had command of the third ship in the famous battle of Lake Erie. He was a young officer to hold a position so important, being only twenty-one years of age. Commodore Perry spoke in terms of warm commendation of the gallant conduct of his subaltern. "Lieutenant Turner, commanding the 'Caledonia,' brought that vessel into action in the most able manner, and is an officer that in all situations may be relied upon." Subsequently Commodore Turner had command of the Pacific Squadron. Dr. Turner, the subject of this sketch, left a son, Captain Peter Turner, the last of a long list of navy officers furnished by that family. He also had a brother, Dr. Peter Turner, who died at Plattsburg, New York, during the War of 1812-15. Dr. William Turner married Hettie F., eldest daughter of Dr. Peter Turner, of East Greenwich.

**COLBY, REV. JOHN**, was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, December 9, 1787, and was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Atwood Colby. When a boy he removed, with his parents, to Sutton, Vermont. Susceptible of religious impressions from early childhood, he became a Christian while a mere youth, and in 1809 commenced the work of an evangelist. Soon afterwards he made a horseback journey to Southern Ohio and Indiana, going by way of Southern New York and Western Pennsylvania, and returning by Niagara Falls and Central New York. He was absent eight months. During this time he saw no one whom he had previously known, and received no intelligence from home. He preached many sermons, and his efforts were fruitful in results. In 1812 he came to Rhode Island, which he considered as his home, until his death. As the fruit of his efforts, the first Free Baptist Church in the State was organized at Burrillville, in December, 1812. From this church, many of whose members resided in neighboring towns, other churches came into existence; so that Mr. Colby is regarded as the founder of the Free Baptist denomination in the State. He preached extensively in other parts of New England. He was never married. He died in Norfolk, Virginia, November 28,

1817. His manner was earnest, solemn, and impressive. The eight years of his public ministry were crowded with useful labors, though they were frequently interrupted by failing health, for the recovery of which he was making a tour at the South at the time of his death. His name and memory are especially cherished by the Free Baptists. Among them he occupied a leading position as a devoted and successful evangelist.

**CLARKE, HON. JOHN H.**, manufacturer, and United States Senator from Rhode Island, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, April 1, 1789, and was the son of Dr. John and Amy (Hopkins) Clarke. His mother was a daughter of Commodore Esek Hopkins. When he was quite young his family, on the decease of his father, moved to Providence. His studies preparatory to entering college were pursued under the tuition of Hon. Tristram Burges, and at Schenectady, New York, where he was an inmate of the family of his uncle by marriage, at the time President of Union College. Returning to Providence he entered Brown University, and was graduated in the class of 1809. He studied law in the office of Tristram Burges, and was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1812. He received soon after his admission to the bar the appointment of Clerk of the Supreme Court for Providence County. He practiced law but a comparatively short time, preferring the business of manufacturing to that of the legal profession. For some years he resided in Cranston, where he was engaged in business in his newly chosen vocation. He returned to Providence in 1824, and, with the exception of a few years, during which he lived in Pontiac, in Warwick, he continued his residence in this city during the remainder of his life. He was sent in 1836 as a Representative to the General Assembly, and for many years was an active politician in the State. He was chosen to represent the State in the Senate of the United States, and was in office from March 4, 1847, to March 4, 1853. "His sound sense, his positive views and force of character commanded the respect of his associates, and made themselves felt in the conduct of business." Subsequent to his retirement from the National Senate he represented Providence for one year in the State Senate, and in 1864 was in the lower House of the Assembly. He was able, by the force of his character and his abilities in many directions, to leave the impress of his strong, earnest mind upon the legislation both of the Commonwealth and of the Congress of the United States. Mr. Clarke was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Bowen, of Pawtuxet, to whom he was married in 1811; and his second Susan Carrington Miles, of Middletown, Connecticut, to whom he was married in 1829. He had a large family of children, one of whom is Hon. James H. Clarke, of Providence. He died in Providence, November 23, 1870.

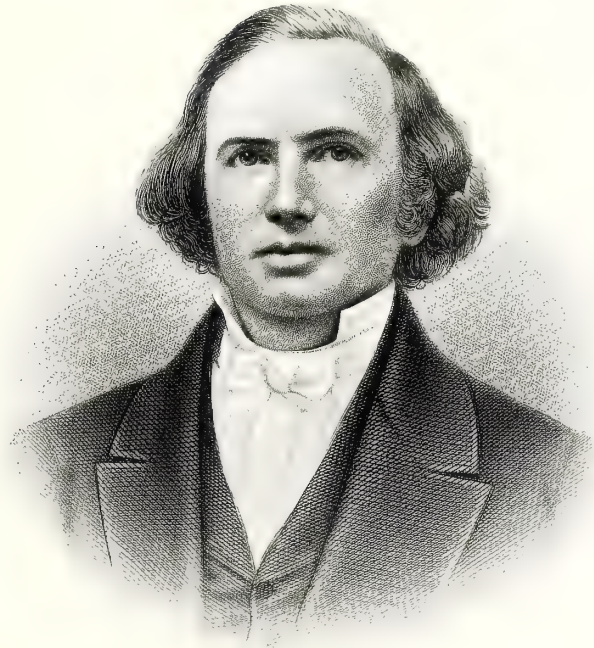


**GREENE, FRANKLIN**, son of Elihu and Jane (Flagg) Greene, was born at Potowomut, Warwick, Rhode Island, September 3, 1786. He was fitted for college, partly in his native place and partly in Newport, under the tuition of Robert Rogers, and was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1799. He decided not to enter professional life, but to devote himself to mercantile pursuits. With this end in view he spent three years in Boston, and then returned to his native State and took up his residence in Providence, where he devoted himself to manufactures and commerce. He was occupied in these pursuits for some years. On retiring from his mercantile calling he entered upon the discharge of his duties as a Pension Agent for Rhode Island. For many years he occupied this position. During the many changes in the administration of the government of the United States, Mr. Greene was continued in office, and relinquished its duties only when compelled so to do by the infirmities of age. He married, in 1806, Emily, daughter of Christopher Greene, of Warwick, and for his second wife he married, in 1817, Anna, daughter of Dr. Pardon Bowen, of Providence. Two of his children by his first wife, and his widow, with four of her children, survived him. His death occurred at East Greenwich, October 2, 1864.

**MINER, REV. BRADLEY, A.M.**, son of Saxton and Content (York) Miner, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, July 18, 1808. He was of the ancient Miner family, distinguished in the history of Eastern Connecticut, some of whom were honored Baptist ministers. Amid the industries of the farm on which he was brought up he early evinced a love of books and a determination to secure a broad education. Converted at the age of thirteen, he united with the Second Baptist Church in his native town, and was licensed to preach March 10, 1827. After studying at home and teaching school, he pursued a course of liberal studies at Hamilton Literary Institution in New York, and at the Theological Institution in Newton, Massachusetts, and in 1830 was ordained pastor of the First Baptist Church in Fall River, Massachusetts. Here he was prospered in his work, and left an excellent record. His subsequent settlements, in all of which he had marked success, were at Pawtuxet and Woonsocket, Rhode Island, at Dorchester and at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and finally with the Friendship Street Baptist Church in Providence. In Providence, and other places, he secured the erection of meeting-houses. In Pittsfield he was earnestly seconded by Governor Briggs, a member of his church, and one of the first men of New England. Mr. Miner was one of the most kindly, genial, cheerful, and laborious of men. He always worked wisely, having an intuitive knowledge of human nature, and

always comprehending the real needs of the people. In the great temperance and anti-slavery movements he was an earnest and indefatigable worker. Through excessive labor connected with the building of the meeting-house of the Friendship Street Church, he was prostrated by disease, and died suddenly, October 28, 1854, in his forty-seventh year, deeply and widely mourned. A tablet suitably inscribed to his memory is found in the edifice that he had just finished. Studious, yet practical, earnest, yet prudent, decided, yet kind, zealous, yet modest, he was everywhere prospered and esteemed. He baptized near four hundred persons. Madison University honored him with the degree of Master of Arts. He wrote and published the *Life of Ralph I. Brown*; also, a sermon on *Preaching to the Conscience*; a *Funeral Sermon*, and several important papers. He married (1) Phebe E., daughter of General Nathan Pendleton, of North Stonington, Connecticut, who left a son, Hon. Francis W. Miner, now of Providence, and elsewhere sketched in this work. He married (2) Louisa Tucker, of Canton, Massachusetts, who had two children: Henry Bradley, now principal of a school in Boston, Massachusetts, and Sarah, one of the first graduates of Boston University, and now (1881) a teacher in the Girls' Latin School in Boston.

**ALLEN, CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENRY, U. S. N.**, son of General William Allen, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War, was born in Providence, October 21, 1784. Early in life he showed a decided taste for the navy, and in May, 1800, entered the service of his country as a midshipman. In August of the same year he received orders to go on board the frigate *George Washington* and act as an officer on that vessel, under Captain, afterward Commodore, Bainbridge, then bound to Algiers, bearing presents to the reigning Dey. On his return in 1801, although many officers were discharged from active duty, so acceptable had been his services, that he was at once appointed an officer, under Captain Barron, for a cruise to the Mediterranean. The following year, 1803, he was again ordered into service, under the command of Captain Rodgers, and for the third time visited the shores of the Mediterranean. At the end of this cruise, not long after his return to the United States, he was appointed sailing-master of the Congress, and once more sailed for the Mediterranean. In October, 1804, he was promoted to a lieutenantancy, and was attached to the famous frigate *Constitution*, under the command of Captain Rodgers. At the time of the surrender of the Chesapeake, in 1807, to the English ship *Leopard*, he was third lieutenant on board the Chesapeake. What he regarded as the cowardly surrender of his vessel by Commodore Barron was a source of the keenest mortification to him. He joined with his brother officers in the demand upon the Secretary



*Bradley Minor*





of the Navy for a court of inquiry into their conduct, requesting at the same time that an order be issued for the arrest and trial of Commodore Barron. It is matter of history that Commodore Barron was condemned, and dismissed from the honorable post which he had filled. It is said that "in passing through the line of his officers, who were on deck to witness his departure, overcome by the magnitude of his disgrace, and stung to the soul by perceiving in the cold repulsive looks of every one that his cowardice had procured their fixed contempt, he fainted on the deck." In 1808, during the embargo, Mr. Allen was employed in cruising off Block Island. It was a delicate position in which he found himself, but he discharged his duties with firmness and fidelity. In February, 1809, he was ordered to the frigate United States, whose headquarters were at Norfolk, Virginia. Here the ship was lying when the War of 1812 was declared. She soon set sail on a cruise, and on the 25th of October, 1812, encountered the English frigate *Macedonian*, which, after a struggle of a little less than two hours, struck to the United States. Lieutenant Allen was appointed to bring the shattered *Macedonian* into New York, and was successful in the task assigned to him. Soon after he was appointed to take command of the sloop of war *Argus*. In the fulfilment of his mission he inflicted the heaviest blows upon the enemies of his country. It is estimated that the amount taken and destroyed in the British Seas by the *Argus* was \$2,500,000. It was about this time that he was promoted to the rank of master and commander. One duty assigned to him was to carry Minister Crawford to France, in which he was successful, after a voyage of twenty-three days, across a sea swarming with the cruisers of the enemy. On the 14th of August he encountered in the Irish Channel the British ship *Pelican*, and a naval battle ensued. Early in the engagement Captain Allen received a shot which carried away his left leg. He refused to be carried below until he fainted. The *Argus* was captured and taken into Plymouth. The wounded officer was taken to the hospital, and, after lingering for a few days, died, August 18, 1812. The highest honors were paid to his remains by the enemy, and they were buried in the churchyard of the church in which the funeral services were performed. His death, at the early age of twenty-nine, was universally lamented by the citizens of his native State, who were proud to reckon him as one of the most distinguished of the gallant men who, in war as in peace, have added to the lustre of the Commonwealth which gave them birth

he thought seriously of becoming a portrait painter. Guided in a measure by Robert Feke, he made some progress in portraiture and painted a number of likenesses; but he foresaw that it would be up-hill work to get on in that calling, and he wisely laid aside the brush and looked to trade for his support. His first effort in this direction, a commission business, resulted in failure. Resolutely striking out, he not only made good his losses but was enabled in time to pay off his old indebtedness, principal and interest. In September, 1825, the office of Town Clerk was made vacant by the resignation of Charles Gyles, then the Town Clerk, and the situation was given to Mr. Howland, who soon afterwards was also made Probate Clerk. To these offices he was annually re-elected till advancing years made it necessary for him to retire and give up all work. In his inaugural address, 1864-5, Mayor Cranston thus spoke of Mr. Howland: "Our venerable and highly-esteemed City Clerk, Benjamin B. Howland, has declined this year to be a candidate for the office again. Mr. Howland was elected Town Clerk in September, 1825. Since that time he has annually been re-elected without opposition. In all municipal and probate matters he is, if I may use the expression, an encyclopædia of knowledge. During the last forty years he has discharged all the varied duties of his office in the most efficient, faithful, and satisfactory manner, and now retires from the office of City Clerk without an enemy, with the kind feelings of all who have ever transacted business with him, and with the thanks of the whole community." Complimentary resolutions were passed by both branches of the City Council, and at the earnest solicitations of many friends, Mr. Howland continued to hold the office of Probate Clerk till 1875, when his resignation was accepted. At the request of the City Council he sat for the portrait which now adorns the Mayor's Office, and November 2, 1875, the Council voted to present him with a testimonial at a cost not exceeding two hundred dollars. A gold medal was decided on, and it was struck at the Philadelphia Mint. The presentation was made at the inauguration of the city government, the following year, by Dr. David King. The medal bears on the face the arms of the City of Newport, and on the other this inscription: "The City of Newport to Benjamin B. Howland; a testimonial of faithful public service in Newport during a period of fifty years." For many years Mr. Howland was a deacon in the First Baptist Church. His manner through life was quiet and unobtrusive. He was Secretary of the Newport Savings Bank from the time it was incorporated, 1819, up to the day of his death. In early life he was a member, first of the Old Guards, and then of the Artillery Company; and he was both the Keeper of the Cabinet of the Southern Department of the Rhode Island Historical Society and Recording Secretary and Librarian of the Newport Historical Society from the time of its organization. In these societies he took great interest, for he was fond of historical research, and from time to time

**H**OWLAND, BENJAMIN BAKER, son of Henry and Sarah (Baker) Howland, was born at Newport, December 11, 1787, in a house that stood on the site of the one in which he died October 20, 1877. At an early age he was thrown upon his own resources. He had a taste for drawing and painting, and

read papers before the Historical Society in Newport. Among other subjects treated by him were, *The Streets of Newport*, *The Schools of Newport*, and *King Philip of Pokanoket*. One who knew him well thus spoke of him after his death: "He had character. He lived very long among men and they trusted him to the last. He was thoroughly proved. His voice was not so much heard as that of some who might better have been silent, but it was a voice always respected. He was not prominent, but the silent influence of his life was felt by those who were. He held to old, strong doctrines, and they held him. He kept his hands pure, and his tongue was never double. Better to his family is the inheritance of his memory than wealth or position; better than the herald's blazon of nobility is the testimony of his city to the moral worth of their sire; richer than the gold on which it is engraved is that assurance of public confidence to be handed down to children's children."

**W**HEATON, HON. HENRY, son of Seth Wheaton, was born in Providence, November 27, 1785, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1802. He was descended from ancestors who were found among the earliest settlers of the colony. It was for him a fortunate circumstance that his father was a gentleman of wealth, acquired by commerce and navigation, and was able to give his son the best education of his time, and the culture which is derived from foreign travel. Mrs. Wheaton, the mother of Henry, is represented to have been a woman of strong intellect, and of rare delicacy and refinement. His early intercourse with his relative, Dr. Levi Wheaton, not only an eminent physician of his time, but an accomplished scholar, left its impress on all his subsequent career. On completing his college education, Mr. Wheaton studied law three years, and was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1805. In the spring of this year he went to Europe, and at first established himself at Poitiers, in France, where he connected himself with a school of law in that place, perfecting himself, not only in the study of his profession, but in the acquisition of the French language. Having completed his term of study at Poitiers, he made a short visit to Paris and then went to London, where he remained six months, in attendance on the courts of law, and in gaining information which might be useful to him in his profession. Fitted for the discharge of his professional duties by a training such as few young lawyers are permitted to enjoy, he returned to his native city, where he opened an office, and commenced the practice of law. He remained in Providence but a short time. New York presented greater attractions to him, and, in 1812, he established his residence in that city, where he took the editorial charge of the *National Advocate*, at that time the organ of the Administration in that city. In this paper he discussed,

with great ability, the questions pertaining to neutral rights, which were then agitating the community, and which culminated in the war with Great Britain. While he was thus engaged as an editor, he received a commission from the government appointing him Division Judge-Advocate of the army. Vice-President Gerry wrote to him on the occasion of his confirmation, October 26, 1814: "Your appointment was not only unanimous, but the voice of the Senate was expressed with cordiality." Being appointed in May, 1815, one of the Justices of the Marine Court in the city of New York, Mr. Wheaton retired from the editorial charge of the *National Advocate*. He held the position of Justice of the Marine Court a little over four years. His first law-publication entitled, *A Digest of the Law of Maritime Captures or Prizes*, was made in 1815. It was a valuable contribution to the science of international law. From 1816 to 1817, he was Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, publishing the decisions of the Court in twelve volumes, which are regarded as standard authority in the matters of which they treat. In 1821 he was a member of the New York Convention for the forming of a new Constitution. In 1827 he was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* to Denmark, and resided at Copenhagen until 1835, when he received the appointment of Resident Minister to the Court of Prussia, and two years later was promoted to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, remaining in office until 1846, and performing the duties assigned to him in the most satisfactory manner. He interested himself while abroad, in subjects to the investigation of which he was drawn by his tastes as a scholar. In 1831 appeared his *History of the Northmen, from the Earliest Times to the Conquest of England by William of Normandy*. Other important works of the same character were the production of his ever busy pen. His great work, *The Elements of International Law*, was published in 1836 in London, and, in the same year, in Philadelphia. It has passed through many editions. An edition was published in 1863, with notes, by Hon. William Beach Lawrence, and another edition in 1866, with notes, by Hon. Richard H. Dana. The work is a standard in the Department of International Law. Mr. Wheaton returned to the United States in 1847, and received the most flattering reception by distinguished gentlemen, who took pleasure in honoring one who had been the ornament of the diplomatic profession, and so creditably sustained himself abroad. His last literary discourse was pronounced before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University on the 1st of September, 1847. He had been engaged to deliver a course of lectures on International Law, at the Law-School of Harvard University, preparatory to the establishment of a Professorship of that science. He never lived to carry out his purpose, his death occurring March 11, 1848, at Dorchester, Massachusetts. Mr. Wheaton married, in 1811, his cousin, Catherine, daughter of Dr. Levi Wheaton.




**C**HANNING, REV. WILLIAM ELLERY, D.D., son of Hon. William and Lucy (Ellery) Channing, was born in Newport, April 7, 1780. His mother, a lady of marked excellencies of character, was a daughter of William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The subject of this sketch early developed remarkable intellectual ability and a moral delicacy which threw a peculiar charm about his boyhood days. He was sent to New London, Connecticut, when he was twelve years of age and placed under the care of his uncle, Rev. Henry Channing, and was a pupil in the school of Mr. (afterward Rev. Dr.) Seth Williston, who speaks of him in terms of warm commendation as a good scholar and of peculiarly amiable deportment. "His features were then comely, his countenance placid, and his mind, the more important part, seemed to take a serious turn beyond what is common to boys of his age." His preparatory studies being completed he entered Harvard College in 1794, in the fifteenth year of his age. His rank as a student is indicated by the circumstance that he took the highest honors of his class at graduation in 1798. It is said that he performed his part at commencement in a manner that evinced great independence as well as brilliancy, and drew from the audience the most tumultuous shouts of applause. Soon after leaving the University he became a tutor in the family of David Meade Randolph, of Richmond, Virginia, where he remained a year and a half. It was while he was residing in Richmond that, according to a statement made to his uncle in one of his letters to this friend of his youth, that he passed through that experience which resulted in his becoming a Christian. "I believe," such was his language, "that I never experienced that *change of heart* which is necessary to constitute a Christian, till within a few months past. All my sentiments and affections have lately changed. I once considered mere moral attainments as the only object I had to pursue. I have now solemnly given myself up to God." Having completed his term of service as a tutor in the family of Mr. Randolph he returned to Newport. His health was very much impaired by his close application to study. When he left Rhode Island for the South he was apparently in good physical condition; he was now reduced to the shadow of his former self. From this time, says his biographer, his life was a perpetual conflict with physical derangement and infirmity. He remained in Newport a year and a half, carrying on his studies so far as his health would permit, and teaching a son of his former patron, Mr. Randolph, and his own younger brother. In the early part of the year 1802 he again returned to Cambridge and carried on his theological studies. About this time he became a member of the First Congregational Church, then under the pastoral charge of Rev. Abiel Holmes, and was licensed to preach in the autumn of 1802; and on the 1st of June the next year, 1803, he was ordained as pastor of the Federal Street Church, in Boston, and entered upon that brilliant career as a

pulpit orator, in the best sense of the word, which placed him in the front ranks of the clergymen of Boston. Although not a Trinitarian, as the doctrine of the Trinity was then held and preached, no one could doubt the conscientiousness of the preacher, or fail to note how earnest and spiritual were the teachings of the pulpit which he occupied. Perhaps more than most clergymen of his times he felt it to be his duty, as a public religious teacher, to discuss those great principles in ethics which he justly felt should mould and govern the actions of nations as well as of individuals. When war was declared against Great Britain, in 1812, he indicated his position with reference to the matters at issue between the two nations in his celebrated sermons preached on the occasions of the national and state fasts. His discourse on the Fall of Napoleon, preached in the Stone Chapel, in 1814, was among the best of his pulpit efforts. In the controversies which resulted in the division of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts, he took the Unitarian side of the question. The letters which were written by Rev. Dr. Worcester, of Salem, as the representative of the one party, and by himself as the representative of the other party, give one a good view of the state of feeling at the time when they were written. At the ordination of Jared Sparks at Baltimore, in 1819, he preached a sermon which brought him again before the public in the character of a controversialist. Again, in 1826, he preached a sermon at the opening of the new Unitarian Church in New York, which awakened much interest in the religious public, and led to further controversy. A visit which Dr. Channing made to Europe, in 1822, was a source of great pleasure and intellectual profit to him. He formed acquaintances and friendships with eminent literary men which he retained through life. On his return to his parish he once more took up the cares of his ministerial life. His friends saw, however, that he was taxing himself beyond his strength, and at their suggestion, in the spring of 1824, Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Ezra S. Gannett became his associate. Being now somewhat freed from the burdens of his profession, he had more time to turn his thoughts to those great subjects of moral reform, upon which he had long pondered, and to employ his graceful pen in the discussion of questions which were taking strong hold of the public mind. He preached on temperance. He interested himself with his friend the Rev. Dr. Tuckerman in the appointment and support of his ministry to the poor. He discussed, also, in his able, felicitous way, the perplexing questions relating to prison discipline. In 1838 and 1840 he delivered lectures on self-culture, and on the elevation of the laboring classes, which, when published, were not only received with great favor in this country, but were widely circulated in England. As might have been anticipated from all we know of his character, he was among the earliest and most intelligent friends of the anti-slavery cause, and his writings on this subject are among the ablest productions of his pen. He commenced, while



in the West Indies, whither, in 1830, he had gone for his health, a work on Slavery, which was published in 1835. Two years later he published a letter to Henry Clay on the threatened annexation of Texas. While he thus showed himself the earnest opponent of slavery, he discountenanced the spirit of some who were violent in their thoughts and expressions, and whose course of procedure he judged to be prejudicial to the cause which so interested his own heart and influenced his course of action. One of the favorite resorts of Dr. Channing in the summer season was Lenox, Massachusetts. He had gone to this delightful spot in the summer of 1842, with the intention of spending a few weeks in the society of some of his best friends. Here he delivered his famous address on West India Emancipation. In September, having reached Bennington on his way to his home, he was attacked by a fever, from which, after an illness of three weeks, he died, the event taking place on Sunday, October 2, 1842. The account of the end of this earnest and eminently devoted life which we have attempted to sketch is in these words, from one who stood by him in his last moments: "In the afternoon he spoke very earnestly, but in a hollow whisper. I bent forward, but the only words I could hear were, 'I have received many messages from the Spirit.' As the day declined, his countenance fell, and he grew fainter and fainter. With our aid he turned himself towards the window which looked over valley and wooded summits to the east. We drew back the curtain, and the light fell upon his face. The sun had just set, and the clouds and sky were bright with gold and crimson. He breathed more and more gently, and, without a struggle or a sigh, the body fell asleep. We knew not when the spirit passed." The remains were taken to Boston, where the funeral took place October 7, 1842, and the body was buried at Mt. Auburn. Dr. Channing was married to his cousin, Ruth Gibbs, of Newport, in 1814, by whom he had three children, one of whom, the first-born, died in infancy. It was his practice for many years to spend a part of his summers at the country-seat of his mother-in-law, in Newport. In 1820 Harvard College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. His published writings are contained in six duodecimo volumes. Besides those which have thus been collected, there are numerous sermons, discourses, etc., which are preserved only in pamphlet form. He wrote all the reports of the Massachusetts Bible Society from 1812 to 1820, and was a frequent contributor to the *Christian Disciple*, so long as Dr. Noah Worcester had the editorial charge of that periodical. It may be a matter of just pride to Rhode Island that one of the fairest spots within her domain was the birthplace of so distinguished a divine and so eminent a reformer as William Ellery Channing, and that, for the beautiful city in which his youth and so many of the bright summer days and weeks of his manhood were passed, he never ceased to feel the tenderest interest and the warmest

affection. The one hundredth anniversary of his birth was celebrated in Newport on the 7th of April, 1880, when the corner-stone of a memorial church was laid with impressive ceremonies, Dr. Bellows, of New York, Rev. William Henry Channing, of London, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Hosmer, Governor Van Zandt, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and other distinguished persons being present to participate in the exercises. Letters bearing testimony to the influence of Dr. Channing's life and writings, from men of different creeds in this country and Europe, were read on the occasion, one from John G. Whittier, the poet, being among the number, in which he said: "I scarcely need say that I yield to no one in love and reverence for the great and good man whose memory, outliving all the prejudices of creed, sect, and party, is the common legacy of Christendom. As the years go on, the value of that legacy will be more and more felt, not so much perhaps in doctrine as in spirit—in those utterances of a devout soul which are above and beyond the affirmation or negative of dogma. His ethical severity and Christian tenderness; his hatred of wrong and oppression, with love and pity for the wrong-doer; his noble plea for self-culture, temperance, peace, and purity; and above all, his precept and example of unquestioning obedience to duty and the voice of God in his soul, can never become obsolete. It is very fitting that his memory should be especially cherished with that of Hopkins and Berkeley in the beautiful island to which the common residence of these worthies has lent additional charm and interest."

USHMAN, APOLLOS, lawyer, son of Zebedee and Sarah (Padelford) Cushman, was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, August 9, 1782. He came from an honored ancestry, being a descendant, on his father's side, from Robert Cushman, one of the early Pilgrims. His preparatory studies were pursued at the academy in Taunton, under the tuition of Rev. S. Doggett, and he was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1802. Upon the completion of his collegiate studies he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Padelford, of Taunton, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. He began the practice of his profession in Plainfield, Massachusetts, where he remained but a short time, and then moved to Attleborough, of which place he was a resident until 1812, and then he removed to Pawtucket, where he lived the rest of his long life. His practice was extensive, and his reputation as a lawyer was of a high order. He combined with a careful attention to the duties of his profession a love of literature, and kept alive the classical tastes which he had cultivated in his younger days. Although often requested by his fellow-citizens to accept political office, he uniformly declined. He was a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Justice of the Quorum, and a





Thomas E. Turner



Commissioner to qualify civil officers. He lived to the age of seventy years, and died in Pawtucket, September 17, 1854. Mr. Cushman married, June 21, 1809, Anna Maria, the eldest daughter of General William Barton, of Revolutionary memory. On her mother's side, whose name was Rhoda Carver, she was a lineal descendant of John Carver, the first Governor of Plymouth Colony. They had seven children: Charles Edward Sidney, Harriet Sterling, Henry Barton, a resident of Pawtucket, William Murray, for several years a successful merchant at Mobile, Alabama, George Francis, D.D., a distinguished Episcopal minister, James Warren, and John Barton.

**T**URNER, GOVERNOR THOMAS GOODWIN, son of Captain William and Abiah (Goodwin) Turner, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, October 24, 1810. His father commanded the packet "Hannah and Nancy," plying between Warren and Newport, and was assisted by his sons, William, Jr., and Thomas G., while they were yet lads. Thomas G. left the vessel at the age of fourteen and became a clerk in the drygoods store of Mr. Cahoon, in Newport. He adopted the best of business habits, and by application to books acquired a good education. Returning to Warren, he entered into partnership with Martin L. Salisbury, the firm-name being Turner & Salisbury, in the drygoods and merchant tailoring business, with which was soon afterward connected the manufacture of neck-stocks. In the latter business this became one of the chief firms in the country. Disposing of this business, he accepted the Presidency of the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Providence, which position he filled till his death. During the "Dorr war" he accepted a colonel's commission in the State militia, and was in command at Acote's Hill. He also belonged to the First Light Infantry Company of Providence. He was an active member of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He was a Director in the Warren Manufacturing Company; in the First National Bank, of Warren; in the Mechanics' Machine Company; in the City National Bank, and City Savings Bank of Providence; and in the Providence, Warren, and Bristol Railroad Company. For several years he ably represented Warren in the General Assembly of the State, both in the House and the Senate. Twice he was chosen Presidential Elector. He was Lieutenant-Governor of the State from 1857 to 1859. During the great religious revival in the winter of 1857-8 he became a prominent Christian, and ever afterwards was active in church and missionary work. His membership was in the Warren Baptist Church. He became a member of the Board of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and was a trustee of Brown University. His abilities and character graced every position to which he was called, and the people delighted to do him honor. In the years 1859 and

1860 he was elected Governor of the State. During the Rebellion he stood bravely by the imperilled nation. President Lincoln chose him as the first Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Rhode Island. His many honors were worn with great quietness and grace, and all his duties were performed with conscientious fidelity and thoroughness. His urbanity, kindness, and integrity were proverbial. He married, April 4, 1833, Mary Pierce Luther, daughter of Jonathan and Rosamond Luther, of Warren, a woman of marked abilities and excellences. He had seven children, four of whom died in very early life. His son, Daniel Luther, a merchant in Warren, married, October 15, 1858, Elizabeth S., daughter of Hon. Nathan M. Wheaton, and has one son. His daughter, Sarah Cole, married, January 22, 1858, Commander Trevett Abbot, U. S. N., elsewhere sketched in this work, and has two daughters. His son William, died at Holyoke, Massachusetts, May 27, 1876, aged twenty-six years, a man highly respected for his good deeds and pure character. Governor Turner died at his residence in Warren, January 3, 1875, in his sixty-fourth year, and was buried with the highest marks of esteem and honor. Touching addresses were made by Rev. S. K. Dexter and Rev. E. G. Robinson, D.D., President of Brown University.

**C**OWELL, HON. BENJAMIN, son of Samuel and Jemima Cowell, was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, in November, 1781, and was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1803. Among his classmates were Governor Philip Allen, of Rhode Island, and Lieutenant-Governor John Reed, of Massachusetts. Having completed his collegiate course of study, he entered the law office of Hon. Samuel Dexter, of Boston, to prepare himself for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, and took up his residence in Providence, where he spent the remainder of his life. For many years he held the office of Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts, and was for a short time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He made a specialty of procuring pensions, and securing bounty-lands for a large number of persons who were entitled to them by acts of Congress. As the result of much experience, gained by many years of practice in the particular branch of his professional work, he gathered up a large amount of interesting and valuable information respecting those who were soldiers or engaged in some way in the Revolutionary War. This information he embodied in a volume to which he gave the title, *Spirit of '76*. He took deep interest in the politics of the times in which he lived, and the productions of his pen upon the exciting topics of the day were published by him in the columns of the public press. As age came on he gradually withdrew from the cares of his profession and devoted himself to

such studies and reading as were suited to his tastes. His last illness was brief, and he died with a composure befitting the Christian faith by which, for many years, he had been guided and controlled. His death occurred in Providence, May 6, 1860. Judge Cowell was married to Elizabeth H. Howell, March 4, 1818. Their children were Benjamin, Jr., Elizabeth H., wife of Hon. E. P. Knowles, Martha B., Sarah Dwight, wife of Rev. Andrew Mackie, and Olive G., wife of Charles Hitchcock, of New Haven.

**H**OWE, JOHN, son of Perley and Abigail (De Wolf) Howe, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, July 5, 1783. The family removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, shortly after the decease of Mr. Perley Howe. The subject of this sketch was fitted for college in Bristol, under the instruction of Abner Alden, a teacher well known in all that region. He was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1805, and commenced the study of law at once, on leaving the University, in the office of Hon. Benjamin Bourne, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1808. His practice became extensive in Rhode Island and in the courts of Massachusetts in counties adjacent to this State. While engaged in the discharge of his professional duties he also cultivated those literary tastes which had been developed during his college life. He was a clear and gifted writer, and the productions of his pen found their way into the papers of the day. For many years he represented Bristol in the General Assembly, and in matters affecting the intellectual and social welfare of the place of his residence he took an abiding interest. When the administration of President Harrison came into power in 1841, he was appointed Collector of the Port of Bristol. This office he held until the close of the administration of President Tyler. He did not again return to the practice of the legal profession, but spent several years at his residence near Bristol, devoting himself to the care of his farm. He married, in 1807, Louisa Smith, daughter of Stephen Smith, of Bristol, and sister of Bishop Smith of Kentucky. She died in 1834. In 1853 he took up his residence in Philadelphia with his son, now Rt. Rev. M. A. De Wolf Howe. The summers of the closing years of his life were passed in Bristol. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1864.

**OLNEY, REV. THOMAS**, the successor of Rev. Gregory Dexter in the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Providence, was born in Hertford, England, not far from the year 1600. He left his native country about the time that Roger Williams

did, and, for some time, resided in Salem, Massachusetts, where, without doubt, he was on terms of intimate acquaintance with the future founder of Rhode Island, and familiar with all the circumstances connected with his persecutions and subsequent banishment from the Bay State. Precisely what month in 1639 he came to Providence we have been unable to ascertain. It could not have been far from May, as we find his name among the twelve to whom Roger Williams executed a deed, conveying an equal share of the territory of Providence—the number of acres being the same with the number he reserved for himself. This conveyance was made not long after May 9; this date being attached to a memorandum appended to the deed of Canonius and Miantonomi, made the year previous, which constituted Roger Williams the owner of “all the land between Pawtucket and Pawtuxet Rivers.” For more than twenty years the document given to his twelve associates by Roger Williams was the only evidence of title to the ownership of the lands conveyed by him. At the request of the citizens, Mr. Williams, in December, 1661, executed a more formal conveyance, and, five years later, executed still another deed, giving the names in full of the grantees, the sole object of the instrument being to explain the first one as to date and names. In all these various documents appears the name of Thomas Olney as one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence. That from the outset he was a man of mark and influence in the little colony appears from the circumstance that he was chosen Treasurer of the town, and, if the fathers had the dilatory habits of their sons, there must have been some funds for which the officer was responsible, for we read that the earliest record of the town-book is to the effect that all persons who may be more than fifteen minutes late to town-meeting shall pay a fine. Under the sketch of Ezekiel Holliman may be found an account of the manner in which the First Baptist Church in Providence was formed. Among the names of persons baptized by Roger Williams, the last on the list is that of the subject of this sketch. The circumstances connected with the troubles which Gorton and his associates of Warwick had with Massachusetts, on the question of jurisdiction, are related in the sketch of Samuel Gorton. Four Providence citizens accompanied the Massachusetts troops to Warwick “to see what would be done, and to aid in effecting a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty.” The case was one of great delicacy, and “the four Providence witnesses” must have been selected, on account of their wisdom and prudence, to assist in reconciling the parties at variance. One of these witnesses was Thomas Olney; his associates being Chad Brown, William Field, and William Wicken-den. These gentlemen sent a letter to Governor Winthrop, entreating him to accept the proposal of arbitration. “Oh how grievous would it be (we hope to you) if one man should be slain, considering the greatest monarch in the world cannot make a man; especially grievous, seeing they



offer terms of peace." In such earnest and touching words did they make their appeal to the governor. It is painful to be compelled to say that Governor Winthrop replied to the letter of "the four Providence witnesses," declining arbitration. What followed may be seen by referring to the sketch of Gorton. In May, 1649, Thomas Olney, at the regular session of the Court of Commissioners, was chosen "Assistant," for Providence, one of the highest honors that could be conferred on a citizen of the colony. He was elected to the same office in 1652-53, and '54. This was a period of trouble and jealousy in the colony, and especially so in Providence. Governor Arnold tells us that "under pretence of a voluntary training a tumult occurred, in which some of the principal people were implicated." Among these we find the name of Thomas Olney. There was abroad a spirit of lawlessness and ultra independence. It was under these circumstances that Roger Williams wrote his famous letter about the ship's passengers, commencing with these words: "There goes many a ship to sea, etc." Probably for the course he pursued, Mr. Olney failed to secure an election as "Assistant" for Providence, in May, 1655. Shortly after, however, he was once more chosen, and at a town meeting held in June, it was "wisely concluded," says Governor Arnold, to pass the following, to wit: "That for the colony's sake, who have since chosen Thomas Olney an Assistant, and for the public union and peace's sake," his offence "should be passed by and no more mentioned." In January, 1655-56, he was chosen, with Roger Williams and Thomas Harris, a judge of a justice's court, for the trial of cases not exceeding forty shillings in amount. "That the smallest tribunal in a town should be composed of such members, speaks well for the public spirit of the leading men, and for the care taken in the administration of justice." Under the royal charter given by Charles II., at the first election under the new instrument, Mr. Olney was chosen one of the ten "Assistants" provided for by the Charter. In 1677 occurred the famous dispute between Providence and Pawtuxet, with reference to the boundaries between the two towns, for an account of which see Arnold's *History*, vol. i., pp. 429-38. In this dispute Mr. Olney bore a somewhat prominent part. With regard to the pastorate of Mr. Olney, as the minister of the First Baptist Church, the information is very scanty. Comer, in his MSS., says that "he continued the pastoral care of the church after Mr. Wickenden left it in 1652." How long he was the pastor we have not been able to ascertain. On account of a difficulty connected with the enforcement of the rite of "laying on of hands," he and others withdrew, and formed a separate church, but it lived but a short time. A reconciliation took place, and Mr. Olney continued to act as the pastor of the old church. His death occurred in 1682. A numerous posterity bear the name of an ancestor honored in the annals of Rhode Island history.

**T**ABER, HON. CONSTANT, was born in 1743. In 1778 he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and served in that capacity until 1786. In 1792 he was made a Judge of the same court, and the following year was appointed Chief Justice, which office he held until 1801, when, on the accession of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidential Chair, he was appointed Navy Agent for Rhode Island, which position he held for several years, and resigned. In the year last mentioned he was elected first Representative from Newport to the General Assembly, and served for three years. In 1804 he was chosen one of the Presidential Electors. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island from 1807 to 1808, and General Treasurer from 1808 to 1811. At the organization of the Newport Bank he was elected President of that institution, and held that office until his death, which occurred December 20, 1826. He was a consistent and worthy member of the Second Baptist Church in Newport, to which society at his death he left the bulk of his property.

**T**ILLINGHAST, REV. PARDON, one of the early pastors of the First Baptist Church in Providence, was born at Seven Cliffe, near Beachy Head, in England, about the year 1622. The tradition is, that previous to coming to this country he was for some time a soldier in Cromwell's army. On reaching this country, in 1645, he first took up his residence in Connecticut, where, however, he did not remain long. We find his name second on a list of citizens of Providence, the paper bearing date of January 19, 1646, the signers, who had been the recipients of a gift of twenty-five acres each, pledging themselves to be loyal to the government under whose protection they had placed themselves. When Mr. Tillinghast came to Providence, Rev. Thomas Olney was the pastor of the First Baptist Church. Upon his decease, Mr. Tillinghast was appointed his successor. After having served the church for many years, his people worshipping, for more than half a century, in a grove, and in private houses when the weather was inclement, he erected, at his own expense, their first meeting-house. It was built on the corner of North Main and Smith Streets, nearly opposite Star Street. In the year 1711, "in consideration of the love and good will which he bore the church," of which, although he was nearly ninety years of age, he was still the pastor, he executed to them, and their successors in the same faith and order, a deed of the meeting-house and the lot on which it stood. Governor Jenckes bears the honorable testimony, derived from those who knew him, that he "was a man exemplary for his doctrine, as well as of an unblemished character." "A testimony," says Rev. Dr. Hague in his *Historical Discourse*, "confirmed by acts of disinterested



benevolence." He would receive no pecuniary compensation for his own services, his circumstances being such that he did not require it. He maintained, however, the right of a pastor to a comfortable support from the church he served. Having reached the great age of ninety-six, he died, January 29, 1718, leaving a widow and nine children. Among these may be mentioned his eldest son and namesake, Pardon, from whom descended the Tillinghasts of East and West Greenwich. His grandson, Pardon, son of Philip, married Avis Norton, of Newport, by whom he had twenty children, only four of whom arrived at maturity. His seventh child, Mercy, married Nicholas Power, and their daughter Hope was the mother of Moses Brown, the distinguished Friend of Providence. The descendants of Rev. Pardon Tillinghast are very numerous, and scattered over the State. They have taken high rank among the most worthy citizens of Rhode Island.

**DORRANCE, HON. JOHN**, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, in 1747, and was the son of John Dorrance, who, some time after the date above mentioned, removed to Voluntown, Connecticut, where he became an inn-keeper. Young Dorrance entered Brown University, or Rhode Island College, as it was then called, where he graduated in 1774. On this occasion he delivered an oration on "The Necessity and Advantage of Cultivating our own Language," and maintained the affirmative in a syllogistic dispute in Latin, the proposition discussed being "Should the dictates of conscience always be obeyed?" On the 3d of January, 1782, he married Polly Whitman, daughter of Jacob Whitman, Esq., of Providence, who owned and occupied the premises known as the "Turk's Head." Mr. Dorrance then came to Providence to reside. He studied law, and engaged successfully in the practice of his profession. In 1794 he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Providence County, which office he held by annual election until 1801. At this time he was defeated by the violent opposition of Governor Arthur Fenner. This opposition resulted in the famous slander suit between these gentlemen. In 1797, Mr. Dorrance was nominated as a Representative to Congress, but failed of an election. He was for many years President of the Town Council and a member of the General Assembly. His first wife having died, he married, in October, 1797, Mrs. Amey Clark, widow of Dr. John Clark, and daughter of Commodore Esek Hopkins. He resided on the corner of Westminster and Exchange Streets, the property now owned by the National Exchange Bank. Mr. Dorrance died June 29, 1813, in his sixty-sixth year. Dr. Pardon Bowen said of him that "he possessed an adequate law knowledge, and was a man of the strictest integrity." William Hunter mentions him as a respectable literary character, for whom he entertained a highly favorable opinion.

**LYMAN, GENERAL DANIEL**, was born in Durham, Connecticut, April 10, 1756, being a descendant of Richard Lyman, who came to this country with his wife and children in the ship *Lyon*, landing in Boston, November 4, 1631. Among his fellow-passengers were Martha Winthrop, the wife of Governor John Winthrop, and John Eliot, the celebrated apostle of the Massachusetts Indians. The grandson of Richard was Thomas, who moved, in 1708 or '9, to Durham, Connecticut, being one of the earliest settlers of the town, and one of the first deacons of the church in that place. He had six children, one of whom bore his name, Thomas, who had seven children, the youngest of whom was the subject of this sketch. One of the brothers of Daniel was Thomas, who lived on the ancestral farm, where he died June 6, 1832, aged eighty six years. He is said to have been "a man of great intelligence and extensive reading, dignified in manner and impressive in conversation. So much pleased was Mr. Jefferson with him that he gave him an invitation to spend a week with him at Monticello, which he accepted very much to his satisfaction." Daniel Lyman was a graduate of Yale College, in the class of 1776, and, not long after, received an appointment as a Colonel in the Continental army. While in the service of his country he assisted at the capture of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and St. Johns. He was at the battle of White Plains, where he had a horse shot under him. On the completion of his term of military service, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar, and subsequently became a Judge and Chief Justice. He is spoken of as having been, in his profession, "an able advocate, a firm, intelligent, and high-minded man." He was a member of the famous Hartford Convention, and was President, for a time, of the Society of the Cincinnati. Many years before his death he retired from the practice of his profession, and took up his residence at his pleasant country-seat near Providence. From May, 1802, to May, 1816, he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island. He died in 1830. General Lyman married, January 10, 1782, Mary Wanton, daughter of John Wanton, of Newport, by whom he had thirteen children, among whom were Harriet, who became the wife of Benjamin Hazard, Esq., of Newport; Margaret, wife of Samuel Arnold, manufacturer of Smithfield; Polly (or Mary), wife of Jacob Dunwell, merchant, of Madeira; John Wanton, who married Eliza, a daughter of Seth Wheaton, Esq., of Providence; Henry Bull, manufacturer, who married Caroline, daughter of Elisha Dyer, of Providence, who had one son, Daniel W., born January 24, 1844; Louisa, wife of Dr. George H. Tillinghast, of Providence; Sally, wife of Governor L. H. Arnold; and Julia Maria, who married John H. Easton, of Newport. The descendants of the original Richard Lyman have been very numerous, the total number, as traced down to 1872, being seven thousand three hundred and fifteen. One hundred Lymans were in the late civil war, of whom, as we are





*Smith Bosworth*



told, "many died in the Rebel States of disease or on the field of battle, some by the slow torture of starvation in Andersonville or the Libby Prison." From ten colleges ninety-three Lymans have graduated, and how many from all the colleges in the country has not been ascertained. The learned professions have been largely represented by them. Many of them having been in the ministry, and many having held the office of deacons and elders.

**B**OSWORTH, COLONEL SMITH, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, October 28, 1781, and was the son of Peleg and Polly (Smith) Bosworth. His educational advantages were very limited, and at an early age he was apprenticed to Joseph Haile, of Providence, to learn the trade of a mason. Having served his time he entered into partnership with Asa Bosworth (a relative), and for many years conducted an extensive business in Providence. During this time he built many of the most beautiful residences on the East side of the river, and a number of public buildings, among which may be mentioned St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, on North Main Street, and the Beneficent Congregational Church, on Broad Street. In 1814 he built the mills of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, on Sabin Street, and March 16, 1816, was appointed agent for that company, which position he occupied until 1835, when he relinquished the agency and continued in the employ of the company as superintendent or general outside manager until 1841. The business was prosperous from the start, and subsequently under Colonel Bosworth's management developed into the largest and most flourishing establishment of its kind in the United States. Through his connection with this company Colonel Bosworth became widely known among business men, and acquired a reputation which largely contributed to its success. Previous to the incorporation of Providence as a city he was active in town affairs, for many years holding town offices, and after it was made a city was a member of the Board of Fire Wards, and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. He was also a Street Commissioner, and had much to do with the laying out of many of the principal streets of Providence. For many years he was Colonel of the Rhode Island Militia, and under his direction the earthworks on Fox Point Hill were erected in 1812. In the "Dorr War" he was Captain of the City Guards of Providence. In the latter part of his life he became a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church. He was for many years a prominent member of St John's Lodge of Freemasons. He married, January 31, 1805, Sarah Tripp, daughter of Othniel and Sarah Tripp, of Swansea, Massachusetts, who was born October 6, 1785. Mrs. Bosworth died November 13, 1860, aged seventy-five years. She survived her husband three years. Their children were Thomas T., Mary Smith, Joseph Haile, Charles H. Smith, Sarah T., Ann Sophia, Frances Eleanor,

and Susan J., all of whom are now dead, except Joseph, who married Mary Easton, daughter of Louis and Elizabeth Rousmaniere, of Newport, Rhode Island; and Susan J., who married Mr. John O. Waterman, of Warren, one of the most prominent manufacturers of Rhode Island. Colonel Bosworth was noted for his generosity, and during a long and active life was universally beloved and respected by his fellow-citizens.

**R**OBBS, HON. ASHER, LL.D., was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in September, 1757. On completing his preparatory studies he entered Yale College in 1778, and was graduated in the class of 1782. Shortly after his graduation he received an appointment as tutor in Rhode Island College, now Brown University, and held the office for eight years, 1782-90. His special department was belles-lettres, including the classics, and it fell to his lot to be the instructor of some of the most eminent of the early graduates of the college. Among the distinguished men who came under his tuition were Hon. Nicholas Brown, Judge Samuel Eddy, President Jonathan Maxcy, Judge Jabez Bowen, Hon. James Burrill, Governor James Fenner, Hon. J. D. Howell, President A. Messer, and Hon. Jonathan Russell. "While occupied," says Dr. Guild, "in quickening the diligence of his pupils, and in imbuing their minds with a genuine relish for the varied forms of classical beauty, he sought every opportunity to cultivate his own taste for the classics and, indeed, for every species of elegant learning." We learn from a letter, written some years after he severed his connection with the college, the following interesting fact: "At the reorganization of the college in the autumn of 1782, I was appointed to the office of tutor, and took charge of the library as librarian. It was then kept in the east chamber, on the second floor of the central building." On resigning his tutorship Mr. Robbins studied law with Hon. William Channing, at that time Attorney-General of the State. Having completed his law studies he commenced the practice of his profession in Providence, but subsequently established himself in Newport, which was his legal residence during the remainder of his life. He took a very high rank as a lawyer, and in 1812 was appointed United States District Attorney. He represented Newport in the General Assembly from 1818 to 1825. In 1825 he was elected a Senator from Rhode Island to Congress as a Whig, to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Hon. James De Wolf. His term of service continued from December 5, 1825, to March 3, 1839. While never making himself conspicuous, seldom engaging in the debates of the Senate, yet on no occasion, says Professor Goddard, "did he address the Senate without leaving upon the minds of all who heard him a decided impression of his high intellectual powers and accomplishments, of his ability as a statesman, and his acquisitions as

a scholar." Returning to private life from his Congressional duties, his services were still in demand by his fellow-citizens, whom for several years he served in the General Assembly. Among the published writings of Mr. Robbins were an address on domestic industry, delivered in 1822; a Fourth of July oration, 1827; and another speech on domestic industry, 1832. Some weeks before his death he had a fall on the ice, from the effects of which he never recovered, his death taking place at Newport February 25, 1845. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Robbins by Brown University in 1835. A portrait of him may be seen in the Brown University collection of portraits. Hon. Christopher E. Robbins, Secretary of State, 1849-1851, was a son, and Mrs. Sophia Little a daughter, of Mr. Robbins.

**CARTER, JOHN**, printer, was born in Philadelphia, in 1745, and served his apprenticeship under Franklin (Benjamin) & Hall in his native city. In 1766, shortly after completing his term of service, he came to Providence, and became a journeyman in the printing office of William Goddard, who commenced business in this town in 1762. Mr. Goddard became discouraged, gave up his business in Providence and went to New York, leaving his printing-house in the hands of his mother, Mrs. Sarah (Updike) Goddard, a lady of remarkable business ability, who for two years conducted the paper started by her son, *The Providence Gazette*, with great ability. Mr. Carter supplied the place made vacant by the removal of her son, and became a business partner with Mrs. Goddard, the style of the firm being Sarah Goddard & Co. In 1768 she resigned the business to her partner, and removed to Philadelphia, where she died in January, 1770. In the *Gazette* of November 12, 1768, may be found the modest "prospectus" of John Carter, then a young man of but twenty-three, setting forth his aims as the publisher of the only paper printed in the town, and soliciting the patronage of his fellow-citizens in the responsible position which he now occupied. He avows his political sentiments without equivocation, and proclaims himself a loyal friend of his country, and opposed to the aggressions of Great Britain. For more than twenty years his printing-house was "at Shakespeare's Head, opposite the Court-house," after which it was near the bridge and opposite to what was then the market. We are told that "during the whole period" of his connection with the *Gazette*, more than forty-five years, his relation to it closing February 12, 1814, "the paper was remarkable for accuracy of execution and correctness of sentiment and principle. During the whole of our Revolutionary contest he was the firm champion of his country, and the columns of his paper teemed with sound patriotism and animating exhortations." In 1772 he received an appointment as Postmaster of Providence. Subsequently he occupied the same position under a commis-

sion given to him by the Postmaster-General, Benjamin Franklin. He continued in office until 1792, when he resigned. A few years after he came to Providence he married Almey Crawford, the date of the marriage being May 14, 1769. A daughter by this marriage, Ann Carter, was the first wife of Hon. Nicholas Brown, to whom she was married November 3, 1791. She died December 22, 1806. The late Hon. John Carter Brown was a son by this marriage. Mr. Carter died in Providence, August 19, 1814, "his character as a man of honor and integrity having been well established."

**DE WOLF, HON. WILLIAM**, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, December 19, 1762. He was the sixth son of Mark Anthony De Wolf, and one of eight brothers, all of whom attained respectable and honorable positions in society. His ancestors were Huguenots, and were driven from France on account of their religious and political opinions. To their honored father, a man of marked character, intelligence, and acquirements, these brothers owed their education,—simple, indeed, but ample for the discharge of the duties of life, and sufficient to enable some of them to fill high offices in their State and nation. Mr. De Wolf was a man of retiring disposition, and averse to the strife of political life; yet when duty called he filled with honor to himself and his constituency the place of Senator "in the palmiest days of our Commonwealth" (words used by Professor William G. Goddard as applicable to the time when Mr. De Wolf was Senator). He was a Federalist of 1811 and 1812, and fought the political battles of that period in company with such men as Elisha R. Potter, Governor William Jones, James Rhodes, Nicholas Brown, and the immortal eleven of whom Elisha R. Potter said "they were reduced to the same number with the Apostles after Judas had left them." After the dissolution of the grand old party, which boasted of such men as Alexander Hamilton and Fisher Ames to lead its columns, Mr. De Wolf retired from public life, satisfied that "the post of honor is a private station." At his quiet farm situated on Papasqu,—the beautiful peninsula which forms a part of his native town,—with the wife of his youth, and near his children, he passed the remainder of his days, and on the 19th of April, 1829, was gathered to his fathers, honored and beloved by all who knew him. Mrs. De Wolf was the daughter of Josiah Finney, a leading citizen of Bristol.

**GREENE, HON. RAY**, son of Governor William Greene, Jr., was born in Warwick, in 1765, and was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1784. Having completed his law studies, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in Providence. He was appointed At-



torney General, and held the office 1794-97, and then was elected United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. William Bradford, whose term of office expired in 1799. Having served through this unexpired part of Mr. Bradford's term, Mr. Greene, in 1799, was re-elected for six years. In 1801 he resigned his position, having been appointed as successor to Judge Bourne, District Judge of Rhode Island. This appointment was made by President John Adams, as he was about to retire from the presidential office. There was, as we are told, "some informality connected with this appointment, which was discovered too late to be rectified by Mr. Adams, and when the matter was referred to his successor, President Jefferson, he refused to rectify it, and appointed instead one of his own political adherents to that office. Mr. Greene thus by a simple misunderstanding on the part of another lost both his senatorial and judicial offices." Mr. Greene's residence was in the venerable mansion for so many years the house of his son, ex-Lieutenant-Governor William Greene, one of the historic houses of the old town. The original, or southeastern portion of it, was built, as we learn from Fuller's *History of Warwick*, about the year 1685, by Samuel Gorton, Jr., whose father, the famous Samuel Gorton, was one of the twelve original purchasers of the town-lands. One of its rooms is associated with Revolutionary memories,—the west room. This was the council-room of Governor William Greene, Jr., and in it the Governor and his council, with General Sullivan, General Nathanael Greene, Lafayette, Rochambeau, and other notable personages, both civil and military, held frequent consultations upon important national affairs. A full description of the venerable home of the Warwick Greenes, given in the *History of Warwick*, pp. 157-162, cannot fail to interest the curious reader. Ray Greene died in Warwick, January 11, 1849.

**M**ATHEWSON, HON. ELISHA, son of Thomas and Hannah (Clark) Mathewson, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, April 18, 1767. His ancestor, Thomas Mathewson, was the first settler in that part of Rhode Island. He lived for many months in a cave not far from the head of Moswansicut Pond. He bounded and came into possession of several hundred acres of land in that vicinity, whereby his posterity for several generations were enriched. Elisha, the subject of this sketch, was born near the head of the pond, and not far from the cave above mentioned. His educational advantages were inconsiderable, although perhaps better than the average of those of his age in that neighborhood. He was, however, better endowed (physically) than his associates, having the ability to overcome his antagonists in all athletic feats. He was tall of stature and of commanding presence, with a frame of good proportions, full muscular development, lithe and sinewy in mo-

tion; a somewhat long and narrow face, high forehead, black lustrous eyes, aquiline nose, and firm thin lips. Immediately on attaining his majority he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and subsequently filled various town offices. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in early manhood, and served for many years as Senator, and also as Representative, being Speaker of the House in 1822. From 1807 to 1811 he was a Senator in the Congress of the United States, filling the unexpired term of James Fenner, who resigned to accept the office of Governor. Mr. Mathewson married Phebe Smith, of Scituate, July 27, 1787. He died October 15, 1853, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

**E**LLERY, HON. CHRISTOPHER, was born in Newport, in 1768, and was a nephew of William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His early training was designed to fit him for a collegiate education. He entered Yale College in 1783 and was graduated in the class of 1787. From the same class there were graduated several students who were subsequently members of Congress, viz., William Ely, Gaylord Griswold, Chancey Laydon, and Abraham Nott. On leaving college Mr. Ellery studied law, and having completed his preparatory studies was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native town. He was a decided Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and on the resignation of Ray Greene he was chosen as his successor to represent Rhode Island in Congress. His official term continued from December 7, 1801, to March 3, 1805. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Newport, and the following year, 1806, he was appointed by President Jefferson as a Commissioner of Loans. Subsequently he received from President J. Q. Adams an appointment as Collector of Customs in Newport, which office he held for a number of years. With regard to his character we are told that "in private life no man sustained a more estimable character than Mr. Ellery. Of the most liberal and gentlemanly spirit, and filled with a desire to diffuse around him all the kindnesses and attractions which give a zest to existence, he strongly attached to himself both friends and acquaintances." He died December 2, 1840, in the seventy-second year of his age.

**A**LLSTON, WASHINGTON, poet and painter, was born in the district of Waccamaw, South Carolina, on the "Broad Green domain" of his father, William Allston, November 5, 1779. The family was of English descent, and is supposed to have come from the Norse settlements in Northumberland, and from a baronet's family. A son of the painter's great-uncle, Governor Joseph Allston, was the husband of the beautiful and accomplished Theodosia Burr, daughter of Aaron



Burr. In his early boyhood the subject of this sketch took up his residence in Newport, where he was sent for the double purpose of enjoying the bracing air of the fine climate of that town, and for pursuing his studies preparatory to entering college. At that period Newport was a place to which many youths from the South were sent to secure their early education. Among the Carolinians who repaired to the famous Rhode Island watering-place for this purpose were John C. Calhoun, the Kinbocks, Shubricks, Rutledges, and Haynes. The place, moreover, was not unknown to artists. Smibert came hither with Bishop Berkeley, Blackburn was here in 1754, and Cosmo Alexander in 1770. A successful local artist, Robert Feke, for some time resided here. Gilbert Stuart obtained his education here, and here he began to paint. Malbone was a native of Newport. Here, moreover, was the valuable portrait gallery collected by Henry Collins, an eminent merchant of the town. Around such scenes and associations as these the artist tastes of Allston were developed. "My chief pleasure," he tells us, "was in drawing from prints,—of all kinds of figures, landscape, and animals. But I soon began to make pictures of my own, at what age, however, I cannot say. The earliest compositions that I remember were the Storming of Count Roderick's Castle, from a poor (though to me delightful) romance of that day, and the Siege of Toulon; the first in Indian ink, the other in water-colors. I had in my school days some instruction from a very worthy and amiable man, a Mr. King, who made quadrants and compasses, and occasionally painted portraits. I believe he was originally bred a painter, but obliged, from rare calls upon his pencil, to call in the aid of another craft." Newport was the home of Allston for about ten years, and they were among the happiest of his life. We are told that "he was distinguished in his youthful days among his playmates for his quick and almost fiery spirit and for his indomitable courage." One of his most intimate friends, whose warm attachment to him was life-long, was the distinguished William Ellery Channing, whose sister he subsequently married, thus adding a new tie to those which bound him to Newport. "Together," says Sweetzer, author of *Artist Biographies*, "these inspired lads rambled through the charming country around the town, and along the resounding shores of the beaches, receiving such impressions of the beautiful and the sublime as had a profound impression upon their after-lives. Another companion in these walks was Channing's cousin, Richard H. Dana, who was a sensitive and high-strung child, younger than either of the others. The intimacy between these three was still kept up in the pale winter of their age, when the venerable artist, the saintly divine, and the manly poet were accustomed to visit each other frequently in their quiet Boston homes." The ten years' residence of Allston in Newport terminated in 1796, when he entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in the class of 1800. Among his classmates were the elo-

quent Buckminster, of Boston; Dr. Charles Lowell, father of James Russell, the poet and United States Minister to England; and Judge Lemuel Shaw, of Massachusetts. A detailed account of the life of Allston beyond this point cannot well be given, as it would occupy too much space. It must suffice to say that after a brief residence in Charleston, South Carolina, he embarked, in May, 1801, for England, with his friend Malbone, and devoted himself with great zeal to the study of art in England, France, and Italy, spending four years in the latter country, a large part of the time in Rome, where he had for most congenial companions Washington Irving and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He returned to America in 1809, and in 1811 was married to Miss Ann Channing. Soon after his marriage he returned to Europe, where he remained until 1818, his wife dying in 1815. When he returned to his native land in 1818, he took up his residence in Boston, his studio being near the northwest corner of High and Pearl streets. While in Europe he had painted between forty and fifty pictures, of which, we are told, the greater part has disappeared. Having married a second wife in 1831, he removed to Cambridgeport, where he had built a studio, his house being at the corner of Magazine and Auburn streets. Here he lived the last ten years of his life, dying July 9, 1843. The best known of the paintings of Washington Allston are his *Belshazzar's Feast*, *The Dead Man Revived by Elisha's Bones*, and *The Angel Uriel Standing in the Sun*. Some of his pictures were destroyed by fire and others disappeared during the great Civil War, so that it is now impossible to tell what or how many were the productions of his pencil. They are counted by scores, and many of them are among the choicest gems of modern art.

**K**NIGHT, HON. NEHEMIAH RICE, Governor of Rhode Island and United States Senator, son of the Hon. Nehemiah Knight, was born at Knights-ville, Cranston, Rhode Island, December 31, 1780.

His father was a farmer and politician of prominence of the Anti-Federal party, who represented the State of Rhode Island in Congress from 1803 to 1808. Nehemiah Rice spent his youth at home on the farm, and received the ordinary schooling of his times, which was neither extensive nor of a superior grade. But he must have made the most of such advantages as he did have, for in after years his career shows that his attainments in the practical and useful branches of learning compared favorably with those of his cotemporaries who had enjoyed larger opportunities for culture. At the age of twenty-two he was chosen to represent the town of Cranston in the State legislature, in which capacity he served with ability; but before the next election occurred he had removed to Providence, where he continued to reside until his death. In 1805 he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common





*J. C. Waterman*



Pleas for the County of Providence, which position he held until 1811, when the Federal party got into power. From June, 1812, to 1817, he was Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island, and acceptably performed the duties of that office. In 1817 he was elected President of the Roger Williams Bank of Providence, which position he continued to fill until the time of his death. That year he was elected Governor of the State after a very severe political contest, resulting in the defeat of the Federalist party which had been long in power. To this office he was successively re-elected until 1821. While Chief Executive of the State he repeatedly recommended measures to the legislature for the establishing of public schools throughout the State, and urged the necessity of a common-school education. Many of his suggestions were subsequently adopted, and proved to be eminently wise and good. For some time during the War of 1812 with Great Britain he served as Collector of Internal Revenues for the district of Rhode Island, having been nominated by President Madison and confirmed by the Senate before he had even an intimation that his appointment was talked of. This position he filled with efficiency, and resigned the same on his election as Governor. In January, 1821, he was unanimously elected by the legislature to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of the Hon. James Burrill, who had served four years of his term. In January, 1823, he was re-elected for a full term of six years, and in October 1828 was unanimously chosen for another term, and again, in 1835, he was elected to the same position by the National Republican party, with which he became identified in the reorganization which followed Monroe's administration. During the long period of more than twenty years which he served in the United States Senate he fulfilled the duties of his position with great satisfaction to his constituents, and with honor to himself and his State. In 1841 he retired to private life, though in the summer of 1843 he was called by the people of Providence to represent them in the convention at which the present constitution of Rhode Island was framed, in which convention he was an active and influential member. From that time to the close of his life, April 18, 1854, he was occupied with his own private interests. He was married early in life to Lydia Waterman, with whom he lived happily more than fifty years. She died in Providence, December 4, 1854. Governor Knight was mild as a partisan, firm in his friendships, and true to his convictions of duty.

**T**AYLOR, CAPTAIN WILLIAM VIGNERON, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, April 11, 1780. His parents, James and Mary (Vigneron) Taylor, were worthy members of the Society of Friends. His education was only such as the schools of that day could afford; but his opportunities were well improved,

and with the aid of the library of his uncle, William Vigneron, a successful seaman and merchant, his mind was well stored, particularly in regard to maritime affairs. It was the wish of his parents that he should become a merchant, but his reading had developed a love for the sea, and at about eighteen years of age he made his first voyage. His advancement was rapid, and for some years prior to the breaking out of the War of 1812 he was in command of a ship. Up to this time Taylor had been employed wholly in the merchant service; but when the flotilla built at Newport was placed under the command of Lieutenant Oliver Hazard Perry, he joined the navy as sailing master. Under Perry he was employed on board of one of the gunboats until he was selected by that officer, with others at Newport, to accompany him to Lake Erie. The work that was accomplished at Erie is a matter of history. The duty of superintending the rigging, equipping and arming the fleet built there, was assigned to Taylor and Lieutenant Daniel Turner, who in the battle commanded the *Caledonia*, and who was also from Newport. Taylor was appointed sailing master of the *Lawrence*, and he remained on her deck during the action. In the engagement he was slightly wounded. For gallant service he was made a Lieutenant, from which position he rose to the rank of Post Captain. With Perry, he was on board the *Java* during his cruise in the Mediterranean. In 1831 he was made Master-Commandant, and commanded successively the receiving-ship *Columbus*, and sloops-of-war *Warren*, *Erie*, and *Concord*. In 1846 Captain Taylor was ordered to the line-of-battle ship *Ohio*, in which ship he sailed for the Pacific, where he was engaged on the coast of Mexico in the war between the United States and that country, until impaired health made it necessary for him to resign his command. In 1855 he was honorably retired from active service, and died February 11, 1858, at Newport, where he was interred with military and Masonic honors. In 1810 he married Miss Abby White, of Newport. Of the children by that marriage but two survive: a son, Rear-Admiral William Rogers Taylor, United States Navy, and a daughter.

**W**ATERMAN, JOHN, manufacturer, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 22, 1786, and was a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Richard Waterman, the friend and companion of Roger Williams. His grandfather, John Waterman, was at one time a ship-master, and also one of the earliest manufacturers in New England, having erected one of the first paper mills in this country, and operated a mill for fulling and finishing woollen cloth, and a chocolate mill. In 1769 he engaged in printing and publishing. He died in 1787, leaving one son and three daughters. His son, John Olney, who was born in 1760, married Sallie Franklin, daughter of Asa Franklin, of Providence, and had a family of four sons and two daughters. He died in

1796. His eldest son, the subject of this sketch, at the time of his father's death was but ten years of age. He received such an education as the country schools of that day afforded, and was early apprenticed to the trade of house-carpenter, with a Mr. Williams, of Providence. After working at his trade for a few months, he was employed by his uncle, Henry P. Franklin, who was engaged in the business of cotton manufacturing. He learned every department of this business thoroughly, and became an expert in building and running machinery. In 1808 he formed a partnership with Daniel Wilde, and contracted to run a cotton-mill in Canton, Massachusetts, owned by Richard Wheatley, a wholesale merchant of Boston, who agreed to furnish material and take the goods, paying a certain price per yard for manufacturing. Connected with the mill was a machine-shop, in which they made their repairs and manufactured machinery for themselves and others. The chief responsibility of the business devolved upon Mr. Waterman, who managed it economically and efficiently. At the end of three years the partnership was dissolved and the profits divided, after which, for about six months, Mr. Waterman continued to manufacture machinery alone. In 1812, in company with Henry P. Franklin, he built and put into operation a mill at Johnston, with a capacity of fifteen hundred spindles. This was called the "Merino Mill." Mr. Franklin was the financial manager, and Mr. Waterman the manufacturing agent. At the end of seven years, in consequence of losses sustained during that period, Mr. Waterman was compelled to engage in business elsewhere. He therefore leased the Union Mills, owned by Brown & Ives, where he learned the business. He obtained a credit of \$20,000 from Pitcher & Gay of Pawtucket, fitted the mill with new machinery and operated it for a term of four years, and so profitably that at the end of that time he had a handsome balance in his favor, after paying all his indebtedness. On the expiration of his lease, for the term above-mentioned, he became the resident agent of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, of which Brown & Ives were the largest stockholders, and removed to Blackstone. He served in this capacity successfully for three years, during which time the business of the mills largely increased. On account of ill health, he was then obliged to go South. During his absence the Blackstone Company continued his salary, and he purchased cotton for them and others, and sold their goods. On regaining his health he established a permanent business in New Orleans, where, for ten years, he was engaged in purchasing cotton for northern manufacturers, his partner, part of the time, being Hon. Thomas M. Burgess, who was Mayor of Providence from 1840 to 1852. After leaving New Orleans he returned to Providence, and built the Eagle Mills at Olneyville, in 1829. He started mill No. 1 in the spring of 1830, and operated it until 1836, when he built mill No. 2, which he operated until 1848, and soon afterward retired from

manufacturing. The remainder of his life was spent on his farm in Johnston, Rhode Island. Mr. Waterman was not a church member, but his religious views were in sympathy with the Baptists, and he was largely instrumental in building the Baptist church in Olneyville. For many years he was a prominent member of the Masonic order. In 1809 he married Miss Sally Williams, daughter of Stephen Williams of Providence, and a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. They had seven children, John O., Albert, Andrew S., Sarah A., Mary Frances, Sarah A., and Henry. Of these only one is now living, Sarah A. Mr. Waterman survived all of his early associates. He died, October 26, 1879, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

**R**ANDOLPH, HON. RICHARD KIDDER, was a native of Virginia. The family residence of his father, who was a wealthy tobacco planter, was at Wilton, on the James River, about six miles from Richmond. Alarmed by the invasion of Lord Cornwallis, the family retreated to another plantation of which Mr. Randolph was the owner, and here the subject of this sketch was born on the memorable 19th of October, 1781, the day of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. After a time the family returned to the homestead at Wilton. Having completed his preparatory studies, young Randolph was sent to Cambridge, and entered Harvard College in 1798. In his class were such men as President William Allen, of Bowdoin College, Rev. Dr. John Codman, Rev. Dr. N. B. Crocker, Hon. Samuel Hoar, Governor Levi Lincoln, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, and other eminent men of their times. Mr. Randolph was in the habit of passing his college vacations in Newport. He married Miss Lyman, daughter of Judge Daniel Lyman, and subsequently removed to Virginia, where he studied law with the distinguished Hon. Edward Randolph, and in due time was admitted to the bar, but did not devote himself to the practice of his profession in his native State. In 1810 he removed to Newport, where he resided the remainder of his life. For some time he was law-partner with Hon. Benjamin Hazard, and then practiced his profession for a number of years by himself. One of the most memorable trials in which he was engaged was that of Rev. Ephraim K. Avery, who retained him as one of his counsel, and to whom he was largely indebted for his acquittal. For several years Mr. Randolph represented Newport in the General Assembly. He was also one of the commissioners to adjust the boundaries between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In the "Dorr War" he occupied an important position as one of Governor King's counsel. Although brought up in the Episcopal Church, he did not in his mature life accept the creed and form of government of that church, but adopted the views of the Unitarians, and was among the earliest friends and



supporters of the church of that denomination in Newport. He was distinguished for his great integrity of character, and commanded the homage and respect of his fellow-citizens wherever he was known. In his profession he stood among the foremost lawyers of the State, and not unfrequently practiced in the United States Supreme Court at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph were the parents of ten children, all of whom arrived to years of maturity except one, who died in childhood in Virginia. Mrs. Randolph survived her husband many years, dying at the advanced age of ninety-four. Mr. Randolph's death occurred at Newport March, 1849, being within a few months of sixty-eight years of age. In 1840 he received from Harvard College the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

**WATERMAN, HON. JOHN ROBINSON**, son of Deacon John and Welthian (Greene) Waterman, was born at old Warwick, Rhode Island, February 19, 1783. His father was for nearly thirty years a deacon of the Old Warwick Baptist Church, and was for many years prominent as a public man, having served as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and in other official capacities. He was a descendant of Richard Waterman, who came from England in 1630; was an associate with Roger Williams in Salem, Massachusetts; and in 1638 came to Providence, where he joined his old friend, and was one of the twelve who bought, the same year, the land originally purchased of the Indians by Roger Williams in 1636. His son, Resolved Waterman, married Mercy, daughter of Roger Williams, and their son John inherited, by will, from his grandfather, Richard Waterman, all his real estate in "Shawomut," or Old Warwick, which was originally purchased of the Indians January 12, 1642, for 144 fathoms of wampum peage. John Waterman settled in Old Warwick about 1690; died August 26, 1728, and was buried on the "homestead," which is still owned by the family, having been inherited by John R. Waterman, who willed it to his eldest son, Richard Waterman, and Jonathan West, during the life of Richard Waterman, and afterward to his grandchildren, Abby M., wife of Jonathan West; Elizabeth S., John, Thomas W., and Frank A. Waterman. Colonel Benoni Waterman, son of John and grandson of Resolved Waterman, was a Colonel of the Rhode Island Militia, and was for many years President of the Town Council of Warwick. His son, Colonel John Waterman, defended Old Warwick from invasion by the British during the Revolution while they had possession of Newport. He was also President of the Town Council for several years, and held other public offices. His son, deacon John Waterman, the father of John R. Waterman, and his brothers, Benjamin and William, were soldiers in the Revolution, and for their services received a pension from Congress. John R. Waterman had one sister, Mary Low, who married Captain William Harrison, of Apponaug,

Rhode Island. She died October 16, 1870, at eighty-one years of age. Mr. Waterman received a good common-school education in his native town, and early engaged in farming, in which he continued during the most of his life, and for many years also carried on a large tannery. He entered upon his political career at an early age, and throughout his life exerted a wide influence. In the spring of 1810 he was elected a Republican Representative to the General Assembly of Rhode Island from Warwick, and served acceptably as a member of that body. During the stirring scenes of the war with England in 1812 he took a prominent part in moulding public sentiment in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. He was elected to the State Senate in 1821, and served as a member of that body until May, 1826. He was next elected to the House, of which he was a member until 1828. During his first term in the Senate in June, 1821, he introduced a resolution to establish and maintain free schools in Rhode Island, which made it necessary to revise the laws of the State; and, accordingly, in 1822, he secured a revision of the laws in conformity with the system he had matured. He was the first mover in behalf of a bank tax, and it was through the most persistent efforts that he secured the passage of the bill. The Constitution had to be amended, and while serving as a member of a joint committee of the Senate and House he was compelled personally to draft the necessary amendments. After forcing the passage of the revenue bills in the House, he immediately reported on the bank bills in the Senate, which was concurred in without any alteration and sent to the House. A large number of the members of both Houses called at his home to congratulate him on his success in causing the passage of a measure of such great importance to the people of the State. The revenue system brought to the treasury of the State more money than was anticipated by its warmest friends; sufficient to meet all demands on it, and to furnish large appropriations for the public schools and State prison. From 1829 to 1841 Mr. Waterman lived in Providence, having been appointed Weigher and Measurer in the Custom House. Here he continued to take a prominent part as a member of the Democratic party. By and with the support of others he secured the distribution of the public money under the administration of President Jackson for the support of public schools in Rhode Island, thus firmly establishing the present school system of the State. He was a warm personal friend of Thomas W. Dorr, and also of the free suffrage cause, which he advocated from principle. In early life Mr. Waterman served for five years in the Rhode Island Militia, first as Lieutenant, next as Captain, and was appointed Major, but did not accept his commission. He was a man of recognized ability, and one of the most successful, popular, and influential politicians of his day. He was twice married; first, November 3, 1805, to Isabel Warner, daughter of Captain Thomas and Mary Warner, of Old Warwick, Rhode Island. She died January 24,



1832, aged forty-eight years. He married, second, January 1, 1833, Phebe Slade, widow of Elder Philip Slade, of Swansea, Massachusetts, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Slade, of Somerset, Massachusetts. She died November 4, 1867, in the eighty-third year of her age. By the first marriage there were thirteen children, of whom eight lived to maturity, four sons and four daughters. Except his twelve years residence in Providence Mr. Waterman occupied the "homestead," where he died June 23, 1876, aged ninety-three years and four months. As a neighbor and friend he was highly esteemed for his kindness, courtesy, and strict integrity; and as a public servant was always actuated by an earnest desire to promote the welfare and happiness of the people.

**SPENCER, HON. CHRISTOPHER**, only son of William and Waite Spencer, was born in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, May 17, 1783. He was educated in the common district schools, and spent his early life on his father's farm, teaching school occasionally in winter. During his boyhood his parents removed to East Greenwich, and he afterwards engaged in farming in the town of Warwick. For many years he also kept a tavern and country store. He was a very energetic and industrious man, noted for his sound judgment and integrity. In 1822 he was elected to represent Warwick in the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and served so acceptably that he was re-elected for four successive years. He was afterwards elected to the State Senate for four consecutive years. These elections were under the "old charter," when John Brown Francis was Governor. He was again elected a Member of the House of Representatives in 1856, under the present constitution. For fifteen years he was a member of the Town Council of Warwick, being President of that body a portion of the time, and held other offices. He was thrice married, his first wife being Celia Westcott, daughter of Captain Nathan Westcott, of Warwick, to whom he was married in November, 1813. She died in 1827. They had six children, two of whom are living. In 1828 he married Sarah C. Spencer, of Ira, Vermont, who died in 1831. On the 13th of May, 1833, he married Weltham Tiffany, of Warwick, who survived him. Mr. Spencer died May 11, 1870, at his residence in Old Warwick, where he had resided for forty-nine years.

**WESTCOTT, HON. JOSIAH**, the fifth son of Rev. John and Amy (Clarke) Westcott, was born in the town of Scituate, Rhode Island, October 5, 1781. His grandparents were Oliver Westcott and Susanna Wilkipson. He was a regular descendant of Stukely Westcott, one of the associates of

Roger Williams. He did not have the advantages of an early education, but by dint of hard labor and close application he attained a high degree of intellectual culture, and was early prepared for usefulness. He taught school during the winter and worked at carpentry in the summer, and thus secured the twofold object, a knowledge of the common branches and the natural sciences, and the master of a useful trade. At the age of twenty-six he married Marcy Peckham, daughter of Seth and Marcy (Smith) Peckham, of Gloucester Rhode Island, by whom he had ten children, only two of whom are living, viz., Andrew J. and Josiah E. He was engaged in agriculture, and was the owner of a large farm, upon which he lived many years in his native town. From 1808 to 1850 he was called to fill various offices of trust, the duties of which he discharged with such promptness and fidelity as to command the hearty approval of his constituents. He was Town-clerk during a period of thirty-one years, Associate Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, in the county of Providence, twenty-four years, Representative in the General Assembly seven or eight years, and also Senator two or three years. He commanded a company of horse, with the rank of Colonel, eight years. The company was called the Captain-General's Cavaliers. They stood ready in the War of 1812, but were not called into active service. Judge Westcott was noted for his uprightness of conduct, directness of purpose, and energy and decision of character. He died June 19, 1867.

**WHIPPLE, JOHN, LL.D.**, son of Samuel and Deborah (Jenckes) Whipple, was born in Providence, October 22, 1784. He sprang from a Welsh ancestry, and his progenitors were among the earliest settlers in Providence. Having prepared for college in the schools of his native town, he entered Brown University, and was graduated in the class of 1802. When President Maxcy went to Schenectady as President of Union College, Mr. Whipple accompanied him, enjoying the benefit of his instructions while at the same time he was pursuing his law studies in the office of Henry Yates, Esq. He finished his law studies with Hon. Samuel W. Bridgman, and in 1805 was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. He entered upon his professional duties with great zeal, and soon rose to distinction as an accomplished lawyer. The manufacture of cotton goods was at that period beginning to take that prominent rank in the industries of Rhode Island which it has ever since held, and Mr. Whipple was constantly employed in the various forms of litigation connected with the inauguration and progress of the large enterprise in which so many capitalists of the State were embarking. He was called upon, moreover, by manufacturers, to represent their interests before

Congressional committees. In the General Assembly of Rhode Island, where he represented frequently his native town, his influence was of the most marked character. His power as a public speaker addressing a popular audience was very great, and he swayed the multitude as few orators were able to do. For forty-five years he practiced his profession in the courts of the State and in the United States courts, retiring from the bar in 1850. His published writings, besides a large amount of matter which he prepared for the press on topics of interest at the time in the community, were several of his political addresses, some of his arguments in the Supreme Court of the United States, a Fourth of July Oration, and Discourse on the Life and Services of Daniel Webster. The honorary degree of L.L.D. was conferred on him by Brown University in 1844. The last few years of his life were spent at his country residence in Warwick. He died in Providence, October 19, 1866, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was twice married, the first time, in 1809, to Maria, daughter of Dr. William Bowen, of Providence, and the second time, in 1839, to Ellen De Wolf, daughter of Jotham Post, of New York. His widow, with a son and a daughter by his first marriage, survived him. By his first wife he had seven children. Mr. Whipple will long be remembered as one of the most brilliant and successful lawyers of Rhode Island.

tures on that science in Brown University. While thus occupied he commenced a course of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the basis of the bleaching liquor which was just then brought into use in England, designing to make practical the results of his experiments by establishing a bleachery in Providence. The inhalation of noxious vapors and gases while he was thus engaged proved fatal, and he died April 23, 1815, just as he was commencing his career with the prospect of a brilliant and successful future before him. Dr. Bowen was by far the most thoroughly educated physician of his time in Rhode Island. He had been the pupil of the first men in Europe, and had won their confidence and esteem. As a proof of this we are told that Professor Hamilton of Edinburgh called him in consultation in a dangerous disease of his own wife, and Sir Astley Cooper mentioned him with pride as his pupil. His endeavors to discover a process by which the wealth and prosperity of his native State might be increased proved the occasion of his death. His labors, however, were not in vain. Others took up the experiments which he was forced to lay aside, and the profitable and extensive bleacheries of Rhode Island are monuments of the scientific attainments and practical skill of Dr. William Corliss Bowen.

**B**OWEN, WILLIAM CORLISS, M.D., only son of Dr. William and Susan (Corliss) Bowen, was born in Providence June 2, 1785. A part of his college course was taken in Brown University. When Rev. Dr. Maxcy was called to the presidency of Union College, Schenectady, he connected himself with that institution, and was graduated in the class of 1803. Returning to Providence, he became a pupil of his uncle, Dr. Pardon Bowen, and pursued the study of medicine in his office for three years. Wishing to avail himself of the superior advantages offered by the medical schools of Europe for the study of his profession, he embarked for the Old World in 1806, and in Edinburgh placed himself under the instruction of Professor Hamilton and his associates in the medical school in that city. He received his degree in 1807, selecting for the theme of his dissertation, "*De Sanguine Mittendo*." Instead of now returning to America to commence the practice of his profession, he spent some four years longer in Europe in order to perfect himself in his chosen vocation. Some months were spent in Holland, one season in Paris, and for a period of nearly three years he was a private pupil of Sir Astley Cooper in London. In the early autumn of 1811 he returned to Providence, and commenced the practice of his profession. For two seasons, as Professor of Chemistry, he gave lec-

**B**OWEN, HON. HENRY, of Welsh descent, son of Lieutenant-Governor Jabez and Sarah (Brown) Bowen, was born in Providence January 5, 1785. He prepared for college in his native town, and graduated at Brown University in the class of 1802. With his classmate John Whipple he went to Schenectady with President Maxcy, when he was chosen President of Union College. Here he commenced the study of law, which he completed in Worcester, Massachusetts, in the office of Hon. Levi Lincoln, at that time Attorney-General of the United States. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Providence in 1806. In 1817 he was elected on the Anti-Federal ticket Attorney-General of the State, and re-elected the next year to the same office. He was chosen Secretary of State in 1819, and filled this office for thirty years, retiring from it in 1849 on account of inability readily to hear. It is indicative of the esteem in which he was regarded by his fellow-citizens, that the tenure of the office which he held for so many years was not affected by changes in political parties. "His term of office, with two exceptions, is the longest in the annals of Rhode Island, and his influence was very largely felt in shaping the forms of legislation in the State." He married, in 1808, Harriet Amanda Munro, of Providence, who died in 1857. Two sons and a daughter, of the eight children that were born to them, survived the death of their father, which occurred at Providence April 16, 1867. The names of his surviving children were William, Charles, and Harriet.



**ALLEN**, HON. PHILIP, Governor of Rhode Island from 1851 to 1853, eldest son of Zachariah and Anne (Crawford) Allen, was born in Providence, September 1, 1785. He pursued his studies preparatory to college under the tuition of Tutor Jeremiah Chaplin, afterwards President Chaplin of Waterville College, in the University Latin School, and was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1803. On leaving college he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which his father had been engaged for many years prior to his death in 1801. Mr. Allen carried on an extensive business, especially in the products of the West Indies. In 1812 he became interested in the manufacture of cotton in Rhode Island, and continued in the business during the remainder of his life, devoting himself for thirty years and more to the printing of calico. For ten years, from 1827 to 1836, he was President of the Rhode Island Branch of the United States Bank. During the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, he was a representative from Providence in the General Assembly. The Democratic party being in the ascendancy elected him, in 1851, Governor of the State, and re-elected him the two succeeding years to the same office. Soon after the close of his third term of service he was chosen a Senator of the United States. He was, in general, friendly to the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, but opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was an important member of Congress, especially as his intimate and extensive acquaintance with manufactures made his judgment reliable in matters pertaining thereto. He married, in 1814, Phoebe, daughter of Benjamin Aborn, of Providence. They had eleven children. He died in Providence, December 16, 1865.

**PITMAN**, JUDGE JOHN, son of Rev. John and Rebecca (Cox) Pitman, was born in Providence, February 23, 1785. His father was settled as a Baptist minister in Warren, and subsequently in Seekonk. He prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. William Williams, of Wrentham, Massachusetts, and was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1799, before he had completed his fifteenth year. He commenced at once the study of law in the office of Hon. David Howell, and was ready to be admitted to the bar of Rhode Island after two and a half years' study. As it was deemed best for him to continue his studies until he had reached a more mature age, he went to Poughkeepsie, and was in the law office of Hon. T. Bailey. In June, 1806, he was admitted to practice in the city of New York, and soon after to practice in the other courts of the State. He spent a short time in the State of Kentucky, whither he had gone with the intention of settling. He changed his purpose, and in 1808

returned to Providence, where he remained until 1812, when he took up his residence in Salem, Massachusetts. Here for some four years he remained, having a large and successful practice. The next four years, from 1816 to 1820, he resided in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In the autumn of 1820 he once more returned to his native town. A few months after opening an office in Providence he was appointed United States District Attorney for Rhode Island, and in August, 1824, United States District Judge, which office he held during the remainder of his life. His relations to Providence, and to different institutions having for their object the social and intellectual welfare of the community, were of the most intimate character. He was President of the "Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry" for ten years. For eighteen years he was President of the Corporation of the Providence Athenæum, at the end of which period he declined a re-election. He was at different times a member of both branches of the Corporation of Brown University, receiving from this institution, in 1842, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was not unfrequently called upon to deliver public addresses on civic and literary occasions, some of which were published. He married, October, 1812, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Talbot, of Providence. Their children were nine in number, six of whom survived their father. Among these are Henry Pitman, Esq., and General J. S. Pitman. He died suddenly, being found dead in his bed on the morning of the 17th of November, 1863. He was an upright judge, a wise counsellor, and a sincere Christian, and his name will long be cherished among the most honored citizens of his native State.

**WATERMAN**, JOHN O., son of John and Sally (Williams) Waterman, was born in Canton, Massachusetts, November 4, 1810. His parents removed to Johnston, Rhode Island, in 1811. He early acquired habits of industry, alternately working in a cotton-mill and attending school until the age of eighteen. During the years 1827, 1828, and a portion of 1829, he was a clerk in the store of the Merino Mills in Johnston. A part of the latter year he spent at Plainfield Academy, Connecticut. In 1830 he went to New Orleans, where his father was engaged in the cotton trade. In the spring of that year he returned to Rhode Island, and was appointed agent of the Eagle Mills, for John Waterman & Co., which position he held until 1847. While connected with these mills he resided in Providence, and took a deep interest in matters pertaining to the prosperity of that city. For many years he was a prominent member of the Board of Independent Fire Wards, and was elected a member of the Common Council of Providence, from the Sixth Ward. In 1845 he was elected to represent Providence in the lower house of the General Assembly,





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and re-elected in 1846. In 1848 he removed from Providence to Warren, Rhode Island. The year before his removal to the latter place he began building the first mill of the Warren Manufacturing Company. The business of this company increased to such an extent as to necessitate the erection of two other mills, one of which was built in 1860, from the accumulations of the first mill, and the other in 1870, from the accumulations of the first and second mills, the present number of spindles being 58,000, the number of looms 1400, and the products sheetings, print cloths, and jaconets. The company represents a capital of \$600,000, and all of the mills have been remarkably successful. In his position as agent and treasurer of this corporation Mr. Waterman was widely known in business circles as a careful manager and a sagacious financier, and he was therefore frequently called upon to fill responsible official positions in institutions representing large moneyed interests. On the 28th of May, 1855, he was elected a Director of the Firemen's Mutual Insurance Company of Providence, and was chosen a Director of the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company at its organization, August 20, 1860. He held the same position in the Blackstone Mutual Fire Insurance Company from the date of its organization, June 22, 1868, and in the Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company from its organization, October 12, 1874. He was one of the prime movers in organizing the Sowamset Bank (a State bank) at Warren, in July, 1855, at which time he was elected a Director. In 1864 the First National Bank of Warren was organized, at which time he was elected a Director, and in 1866 became Vice-President, which position he occupied until his death. He was also one of the founders of the Warren Institution for Savings, of which he was chosen Trustee in 1870. In 1875 he was chosen a Director of the Old National Bank of Providence, and was subsequently elected President of that institution, which office he held until his death. He was also a member of the Providence Board of Trade, as well as other institutions. In 1838 he married Caroline F. Sanford, daughter of Joseph C. Sanford, of Wickford, Rhode Island. She died in 1840. In 1848 Mr. Waterman married Susan J. Bosworth, daughter of Colonel Smith Bosworth, of Providence. There were two children by this marriage, Caroline F. and John, who succeeded his father as agent and treasurer of the Warren Manufacturing Company. Mr. Waterman died suddenly at his residence in Warren, April 24, 1881, in the midst of a life of unusual activity and usefulness. He represented that class of men whose untiring industry, superior natural gifts, and strict integrity place them at the head of the great manufacturing interests, for which Rhode Island is justly celebrated. Although not a church member, his religious views were in sympathy with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he always took a deep and active interest in the welfare of that communion. He was very generous and kind-hearted, and often assisted many deserving persons and enterprises.

He was particularly interested in the societies formed by the young men of the town in which he lived, and gave them substantial aid.

**K**ING, GOVERNOR SAMUEL WARD, was born in Johnston, May 23, 1786. His name is especially identified with Rhode Island history. In 1839 there was no election of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, and the subject of this sketch being first Senator, or Assistant, acted as Governor for that year. He was chosen Governor in 1840, '41, and '42. A part of the period during which he was the chief magistrate of the State was one of great political excitement, connected with the discussion of what is known as the "Suffrage Question." The firm and conciliatory course pursued by Governor King did much to allay the bitterness of party strife and secure the satisfactory result which was at length reached in the settlement of the important questions which had agitated the public mind. The wife of Governor King was Catherine, daughter of Olney Angell, of North Providence, by whom he had fourteen children, seven of whom died young, the other seven surviving their parents. Mrs. King died in 1841. Governor King died in Providence, January 21, 1851. "Few men," said a writer of a brief obituary notice of him, "have enjoyed in their day to a greater degree the confidence of the public, and few men in their private lives have exhibited greater amiability and genuine kindness of heart. In the troublous times of 1842 his conduct won the approbation of friends and conciliated his opponents, and in his voluntary retirement he carried with him the respect and esteem even of those against whom he acted in seasons of unusual difficulties."

**R**OGERS, WILLIAM SANFORD, son of Robert and Mary (Rhodes) Rogers, was born in Newport, in 1785. He derived his name from William Sanford, a son of Hon. Peleg Sanford, at one time Governor of the State. Early in life he was engaged in the mercantile marine, and, for a time, was supercargo in the employ of Messrs. Earle & Allston. He was appointed a purser in the Navy in 1812, and remained in office until 1835, at which time he resigned his commission. He is represented as being a gentleman of varied and refined culture, living a life of great purity and serenity. The prosperity of his native city was a matter of great interest with him, and he testified his regard for his early home, as we shall see, in the most substantial, and even princely way. On opening his will after his decease, which took place in Boston, May 5, 1872, it was found that he had made many munificent bequests. Brown University had already enjoyed the tokens of his liberality in



the form of a \$1000 scholarship, which he named the "Newport Scholarship." He had also given \$500 for the purchase of chemical apparatus. In his will was the following: "I give Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, from which my father graduated in 1782, and my uncle, Rev. Dr. Rogers, graduated in the first graduating class of the institution, \$50,000, from the interest of which shall be supported a Professorship, to be called 'The Newport Rogers Professorship of Chemistry.' I presume there may be now a Professorship of Chemistry in the institution, but this is a favorite pursuit of mine, besides, I wish the birthplace of my father, uncle and self, may appear on the records of the University." In his will Mr. Rogers made provision for an additional scholarship of \$1000. His largest bequest was the munificent sum of \$100,000, given under certain conditions, for the establishment of the Newport "Rogers High School," an institution which already takes high rank among the best schools of its grade in the country. He gave also \$4000 to the Redwood Library. \$70,000 he gave as private donations. The residue of his estate, after paying the bequests, was given to his nephew, Mr. John E. Allston. The total amount of the estate was estimated to be over half a million dollars. Mr. Rogers never married. "His was an equable and gentle life; his purposes were all accomplished, when, at a ripe old age, with no stain upon his record, the gate of death gently opened, and he entered the paradise of rest, beloved and lamented by all who knew him."

**WILLIAMS, JEREMIAH, M.D.**, was born in Dighton, Massachusetts, August 5, 1786. His academic studies were pursued at the Bristol Academy, in Taunton, Massachusetts. He commenced the study of medicine, which was completed at the Massachusetts Medical College, in Boston. Soon after taking his degree he removed to Warren, R. I., where he remained during life. For more than thirty years he was in a very extensive practice, not only in Warren, but in all the adjacent villages. In all matters pertaining to his profession he was greatly interested. He was, at the time of his death, one of the few surviving physicians who in 1812 petitioned for the charter of the Rhode Island Medical Society, of which society he was for a time one of the Vice-Presidents. In the establishment of the Warren Ladies' Seminary he took an active interest, being one of its most liberal patrons and supporters. To the support of the religious and benevolent organizations of Warren he was a liberal contributor. In addition to the duties of his profession he was extensively engaged in other branches of business, and by an unwearied industry and perseverance he accomplished an amount of personal labor such as few men have been able to perform. By his enter-

prise in various directions he acquired a large estate. His character was a marked one. He had strong prejudices, and expressed his opinions without equivocation. Among the families where in his professional capacity he was called to visit, he made strong and life-long friends, and his death was sincerely mourned by a large circle of acquaintances. No physician in Bristol County had a more extensive practice than Dr. Williams. His death occurred January 1, 1842. He left a widow and two daughters; one daughter now resides in Warren.

**HOWARD, HON. DANIEL**, son of Daniel and Dorothy (Clark) Howard, was born in Foster, Rhode Island, March 15, 1787. He was the sixth of a family of ten children, eight of whom lived to be upwards of seventy-five years of age. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Howard, came to this country from England and settled in Foster, about 1755. His son Daniel came into possession of a portion of the homestead farm, and built what is the present homestead of the Howard family. The subject of this sketch inherited a vigorous constitution, a strong mind, and powerful memory. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and for some time worked on the farm in summer and taught a district school in winter. In 1803 his father was elected Town Clerk, and he being an excellent penman, soon began to assist him in the office. In 1823 he was elected to the State Legislature, in which he served thirteen terms, and was regarded one of the most useful members of that body. Upon returning home at the close of the week (nearly always on foot, a distance of twenty miles), he would stop at the wayside inns, where the neighbors would be gathered to hear from him the business of the week. In September, 1827, his father died, having filled the office of Town Clerk for upwards of twenty-four years. The first day of October following he was elected to succeed him. Besides the office of Clerk, he filled that of Justice of the Peace, Assessor of Taxes, and other official positions. Being a man of great practical common sense, and of strict integrity, he was called upon to administer on the estates of many deceased persons. He was also frequently called upon from all parts of his own and adjoining towns for counsel in matters of probate and questions of law. About 1840 he was elected one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in which capacity he served for nine years. In politics he was a life-long Democrat. In the Dorr troubles of 1842, although being in favor of the extension of the suffrage, he could not countenance the course pursued to accomplish it, and therefore became one of what was known as the Law and Order Party. After this his party became the minority, and in the spring of


1852, after a vigorous contest, Mr. Raymond G. Place was elected Town Clerk in his stead, Mr. Howard having served continuously from his first election. Thus did father and son fill the office for forty-nine consecutive years. Afterward he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Toward the close of his life he became partially blind, so that he could neither read nor write; yet he continued to give valuable counsel until his death, which occurred July 15, 1879. He was twice married. His first wife was Betsey Phillips, daughter of Asa Phillips, of Foster, by whom he had one son, named Horace, who married Hannah Randall. For his second wife he married Lurana, daughter of Samuel Wilbur, of Scituate, Rhode Island, who survives him. He left two grandsons, Pardon T. and Horace, and a number of great-grandchildren. One brother only is left of his father's family, Rev. Gardner Howard, who lives on the homestead, and is now in his eighty-third year.

**D**ANFORTH, HON. WALTER RALEIGH, the son of Job Danforth, was born in Providence, April 1, 1787. He fitted for college in the schools of his native town, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1805. He commenced the study of law soon after his graduation, in the office of Hon. James Burrill, and for a short time after his admission to the bar was this gentleman's law partner. For a period of eleven years (1807-1818) he was most of the time Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Providence, or in the corresponding position in the Court of Common Pleas. He became in 1820 editor and joint proprietor of the *Providence Gazette*, displaying great ability and tact in the management of this paper and the other papers which were its successors, the *Microcosm*, the *Express*, and the *Republican Herald*. For ten years Mr. Danforth was a member of the Town Council of Providence. In 1829 he was appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Providence, and held this office till 1841. For one year, 1853, he was Mayor of Providence. In the various offices he held he discharged his duties with fidelity, and secured the respect not only of his political friends, but of those who were opposed to him. His acquaintance with the men and the affairs of his native State was of the most familiar character. Mr. Danforth wielded a polished pen. "He wrote nothing to corrupt or defile the public taste. His language was always that of undefiled English. Addison and Goldsmith, Dryden and Pope were the models of his youth; and in all after-life he never allowed a paragraph to pass from his pen polluted either by coarseness or vulgarity." He married, in June, 1811, Elizabeth Ann, the youngest daughter of John Carter, Esq., of Providence, who, with one son and five daughters, survived him. He died in Providence, August 11, 1861.

**W**ATERMAN, RESOLVED, merchant, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, December 10, 1787. His native place is now known as the village of Greenville. His mother, Lydia, was the daughter of Resolved Waterman, a descendant of the honored Watermans of Rhode Island. Brought up to toil on the ancestral lands, and trained in habits of virtue, he gained that bodily vigor and those principles of temperance and industry that have so happily served him through his long life. Until the age of fifteen he assisted his stepfather in farm work, and attended school at intervals. In 1805 he went to Centreville, in Warwick, where, through the friendship of Mr. James Greene, he was employed for several years as clerk in manufacturing establishments. In the same year he embraced Christianity, and associated with the Methodists. In 1812 he united with Dr. Stephen Harris and others, forming a company of six, with a capital of \$12,000, and began manufacturing cotton goods at Centreville, now River Point. The business suffering depression at the close of the War of 1812, he and Dr. Harris, in 1816, formed a partnership and engaged in business together, during the winters, in Savannah and parts of Georgia. Two years later, when Dr. Harris withdrew, Mr. Waterman received Mr. Stephen Arnold as his partner, with whom he continued in the Southern trade during the winters till 1827, when he and Mr. Arnold began business as cotton merchants in Providence. They remained together and were prospered in trade for twenty years, when, in 1847, Mr. Arnold withdrew to unite with his sons. In 1827, Mr. Waterman removed his family from Centreville to Providence. In 1847 he began business on his own account as a cotton merchant, and was greatly prospered till he closed his business on account of the Rebellion in 1861. Meanwhile he was also interested in manufactures. By integrity and wise economy he accumulated a handsome estate, to the care of which and the welfare of the community he devoted himself after retiring from business. Having indorsed for the successors of an old firm with which he had been intimate, he found himself in 1867 liable for \$507,000. Though he might have evaded this legal liability, he gave a full and true inventory of all his property, and, through the favor of his creditors, was discharged by paying \$101,400—twenty per cent. of the liability. This honest and noble act was justly applauded by the community. He at last met the claims of the creditors before they were due. It was the rule of life with him "to do as he would be done by." Of a gentle and retiring disposition, devoted to his home and the educational and religious prosperity of his fellow-citizens, he studiously avoided political life, refusing to accept offices that were urged upon him. In the Temperance Reform, from its beginning near 1830, he was remarkably active. Politically he was a Whig, a "Law-and-Order man" in the "Dorr War," a Republican when the anti-slavery party originated, and a firm Union man



during the Civil War. His devotion to business never quenched the ardor of his public spirit. Such was his ability to work, and such his mastery of his affairs, that he never had a clerk. He married (1), in 1812, Lucy Cady, daughter of Daniel Cady, of Centreville, a man of great religious devotion. By this marriage he had six children, all of whom are deceased. His son, Rev. Henry Waterman, D.D., graduated at Brown University in 1831, became rector of the Episcopal Church in Woonsocket, also at Andover, Massachusetts, and of St. Stephen's Church in Providence, and died in 1876 at the age of sixty-three. His daughter Nancy married Rollin Mathewson, and died in 1862. His wife died in 1824, aged thirty-four. He married (2), in 1828, Anna Louisa Shaw, daughter of Dr. William G. and Elizabeth (Brenton) Shaw, of Wickford. By this marriage he had seven children, only one of whom, Elizabeth, is now (1881) living. His daughter Lucia married General Horatio Rogers, and died in 1867. His last wife died February 6, 1879, aged seventy eight. For forty years Mr. Waterman has been a Warden of St. Stephen's Church, and toward the erection of the church edifice and the removal of its indebtedness he paid about a fourth part, all his contributions amounting to nearly \$20,000. He has been also a generous donor to various benevolent institutions and purposes. His life has been one of great activity, integrity, kindness, and Christian benevolence. Since 1873 he has been confined to his house on Brown Street on account of an affection of his limbs. Although now in his ninety-fourth year, he can read without glasses, and is a great lover of good books. His chief book is the Bible. He is a notable type of New England vigor of body and mind, and is remarkably happy in his strong Christian faith and hope.

HAPIN, DEACON JOSIAH, cotton merchant, son of Amariah and Olive (Taft) Chapin, was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, July 27, 1788. He was a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin (the ancestor of all of that name in this country), who came here from England about the year 1635, bringing with him a family of five children, and after residing for a time at Roxbury, settled in Springfield in 1642, where he remained until his death, being one of the most prominent citizens mentioned in the early history of that place. The Chapin family is one of the largest in this country, and embraces many celebrated names. At a family gathering in 1862, at Springfield, Massachusetts, nearly fifteen hundred of the descendants of Deacon Samuel Chapin were present. The proceedings were of a most interesting character, consisting of an address of welcome by the Mayor of Springfield, an oration by Hon. Henry Chapin, of Worcester, and a poem by Dr. J. G. Holland. The subject of this sketch

bore the name of one of the most noted of his ancestors. He was employed on his father's farm during his boyhood, and received a good common-school education. In 1810 he went to Savannah, Georgia, where he kept a store of general supplies for one year. Returning to Uxbridge in 1811, he there engaged in business with his father in a large country store, which supplied Uxbridge, Northbridge, and Douglas. He removed to Providence in the autumn of 1815, and established a wholesale grocery store on Weybosset Street, where the post-office now stands. He united with the sale of groceries that of manufacturers' supplies, and later that of cotton and cotton goods. The cotton business gradually increased, and he was for many years the leading merchant in that line in Providence, selling one-half of all the cotton sold there. His younger brother, Amory Chapin, became his partner in 1822, and they continued together, doing an immense business, under the style of Josiah Chapin & Co., until 1837, when Amory Chapin withdrew from the firm. In 1839 Josiah Chapin's son, William C., and in 1842 his other son, George W., were admitted as members of the firm, which partnership continued until 1844, when Josiah Chapin withdrew from active business with a large fortune, acquired solely through his own exertions. He purchased "Choppequonsett," a large estate one mile below Pawtucket, intending to devote the remaining years of his life to agriculture. Here he engaged in farming until 1849, when he sold the property to General Charles T. James, and it was subsequently sold to the late Nicholas Brown. Mr. Chapin's life was one of great business activity and usefulness. He was a founder and one of the Directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Providence from its incorporation, January 11, 1819, and served as Director until 1875, when he declined a re-election. He was also President of this bank from January 14, 1850, until July 27, 1868, when he resigned the office. In November, 1815, he married Asenath Capron, of Uxbridge, who died in Providence, September 3, 1863, in the seventy-first year of her age. But three of his children reached a mature age, his sons, William and George, and a daughter, who married Hon. Benjamin T. Eames, an ex-member of Congress and a prominent lawyer in Providence. In early life Mr. Chapin united with the Beneficent Congregational Church, Providence. He was one of the original members, and prominent in the establishment of the High Street Congregational Church in 1834; was chosen first deacon and served until 1849, when he returned to the Beneficent Congregational Church, with which he was prominently connected, holding the office of deacon until his death, which occurred April 17, 1881. Mr. Chapin took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the commercial prosperity of Providence, and was noted for his purity of character, Christian zeal, great simplicity of manners, cheerfulness of disposition, and the readiness and generosity with which he always contributed to works of benevolence.







*William G. Goddard*

**G**ODDARD, PROFESSOR WILLIAM GILES, LL.D., son of William and Abigail Angell Goddard, was born in Johnston, Rhode Island, January 2, 1794. His grandfather on the maternal side was Brigadier-General James Angell, a descendant of one of the early settlers who came with Roger Williams to Providence. His grandfather on the paternal side was Dr. Giles Goddard, a physician of New London, Connecticut. His mother, Abigail, has been represented as a woman of rare moral and intellectual graces of character. His father, William, was born in New London, Connecticut, in the year 1740; removed to Providence, where in the year 1762 he established and edited the *Providence Gazette and Country Journal*, which was the first newspaper printed in that town. He afterwards edited at different periods of his life newspapers in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, in the management of which he displayed enterprise and ability. He was appointed Surveyor of the Post-Roads and Comptroller of the Post-Office by Benjamin Franklin, the Postmaster-General. In the year 1792 he returned to Rhode Island and died in Providence, in the year 1817. William Giles Goddard, the subject of this sketch, was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1812. He immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Francis Blake, Worcester, Massachusetts, devoting a portion of his time to his duties as associate editor of the *Worcester Spy*. His literary tastes, however, led him to abandon the law as a profession, and to return to Providence in the year 1813, when he became sole editor and proprietor of the *Rhode Island American*, a newspaper which he conducted till the year 1825, Professor James D. Knowles for a short time being associated with him in its management. During the latter year he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics in Brown University. After holding this chair for nine years he resigned it, and was immediately made Professor of Belles-Lettres. This Professorship he resigned in the year 1842 in consequence of ill health. He was afterwards elected a member of the Board of Trustees, a member of the Board of Fellows, and Secretary of the Corporation. Professor Goddard was married, May 22, 1821, to Charlotte Rhoda, daughter of Thomas Poynton and Hope Brown Ives, the last of whom was a sister of Nicholas Brown, her husband's partner in business. Professor Goddard died without a moment's warning, February 16, 1846, leaving seven children, two having died in their infancy; Charlotte Hope, since deceased, who married William Binney, a son of the late Horace Binney, of Philadelphia; William, Thomas P. I., Elizabeth Anne, who married the late Thomas Perkins Shepard; Moses B. I., Francis W., and Robert H. I. Goddard. The name and memory of Professor Goddard are associated with valuable services to the cause of religion, education, philanthropy, and social order and law. For many years he dedicated his varied powers and accomplishments to the highest ends, the promotion of enterprises

which had for their object the moral and intellectual improvement of the present and of future generations. The development of the system of public education in Rhode Island was largely due to the influence he exerted in their behalf by his frequent appeals to the public through the press. He was always an earnest advocate of popular education, and he believed that upon the diffusion of the light of knowledge very largely depended the preservation and perpetuation of our Republican institutions. "Let us not forget," wrote Professor Goddard, "that in the United States the people are the source of all power, and that their good is the end of all government. Let us not forget the fearful power intrusted to the majority. If the mind of the mass be left to stagnate, the passions of the mass will not stagnate. They cannot sleep amid the noise of our factions. They will be armed with the destructive energies of the volcano. If the mind of the mass be half educated it will be liable to the mistakes of ignorance, and it will be full of the conceit which is the proverbial concomitant of a 'little learning.' If the mind of the mass be thoroughly and substantially educated, but without a corresponding culture of the heart, it will acquire only an increased capacity to work evil; it may disdain the joys of a gross sensuality, but it will become enamoured of the varnished profligacies of fashion; it may demand an artificial polish of manners, but it will resent no accredited impurity in morals. If, however, the mind of the mass be properly trained, if it be imbued with the influences of learning and religion it will manifest its power only for good. It will go forth only to seek and to win fresh triumphs for freedom and for truth." Professor Goddard was a master of the English language; and his writings, which are models of thought and expression, are full of subtle grace, rhythmical beauty, and exquisitely polished and eloquent periods. Perhaps no higher specimen of Professor Goddard's literary ability can be found than his address to the Rhode Island Society of the Phi Beta Kappa in the year 1836. After the publication of this discourse Chancellor Kent wrote that "Mr. Goddard's pamphlet satisfies me of his distinguished taste, scholarship, and genius;" and Dr. Wayland in speaking of the same discourse expresses himself as follows: "I have read this discourse lately and was struck with the similarity of its thoughts to those of Lord Bacon's Essays, a book which I had just laid down; while the exquisite finish of the style sometimes reminded me of the vigor of Johnson; and at others of the splendor of Burke." Professor Goddard's powers as a political writer are best shown in the address which he delivered in Newport, May 3, 1843, on the occasion of the change in the civil government of Rhode Island by the adoption of the Constitution which superseded the Charter of 1663. This discourse reveals a mature and well-settled understanding of the genius, the scope and spirit of republican government; and it drew encomiums from De Tocqueville and Judge Story, the last of whom has recorded his opinion of it in these words: "I have read it



with the highest pleasure and satisfaction. It is a masterly review of the principles and institutions of Rhode Island, and abounds with reflections, just, appropriate, and striking, and I may add, most eloquently and elegantly expressed. I pray God that the lessons of instruction thus given may sink deep into the hearts of the people, not only of Rhode Island, but of all her sister States. If our republic is to be saved from the misrule of demagogues and selfish adventurers, it is by drinking deeply from sources of thought like those opened by Professor Goddard." The following grave and earnest words in respect to the judiciary, which are extracted from this discourse, will partially disclose to the mind of the reader the vigorous manner in which Professor Goddard handled his subject: "In the Constitution, which you, my fellow-citizens, have adopted, you have declared that certain essential rights and principles shall be established, maintained, and preserved, and shall be of paramount obligation in all legislative, judicial, and executive proceedings. Without a judiciary essentially independent, of what avail for the security of popular freedom would be this grave declaration of constitutional rights and principles? Why subject the executive power and the legislative power to restrictions if the judiciary be left powerless to enforce them? Why solemnly reserve to yourselves the rights of freemen, if, either through the timidity or the corruption of your courts, those rights cannot, whenever they are invaded, be intrepidly and effectually protected? In truth, my fellow-citizens, without a judiciary which feels itself to be independent of the legislative power, no constitution is worth the parchment upon which it is engrossed. Without such a judiciary there can be no freedom under a popular government. Without such a judiciary civilization, in its higher forms, can make no advance. Beware, then, men of Rhode Island, of that political man or that political party who may hereafter seek to inflame you with a jealousy of that department in your government which, from the very nature of its functions, is least dangerous, and which, so long as the administration of justice is the chief end of government, you are most interested to cherish and to defend. In a monarchy the king who is impatient of restraint upon his will tolerates no bench competent to shield the subject against the power of the throne. In republics like our own the case is essentially the same. No strangers to the impulses which animate royal bosoms are the majority which seeks to oppress the minority, and the demagogue who hates every institution in the State which he cannot make tributary to his aims. When have not factious majorities and profligate demagogues sought to persuade the people that an independent judiciary is their master and not their shield? When have they not affected to believe that learned and upright judges, who dispense no patronage and exercise no political power, who are endowed with no spontaneous energy to arrest the operations of the executive or of the legislature, and whom it is never difficult to remove for

malfeasance in office, are entrenched in some stronghold, which the people should watch with a jealous eye? Easily indeed must that people be duped who suffer such morbid apprehensions to trouble their peace. Need I tell you, fellow-citizens, that the danger all lies in another quarter—in the occasional excesses of popular passion, in the artifices of the demagogue, who makes himself hoarse in proclaiming the wisdom of the people and in declaring his marvellous love for the people; in the tendencies of majorities to oppress minorities; in the desires of the vicious and idle to make spoil of the accumulations, whether ample or limited, of industry, honesty, and enterprise. These are among the dangers most formidable to constitutional rights and popular freedom, and these are the dangers which render a learned and uncorrupt judiciary an essential component part of every free government." The *Political and Miscellaneous Writings of William G. Goddard* were edited in two large volumes by his son, Francis W. Goddard, in the year 1870. These volumes are a valuable contribution to the literary and political history of Rhode Island, containing a record, in a permanent form, of utterances upon passing events, of sentiments and principles of permanent utility and wide application, which must always be classed with the models of our language. Such writings are a rare example of the manner in which refined culture may be coupled with an active interest in the political duties and the practical affairs of life. The services Professor Goddard rendered his native State during the civil commotion, which threatened to overthrow its government, together with his services to scholarship and taste, learning and sound morals, give to his name a prominent and enduring interest in the history of Rhode Island. He wielded a powerful and fearless pen during the Dorr Rebellion in support of the principles of the Law and Order party; and the papers comprising the second volume of his published writings, which originally appeared in the *Providence Journal*, show a philosophical conception of the principles of government, a complete acquaintance with the nature and spirit of our American Constitution, and contain enduring axioms in politics, the fruit of a comprehensive and well-disciplined mind. These essays are none the less valuable because they were written with reference chiefly to the affairs of Rhode Island. The moral significance of the questions and events to which they relate is not limited to the size of the stage on which they were presented. Professor Goddard constantly labored to enforce the view that while the particular illustration of the spirit which in the year 1842 sought to overthrow the government of Rhode Island, was local, the spirit itself was not local; that it was the spirit of revolution and rebellion, which, unless checked, would sooner or later impair the stability of the General Government, and eventually deluge the whole country with blood. The motives which induced Professor Goddard to emerge from the repose and quiet of a literary life to assist in upholding the pillars of the State

are best defined in his own words: "The politicians of the day are sadly puzzled to understand the motives which should induce citizens, habitually quiet and unobtrusive, to come out and show their colors at the present crisis. They seem to think that the field of discussion and of action on all occasions belongs exclusively to them. When they are engaged in shrewd contrivances to frustrate the intentions of nature, and to vote little men to be great men; when they seek to make men governors of the people who have never yet learnt to govern themselves; when they are trying to make men senators to whom God has refused wisdom;—why, in all such manufacturing processes, in all such paltry manipulations, I am content that they should do all the work. I, for one, prefer to keep out of the mill. But when they attempt to manufacture a constitution of government, and especially when they attempt to force a constitution of government upon the people, as one of the people I claim the right to be heard. No array of numbers, however formidable, no political combination, however strongly cemented, no proscriptive frenzy, however epidemic, no factious domination, however insolent, should ever fright an honest man, humble though he may be, from the intrepid maintenance of his great legal and constitutional rights. I have thought it not improper to say these things; because living as I do, near the crater of a belching volcano, I may be presumed to know something of the materials which cause the mountain to burn and the sky to flash with tempest." It remains briefly to refer to the character of Professor Goddard's mind. It has been said that "Mr. Goddard's mind was of an intuitive rather than dialectic character. It delighted not so much in cogent argumentation as in the utterance of philosophical truths, which were apprehended and put forth with instinctive comprehension, force, and clearness. There was no deficiency of the logical element in the composition of his mind, but the intuitive perception, to which I have alluded, was so far predominant in its structure as generally to maintain the ascendancy in all its operations; and yet more, he so loved to reveal the beauties and graces of language that his sentences were adorned almost unconsciously with Attic touches, such as more logical periods would be incapable of receiving." While this is all true, it does not in the slightest degree detract from Professor Goddard's merits as a dialectician, which are of a high order. His writings may contain no vast exhibition of the forms of the school; but in the enunciative form of argument they are completely sequent in reasoning and conclusion. Space will not permit a further enumeration of the public services of William Giles Goddard. His character was one of singular purity, and it was adorned by the highest Christian faith. His life was one of unselfish aims, elevated usefulness and honorable distinction; and his death deprived Rhode Island of one of its ablest, wisest, most accomplished, and honored citizens.

**I**VES, MOSES BROWN, merchant, eldest son of Thomas P. and Hope (Brown) Ives, was born in Providence, July 21, 1794. Having gone through a course of preparatory study, he entered Brown University, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1812. Soon after his graduation he commenced the study of law, and attended the lectures of Judges Gould and Reeves, at the Law School in Litchfield, Connecticut. Although he was admitted to the bar in 1815, it was not his purpose to practice the profession which he had studied, as he had decided to engage in mercantile pursuits. He entered the counting-house of Brown & Ives about this time, and for the next few years travelled extensively both in this country and in Europe, attending to the business of the firm with which he was connected. His life assuming a more settled character, in 1820 he devoted himself with great assiduity to the duties of his vocation as a merchant, and interested himself in enterprises and institutions which were designed to elevate the character of his native city. Upon the death of his father, in 1835, he was chosen President of the Providence Bank, the oldest institution of its kind in the city or the State. This position he filled until his decease. He was also connected with the leading financial corporations of the city, and was regarded as authority in matters pertaining to the welfare of these institutions. For nearly thirty years he was a member of the Fire Department of Providence, ready to respond, in person, to the calls of duty by day and by night. In the cause of popular education, as affecting all the best interests of the city, he took the most lively interest, and for many years was one of the most efficient members of the School Committee. Of the Providence Athenæum he was one of the founders, and a generous contributor to its permanent endowment. He was elected a Trustee of Brown University in 1822, and held this position until his death, a period of thirty-five years. He was chosen Treasurer of the University in 1825. "For thirty-two years he personally superintended its financial concerns, and gave gratuitously his time and his services to the promotion of its various interests, with a fidelity and wisdom which have seldom been paralleled, and never surpassed in the history of literary institutions." While he was in office large sums of money were raised from time to time to give stability to the institution, and increase its resources as a place of liberal education. Among the most generous and constant donors to these funds was the subject of this sketch. In like manner he was to the end of his life the Treasurer of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, of which he was one of the earliest corporators and founders. The departure from this life of so useful a citizen and so upright a man created a great void in the community, and the expressions of the appreciation in which he was held were numerous, and met with a response in the hearts of those who had known him only to respect and admire a character of singular beauty and harmony. The "Social Club," of which he



was a member for seventeen years, in speaking of the loss which it had sustained, said: "In his seventeen years' membership he had become endeared to us, and had commanded our highest regard for the remarkable union in him of dignified urbanity with unobtrusive self-reliance, of calm, penetrating intelligence, with the most genial social qualities, and for the same punctuality and integrity in his connection with us, which so highly distinguished his commercial character, and which, in combination with a sound judgment, extensive knowledge, a cultivated mind, and many noble qualities, made him a central point of influence and usefulness wherever he was associated in public or private relations." Mr. Ives was withdrawn from the active duties of life for only a comparatively short time. He died at his country residence on Potowomut Neck, in Warwick, August 7, 1857. He married, April 17, 1833, Anne Allen, daughter of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr. They had two children, Thomas P., born January 17, 1834, and Hope Brown, wife of Henry G. Russell, Esq., of Providence.

**GAMMELL, REV. WILLIAM**, clergyman in Newport, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 9, 1786. He was the son of John and Margaret (Urann) Gammell, and received his early education in his native town. His parents were members of the Federal Street Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Channing was for many years the minister. At the age of about twenty-one years he was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Stillman, and became a member of the First Baptist Church in Boston. He soon afterwards began to prepare for the Christian ministry, and for this purpose became a pupil of the Rev. William Williams, of Wrentham, Massachusetts, a well-known teacher of theology in that day. On the completion of his preparatory studies, he began to preach for the Baptist church in Bellingham, Massachusetts, where he was ordained in 1809. In 1810 he took charge of the Baptist church in Medfield, Massachusetts, where he remained for thirteen years the pastor of a prosperous rural church, by whose members he was greatly beloved and respected. In August, 1823, he moved to Newport, having accepted the invitation of the Second Baptist Church in that town to become its pastor. Here he immediately entered upon a conspicuous career, which terminated only with his early death. His rare gifts as a public speaker attracted large congregations, while his fine social qualities and his public spirit as a citizen secured for him a commanding influence. He was very early engaged in the movement for establishing the first public school in Newport,—an undertaking which encountered strong opposition, but which was speedily carried into effect, with immense advantage to the town. He wrote very frequently on topics of public interest, both for

the secular and the religious press. Besides this, and now and then an occasional address or sermon, no other production of his pen was published. His personal presence was commanding, his voice was singularly suited to oratory, and his mode of address in the pulpit remarkably winning and impressive. In the midst of his usefulness, and in full health, he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, and died, May 30, 1827, at the age of forty-one years and nearly five months. He received from Brown University, in 1817, the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1820 he was chosen a Trustee of the University, a position which he held until his death. In 1811 he married Mary Slocomb, of Bellingham, who died in 1820. They had four children—three sons and a daughter. In 1822 he married Maria Antoinette Madey, of Medfield, who died in 1844. They had three daughters.

**IVES, ROBERT HALE**, merchant, second son of Thomas Poynton, and Hope (Brown) Ives, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 16, 1798. He was fitted for college at the University Grammar-School, under the tuition, chiefly, of Ebenezer Burgess—subsequently the Rev. Dr. Burgess, an eminent Congregational clergyman of Dedham, Massachusetts, and graduated at Brown University, in the class of 1816, with high rank as a scholar. Immediately on leaving college, he entered the counting-house of Messrs. Brown & Ives, intending to devote himself to mercantile pursuits. He was thus employed for several years, when, for purposes of relaxation and improvement, he passed two years in Europe, his companion in travel, for a part of this time, being his cousin and classmate, John Carter Brown. On his return from abroad, in 1826, he again took his place in the counting-house, and, in 1832, was admitted a partner in the firm of Brown & Ives, being the youngest member of the firm. The foundation of the fortune of this eminent firm was laid in the profits derived from foreign trade, in which, for many years, they were engaged. But deeming that the manufacture of cotton-goods, which, from humble beginnings in 1790, under the management of Samuel Slater, had grown to be the great industrial employment of Rhode Island, would be a more profitable business, they gradually withdrew their capital from foreign commerce, and invested it in cotton mills. With great skill, good judgment, and untiring industry, Mr. Ives devoted himself to this new branch of business. Buildings were erected at Lonsdale, and for many years he was the treasurer and managing agent of the company which was formed to carry on business in that village. While thus devoting himself with great energy and success to business, he was also deeply interested in a variety of movements



which had reference to the social, intellectual, and religious elevation of the community in which he lived. Of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, which was founded in 1844, he was one of the original trustees, and the secretary of its corporation thirty-one years. Of this institution he was a munificent patron and devoted friend, caring for its interests down to the close of life. The Rhode Island Hospital was established in 1863. Of this institution Mr. Ives, more than any other man, was the founder. He was the first President of its corporation, and contributed to its funds over \$60,000. Of Brown University he was a trustee for forty-five years, during nine of which he was its treasurer. He was a generous friend of his *alma mater*, and through life contributed liberally for its advancement. He was a devout member of the Episcopal Church, of which, early in life, he became a communicant by connecting himself with St. John's Church in his native city, and took a special and life-long interest in promoting its prosperity. Few educational institutions of his church in the country but failed to receive some tokens of his regard for their welfare. His thoughtful attention was turned to the new and rising States in the great West, and with a sure foresight and the same sort of sagacity which had guided him in his business affairs, he contributed largely to establish churches, colleges and schools in different sections of that part of our common country. The amount thus contributed for these various objects of benevolence will never be known, but it was unquestionably very large. Modest, and seeking no outward distinctions among men, the generous donor was satisfied to give, without ostentation, sure that his gifts would result in promoting the best interests of humanity, and be pleasing to Him whose steward he loved to regard himself. It was said of him, by an eminent fellow-citizen, after his decease, "No man, perhaps, has lived among us who gave away so much money during his life; certainly no one who gave so much in so unostentatious and so judicious a manner." In the affairs of the General Government, while he never sought, and, with rare exceptions, never accepted any civil trusts, he took a lively interest. In the days of the Whigs, he belonged to that party, and was a member of the Baltimore Convention in 1852, and did what he could to secure the nomination of Daniel Webster for the Presidency of the United States. In the civil strife in Rhode Island of 1842, he was a "Law and Order" man, and, in the great Civil War, he was a warm friend and generous supporter of his country, giving to it not only his treasure, but what he valued infinitely above all his earthly possessions, his only son. Few citizens of Providence have, in many ways, left deeper and more enduring marks of an influence for good in the community in which he lived, and the country which he loved, than Robert Hale Ives. He married, in October, 1827, Harriet Bowen, daughter of Thomas Amory, of Boston, who died in 1868. Of their children, three lived to adult age. He died in Providence, July 6, 1875.

**B**ROWN, NICHOLAS, 3d, Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, the eldest son of Nicholas, 2d, was born in Providence, October 2, 1792. He graduated at Brown University, in the class of 1811. After his graduation he went to Europe, where he spent many years. On his return he took up his residence in Orangetown, Rockland County, New York. President Polk appointed him, in 1845, Consul of the United States at Rome, Italy. He represented the Government in the Papal States during the excitement connected with the revolution of 1848. In 1853 he returned to this country, and took up his residence at Providence and at his country estate in Warwick. In 1856 he was chosen Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island. Mr. Brown was fond of rare and costly books, of which he made a valuable collection. Having gone to Troy, New York, on business, he died in that city, after an illness of but two or three days, March 22, 1859. Mr. Brown was twice married. His first wife was Abby Mason, whom he married July 7, 1820. She died November 7, 1822, leaving no children. His second wife, whom he married November 22, 1831, was Caroline Matilda Clemens. She survived him twenty years. They had six children: Nicholas Alfred, born September 16, 1832; Ann Mary, born February 10, 1835, died March 22, 1837; Ann Mary, born March 9, 1837; John Carter, born March 16, 1840; Charlotte Matilda Clements, born October 28, 1841; Robert Grenville, born June 16, 1746.

**B**ROWN, HON. JOHN CARTER, second son of Nicholas and Ann (Carter) Brown, was born in Providence August 28, 1797, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1816. Having completed his collegiate education, he entered upon mercantile pursuits, and in 1832 became a partner in the house of Brown & Ives. In 1841, by the decease of his father, he came into possession of an ample estate, and was in a condition to gratify his tastes for other employments besides those connected with his special calling as a merchant. It is said that his love for active business was never very strong or controlling. He did not like the daily restraints which it imposes, and he had little relish for the excitements which it involves. Guided by his peculiar tastes, he became a traveller, not only through many sections of his own country, but in the different countries of Europe. He lived abroad several years. Early in life he began to develop a love for rare and curious books, and with unwearied pains and at great expense he collected one of the best libraries, if not the best library, of American history in this country. He procured nearly all the publications found in different languages relating to this subject, beginning with the Columbus letters of 1493, and ending with the political pamphlets of 1800. The catalogue of

this truly incomparable collection of works on American history, which, with explanatory notes, was prepared by Hon. J. R. Bartlett, contained, at the time of its publication, 5925 letters, in a large number of instances, representing two or more volumes. This number has been considerably increased since the catalogue was printed. The collection is a perfect thesaurus of the best books on the history of the entire continent of America; and, as a taste for historical investigation grows stronger among the scholars of our country and of other countries, it will assume a value as a reference library greater than we can well estimate. Indeed, it has always been "accessible," remarks Professor Gammell, "to scholars and authors who were studying the subjects to which it relates. Eminent men from other States, and even from Europe, have visited Providence on purpose to consult or to study some work which they could find nowhere else than in Mr. Brown's library. So great, indeed, has been his readiness to make this collection useful to historians in other countries, that in at least three instances he has sent across the Atlantic books which, if they had been lost, could never have been replaced. In one instance this was done to meet the wishes of Sir Arthur Helps, the historian of *The Spanish Conquest in America*, who, in one of the volumes of that work, makes a graceful acknowledgment of the unexampled courtesy which he had thus experienced." Mr. Brown was chosen a Trustee of Brown University in 1828, and a Fellow in 1842. His gifts to the University were numerous and costly. The library in some of its departments, especially in the departments of English and Continental literature, was greatly enriched by his liberality. He added, too, to the value of the philosophical apparatus by his timely gifts, and contributed liberally to the erection of some of its buildings and the enlargement of its real estate. His gifts in these various directions amounted to upward of \$70,000. The new library building with the land on which it stands, the whole valued at not far from \$100,000, was his gift. He has thus given to his *alma mater* not much less than \$175,000, and his name stands thus far in the front rank of the benefactors of Brown University, his father's name only taking precedence of his. To other institutions of learning all over the country he extended a helping hand, at critical junctures in their history, when, but for such timely aid as he and men of kindred spirit bestowed, they must have sunk into helpless embarrassment. He was interested, moreover, in the benevolent institutions of his own city and State. He was one of the original corporators of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, and contributed generously to its support. At the time of his death he was President of the Corporation. Equally interested was he, in a practical and most substantial way, in the founding of the Rhode Island Hospital, to which at different times he contributed what in the aggregate amounted to over \$84,000. For a year or more he was the President of the New England Emi-

grant Aid Society, whose object it was to assist emigrants who wished to settle in Kansas and make out of that Territory a free State. During the Civil War he was a warm patriot, responding to every proper call made upon him for sympathy and pecuniary aid. It was never his wish to make himself personally prominent in civil or political matters. His preferences were for the quiet of an unostentatious life. His habits of living were simple and without show. He loved his library, and took a never-ceasing interest in adding, in every possible way, to its real value. While he was decided and very firm in the possession and maintenance of his own opinions, he was charitable and tolerant toward others. His reputation for mercantile integrity and honorable dealing in all the transactions of business life was without a stain. A life of such usefulness, extending on through so many years, is a blessing to any community, the worth of which it is impossible to estimate. By his liberality, wisely and generously bestowed, Mr. Brown set in motion trains of beneficent influence which will make themselves felt for generations to come. The possession of large wealth falls to the lot of comparatively few persons, and when these few have the heart to feel and the wisdom to plan for the highest good of humanity, we may be grateful to Him who inspires right purposes and guides to the performance of right deeds. After an illness of a few weeks Mr. Brown died in Providence June 10, 1874, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. In May, 1859, he married Sophia Augusta, daughter of Hon. Patrick Browne, who lived in the British Island of New Providence. Her mother and maternal ancestors lived in Rhode Island. Mrs. Brown survives her husband, with three children, John Nicholas, Harold, and Sophia Augusta.

**HARRIS, HON. EDWARD**, manufacturer, son of David F. and Lydia (Streeter) Harris, was born in Smithfield, near Lime Rock, Rhode Island, October 3, 1801, and died at his home in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, November 24, 1872. His father was a native of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and his mother was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island. In his early childhood his parents removed to Dutchess County, New York, and remained there until 1818, when he removed to Ash-tabula County, Ohio. He received only ordinary advantages of education. His boyhood and youth were spent at home, his time being employed in farming, studying, and teaching school. What he lacked in literary attainments he made good by a critical observance of men and things, and thus laid the foundation of character that fitted him to become one of the ablest business men of the country. Previous to the age of twenty-one he had no connection with manufacturing interests. In 1823 he returned from the West to his place of nativity, having only twenty-five cents left after paying his travelling expenses, and became an assistant in the counting-house of his uncle,





*Edward Harris*





William Harris, who was then one of the most extensive manufacturers in Rhode Island, his place of business being at Valley Falls. In 1824 he entered the Albion Mills, then owned by his two uncles, William Harris and Samuel B. Harris, and Abraham and Isaac Wilkinson. After working here for a short time for his uncle William, he began to work for his uncle Samuel, for one dollar and thirty-three cents a day, and at the end of eighteen months had saved from his earnings one hundred and six dollars, with which he paid all his debts. During his second year he received higher wages, and soon afterwards was promoted to the position of superintendent of the factory, and continued as such until 1828. In November of that year he became the agent of the Harris Lime Rock Company, which was engaged in manufacturing lime, and held that agency until November 1, 1830. In 1831, with a capital of \$3500, which he had saved from his earnings, except \$1000 borrowed from his father, he bought a small woollen mill, now known as "No. 1" of the Harris Woollen Company, with one set of machinery, on the Blackstone River, at Woonsocket, and in March, 1831, began to manufacture satinets, with Edward Seagrave and Willard B. Johnston for his associates. A decline in woollen goods, which reduced his capital to \$1000, necessitated his turning aside from this enterprise, and he returned to the Albion Mills, as superintendent, still retaining an interest in his satinet mill. During the following year the advance in his fabrics netted him \$5000, and this may be taken as the starting-point of his great success in business. In 1837 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Seagrave, and ever after carried on business alone. In 1836 his stone mill in Woonsocket was built, designated as "No. 2," in which he began to manufacture his "Merino Cassimere," and in 1842 he began to make his all-wool fabrics, extensively known as the "Harris Cassimere." In 1844 was built his factory "No. 3," a large brick and stone structure, in the central part of Woonsocket. In 1845 factory "No. 4" was erected and work commenced in it. All of these mills were run by water from the Woonsocket Falls, and partially by steam power. They are known as the "Old Mills." They contained twenty-five sets of wool cards, and turned out 12,000 yards of the best quality of "Harris Cassimere" a week. His cotton mill, known as "No. 5," has 7000 spindles. In 1860 he commenced his factory "No. 6," called the "New Mill," on Mill River, a little north of Woonsocket, and this was the last great work of his life. The building is of brick, upon deep-laid foundations, in the form of an L, and the entire length of both sections is 442 feet, 60 feet wide, and five stories high. It contains a Corliss engine of 175 horse-power, and a water-wheel of 28 feet breast and 40 feet diameter, capable of running the whole mill. The mill has 25 sets of woollen machinery for producing fancy cassimeres and staple woollens. It was finished and set in operation in 1865. Connected with this mill are a dye-house, picker-house, foundry, planing, and saw-mills, and

80 houses with 250 tenements. Mr. Harris made over 250 styles of cassimeres a year, having for his standard of work, "Make the best goods possible." His attention to the details of his immense business was no less diligent than that to the outlines of his plans, and he as critically studied the characters of his principal employes, as he did the capacity of the larger water-wheels of his machinery, and it was a great misfortune for one in his counting-room to be found "out of gear," or wrongly "balanced." He would not be restricted to the usual customs of trade, and stipulated an exclusive agency with a heavy dealer in New York on condition that all notes taken for "Harris Cassimeres" should be kept in a package by themselves, and that no notes from those holding or dealing in slaves should be put into that package. In 1855 he opened a warehouse in New York City, and made his bills payable two months shorter than those of other houses, allowing from two and a half to five per cent. to his patrons for early payments, and was thus surer of his pay, and suffered much less than others in the crisis of 1857. When others suspended operations he bought supplies cheaply and drove his mills the more vigorously. When others declined all credits in 1861, Mr. Harris allowed three months' credit, and thus increased his business. His robust constitution, clear head, and great energy carried him through perplexities and responsibilities of great magnitude. What would have overwhelmed some, was to him a pleasing stimulant. Rising early, he attended to the details of his extensive business, and would not trust to others what he could do himself. His new mills produce an average of 750,000 yards of expensive cassimeres annually, and the products of his other mills are about the same, the cotton mill producing 150,000 yards annually, the aggregate business transactions of his estate amounting to \$3,000,000 a year. These various interests he incorporated into the "Harris Woollen Company," to be continued as such after his death. Of this company Mr. Harris's son-in-law, Oscar J. Rathbun, is President, Joseph E. Cole, Treasurer and Secretary, and the property is divided by will among the heirs to the estate. While Mr. Harris was amassing his great fortune he was mindful of the welfare of others. There is reason to believe that the sum of his donations was half a million. His elegant home-stead bespeaks his care for his family. He spent about \$100,000 constructing new streets in Woonsocket. He also donated the site for the Woonsocket High School, the site for a district school, and the land for the new and beautiful Oak Hill Cemetery. In June, 1863, he donated to his townsmen the elegant block and grounds known as the "Harris Institute," whose first trustees were Dr. Ariel Ballou, Oscar J. Rathbun, Joseph E. Cole, Samuel S. Foss, and Reuben G. Randall, "with perpetual succession, for the purpose of promoting the moral, intellectual, and social improvement of the inhabitants of the district" named in the second section of the act incorporating the Institute, which embraces a free library, a large hall for free lectures,

and on the ground-floor three stores and the Post-Office, from which there is an increasing revenue for the support of the lectures and increase of library, the whole building and site having cost Mr. Harris \$75,000. He donated \$2500 to form a nucleus of the library, which now has 7000 volumes. The Institute has \$8000 in its treasury. The above-named block is of brick, 100 feet long, 60 feet wide, and three stories high. To the banking institutions of Woonsocket Mr. Harris contributed largely in patronage and influence. He was one of the originators and the first President of the Railroad Bank, organized in 1851, and held that office until his death, the name of the bank having been changed in 1865 to that of the First National Bank. In 1862 he became President of the People's Savings Bank, which was organized in 1857, and continued to serve as its President until his death. In middle life he was a member of both branches of the Rhode Island General Assembly. He was a strong opponent of intemperance and slavery, and was intimate with the leading abolitionists, and while known as such was desired to omit his name from his fabrics to increase the Southern sales. Instead of this he ordered his name to be placed on both ends of each piece of his cassimeres. He contributed much to the anti-slavery cause, and greatly rejoiced at the emancipation of the slave. While John Brown was in prison under sentence of death, Mr. Harris wrote him a very Christian and consoling letter, accompanied with a check for one hundred dollars for the bereaved family. This check was received and acknowledged in a letter written by John Brown the day before he was executed. Mr. Harris married first, December 2, 1835, Rachel Farnum, daughter of Moses Farnum, of Blackstone, Massachusetts, and sister of Welcome and Darius D. Farnum, extensive manufacturers of woollen goods at Waterford, Massachusetts. She died February 7, 1846. Their children were David F.; Rachel F., who married, October 24, 1860, Oscar J. Rathbun, of Woonsocket, son of Aaron and Julia E. (Jenckes) Rathbun, and is highly esteemed by his townsmen. The second wife of Mr. Harris was Abby P., daughter of Joseph Metcalf, of Cumberland, Rhode Island. Their children are Joseph M., Emma G., Isabel, and Helen. Joseph M. Harris died in Berlin, Prussia, October 21, 1872, in his twenty-fourth year. He had an interest in his father's business, and gave promise of becoming his worthy successor. He was greatly beloved; his loss was deeply lamented. He was a graduate of Brown University.

**D**URFEE, HON. JOB, son of Hon. Thomas and Mary (Louden) Durfee, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, September 20, 1790. His father, of Rhode Island ancestry, was a soldier in the Revolution, engaged in the battle of Quaker Hill, afterwards studied law and became Chief Justice of the Court of Com-

mon Pleas. His mother was a devoted Christian woman. The family residence was located near Tiverton Heights, overlooking some of the fairest portions of Narragansett Bay. The subject of this sketch was well educated in his rural home and in the public schools of his time, being an eager and thoughtful reader of books. He fitted for college in Bristol, Rhode Island, and in 1809 entered Brown University, then under Dr. Asa Messer, and graduated with high honor in the class of 1813, with Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., Rev. Romeo Elton, D.D., Rev. Joel Hawes, D.D., Rev. Enoch Pond, D.D., and Rev. Thomas Shepard, D.D. In the same year he delivered a Fourth of July Oration. He early developed rare poetic talent, and the year after his graduation delivered a poem—"The Vision of Petrarch,"—before the United Brothers Society of the University. He pursued the study of law with his honored father. In 1816 he was elected by his native town a Representative in the General Assembly, which office he held by re-election for four years, and was distinguished as a sound and ready debater. In 1820 he was elected by the State a Representative to Congress, and served till 1825, and stood conspicuous in the national councils. In 1826 he was returned to the General Assembly, and in October, 1827, was chosen Speaker of the House, a position which he also ably filled in 1828, and until May, 1829, after which he refused a re-election to the General Assembly. In 1833 he was elected Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and in June, 1835, was chosen to the seat of Chief Justice, a position which he held with peculiar honor to himself and to the State through the trying period of the "Dorr Rebellion," and until his death. The first edition of his poem, "What Cheer," was brought out in 1832. The work had an enthusiastic reception in England, winning golden opinions from the critics, even from John Foster in the famous *Eclectic Review*. In January, 1836, he delivered before the Rhode Island Historical Society, two marked lectures on Aboriginal History. A year or two later he delivered, before the Massachusetts Historical Society, a lecture on the "Idea of the Supernatural among the Aborigines." His memorable charge on Treason, printed and widely circulated, was delivered to the Grand Jury during the excitement occasioned by the "Dorr War." He delivered an eloquent oration on the Progress of Ideas—or Human Progress, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University, in 1843. His largest and most labored prose work, *Panidea*, first appeared in 1846, under the pseudonyme of *Theopiles*. The work was profoundly metaphysical and evinced the great intellectual power of the author, yet it failed to attract wide attention. The winter preceding his death he delivered an able discourse on the Rhode Island Idea of Government. A life so full of activity and usefulness justly won a noble and enduring niche in Rhode Island history. The pure and solid character of the student, judge, and author, was manifest in all his deeds, and



stands conspicuous in his writings. He married, in the autumn of 1820, Judith Borden, daughter of Simeon Borden, and had seven children, two sons and five daughters. The younger son died February 23, 1858, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. The eldest son, Hon. Thomas Durfee, is the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Judge Durfee died July 26, 1847, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He requested that his tombstone should be engraved with the Rhode Island Coat of Arms, and the words, "His trust was and is in God."


**F**RANCIS, HON. JOHN BROWN, Governor of Rhode Island from 1833 to 1838, son of John and Abby (Brown) Francis, was born in Philadelphia, May 31, 1791. The place of his parents' residence was Providence, to which they removed soon after his birth. When he was five years of age his father died, and he was made the subject of the fostering care of his grandfather on his mother's side, John Brown, the leading merchant of the town. He prepared for college at the University Grammar School, and graduated at Brown University in the class of 1808. After leaving college he spent some time in the house of Messrs. Brown & Ives, and at a later period attended the lectures of the law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, rather for the purposes of mental culture in certain departments of knowledge and intellectual discipline, than for entrance upon the onerous duties of professional life. After completing his term of study at the law school he devoted several years to the management of the large estate bequeathed to him by his grandfather, spending a part of his time among his paternal relatives in Philadelphia. Upon the decease of his mother he took up his residence at Spring Green, Warwick, the country-seat of his family. Very soon he was called to represent the town of Warwick in the General Assembly and was annually chosen to fill that position from 1821 to 1829. He was chosen a member of the State Senate in 1831. In 1833 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and was annually re-elected to this office until 1838, when the party opposed to him came into power. For the next few years he took but little active interest in politics. During the troubles which disturbed the State in 1842 he was chosen a member of the Senate of Rhode Island, and represented in that body the "Law and Order" party. A vacancy having occurred in the Senate of the United States in consequence of the resignation of Hon. William Sprague, he was chosen to fill it in 1844, and was in Congress until the session closed in March, 1845. Having completed his term of service in Congress he was again elected to the State Senate, and annually re-elected until 1856, when he retired from political life. For twenty-nine years, from 1828 to 1857, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Brown University, and from 1841 to 1854, a period of thirteen

years, he held the office of Chancellor. He identified himself warmly with the interests of popular education in the State, and was the friend of all good causes which in any way promoted the moral and intellectual elevation of his fellow-citizens. Governor Francis was twice married; the first time to Anne Carter, only daughter of Hon. Nicholas Brown, in 1822. She died in 1828, leaving two daughters, of whom one only is now living, Mrs. Marshall Woods, of Providence. His second marriage was with his cousin, the daughter of Thomas Willing Francis, of Philadelphia, in 1832. She with one son and two daughters survive her husband. Governor Francis died at Spring Green, Warwick, August 9, 1864. He was one of Rhode Island's most distinguished and useful citizens, "regarded by the people among whom he always lived with a mingled affection and respect which they have accorded to no other public man of his time."

**K**NOWLES, PROFESSOR JAMES DAVIS, second son of Edward and Amey (Peck) Knowles, was born in Providence, in July, 1798. His father was a respectable mechanic, and both his parents were persons of exemplary character. His father greatly desired that his son should enjoy the advantages of a collegiate education, but his death prevented the fulfilment of this wish. At the age of about twelve, the subject of this sketch was placed in the printing-office of John Carter, a gentleman of high repute in Providence, and at that time editor of the *Providence Gazette*. In this position he not only became thorough master of his trade, but he learned, with rare facility, the use of his pen. While serving his apprenticeship he prepared many articles, both in prose and poetry, for the newspapers of the day. Some of these articles, copied by his brother from his manuscripts that the authorship of them might not be detected, were published in the *Gazette*, and we are told that he enjoyed, in secret, the satisfaction of hearing the first-fruits of authorship warmly commended by competent judges, and by them ascribed to some of the practiced writers of the day. He remained in the office of the *Gazette* a short time after the decease of Mr. Carter, and was a frequent contributor to its columns. When he was twenty years of age, he was employed as foreman in the printing-office of the *Rhode Island American*, and on reaching the age of twenty-one, July, 1819, became co-editor of that paper. Here the productions of his ready pen found a place, and commanded the respect and often the admiration of the patrons of that paper. Such mastery had he over his thoughts, and so well-trained had he become in expressing them that he sometimes gave form to them without the intervention of pen, ink, or paper. "On one occasion," says Profesosr Goddard, "I stood by his side and saw him arrange his ideas in the composing-stick with as much rapidity as he could select the types and adjust them. The article thus *composed* was so distin-

guished for vigor of thought and beauty of expression that it was transcribed into the columns of the *National Gazette*, then edited by our celebrated countryman, Robert Walsh, Esq." Soon after he took the editorial post, which he so well filled, he became a Christian, and joined the First Baptist Church, in Providence, then under the pastoral charge of Rev. Dr. Gano. The great change through which he had passed altered all his plans, and he decided to prepare for the Christian ministry. He went to Philadelphia and became connected with the Baptist Seminary under the care of Rev. Dr. Staughton and Professor Chace. On the removal of the seminary to Washington, where it was attached to the then new college, known as Columbian College, Mr. Knowles decided to take a full course of collegiate study. Here he not only took the highest rank as a scholar, in his class, but he edited at the time the *Columbian Star*, a weekly religious paper, with an ability which gave it an excellent reputation in the periodical literature of the day. He graduated with the valedictory honors, in December, 1824, and at once was appointed one of the tutors of the College. The duties of his office he discharged with eminent success until the summer of 1825. In the autumn of this year he was called, by a unanimous vote, to succeed Rev. Dr. Baldwin as pastor of the Second Baptist Church, in Boston. For seven years he bore the burdens and cares which fall to the lot of a minister of a large city congregation. His vigorous constitution at length yielded to the pressure which was laid on him, and in 1832 he felt compelled to resign, and to accept the chair of Professor of Pastoral Duties and Sacred Rhetoric in the Newton Theological Institution. Amid the quiet and congenial pursuits of this new position his health and strength rallied, and his old vigor of body and mind returned. Added to his duties as professor were those which devolved on him for more than two years as the editor of the *Christian Review*, for which office his previous experience had given him rare qualifications. Professor Knowles was favorably known to the public. In 1829 he published his *Memoirs of Mrs. Ann H. Judson*, one of the most popular religious biographies ever issued from the press in this country. After he became a Professor at Newton he published his *Memoirs of Roger Williams*. He dedicated this work to the citizens of his native State, in whose history and institutions he never ceased to take an interest. He also published several addresses, sermons, and review articles. He had the poet's gift, and wrote many fugitive pieces, which "would not dishonor the most gifted of the living bards of England." Believing that the immortal *Elegy* of Gray was sadly deficient in its religious tone, he wrote nine stanzas which he thought might well follow the stanza beginning "From the madd'ning crowd's ignoble strife." These lines breathe the sweetest and loftiest spirit of true devotion. They may be found in Professor Goddard's obituary notice of Professor Knowles, in Vol. I., p. 310, of *Writings of William G. Goddard*. His death,

which occurred at Newton, May 9, 1838, was caused by small-pox, which disease, it is supposed, he had contracted in New York a few days before his decease. He was buried, at midnight, in a beautiful, quiet spot on the grounds of the Newton Institution, and a suitable monument marks the place where his mortal remains were laid away. Professor Knowles was married, January 11, 1826, to Susan Langley, daughter of Joshua H. Langley, Esq., of Providence, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. It may be safely said that Rhode Island has produced few men of more symmetrical character or riper scholarship than James Davis Knowles.

NTHONY, HEZEKIAH, son of David and Submit (Wheeler) Anthony, was born at Somerset, Massachusetts, April 3, 1788. His father was a farmer, with a family of ten children. Mr. Anthony was educated in the public schools of Somerset, and at an early age became clerk in a factory store at Dighton, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1807, when he removed to Providence. Here he was at first clerk for John Helen, in a crockery store on Weybosset Street. He soon went into business for himself as a wholesale grocer, in Whitman's Block, in the same street, afterward added the sale of cotton and manufacturers' supplies, and for many years engaged exclusively in cotton brokerage. For forty-eight years he remained in the same building in which he commenced business. He was noted for honesty, punctuality, good judgment, and systematic habits. Notwithstanding his close application to business, he devoted much time to the advancement of the general interests of the community. For several years he was a member of the town council of Providence, and after the town became a city he served as Councilman, from the Fifth Ward, from 1832 to 1835; and as Alderman from 1835 to 1838. He also served as Mayor, *pro tempore*. He was one of the organizers of the Union Bank, in 1814, and was elected a director in 1824, in which capacity he served until 1876, when he declined a re-election. During this long period he was seldom absent from the Board meetings. He was also a charter-member of the People's Savings Bank, of which he was chosen a director in 1824, a member of the Standing Committee in 1851, and Vice President in 1855, all of which positions he resigned in 1874. In politics Mr. Anthony has always been a Democrat. Since June 21, 1818, he has been an active member of the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1810 he married Sally Bowers, of Dighton, Massachusetts, who died in 1860. They had eleven children, six sons and five daughters, three of whom are living, Mrs. Sarah Ann Cook, of Providence, Mary B. A., widow of the late Colonel William Viall, of Providence, and Jane A., widow of the late Rev. James H. Eames, D.D., of Concord, New Hampshire.







*Rufus J. Stoddard*

**D**EXTER, NATHANIEL GREGORY BALCH, was born in the town of Grafton, Massachusetts, June 25, 1788.

He was a descendant of Gregory Dexter, an associate of Roger Williams, and a man of vigorous intellect. Gregory Dexter was several times elected to public office, and in the discharge of his official duties exhibited sagacity and conscientiousness. Many of his descendants are to be found in Rhode Island, and in successive generations six have borne the name of Gregory. The subject of this sketch spent the first ten years of his life in his native town. In 1797 his parents removed to the village of Pawtucket, North Providence, Rhode Island, and he followed them two years thereafter. Samuel Slater had already started here the business of spinning cotton by water, and his little mill, on what is at present known as Mill Street, afforded employment for a few operatives. Young Dexter soon found employment in that mill, and enjoyed the privilege, of which he was wont to boast, of being one of the number of lads who constituted the Sunday-school organized by Mr. Slater, in the fall of 1799. The school was conducted on the same principle of that carried on by Raikes, and is supposed to be the first Sabbath-school organized in the State. As Captain Dexter used to say in his old age, "The school consisted of seven boys, and their class-books and library were two Testaments and five Webster's Spelling Books." Two years afterward Mr. Slater hired young Dexter for a year or two to teach a Sunday-school for the instruction of the children of his mill. The firm by which young Dexter was employed bore the style of Almy, Brown & Slater, and he remained in their service about thirty years. In 1820 he began to make knitting cotton on a small scale on his own account, and in 1830 he left the above-named firm and engaged more largely in the business. By skill and integrity he won an enviable reputation, and his goods were the standard of excellence in this country. Dexter knitting cottons are in equal demand beyond the Mississippi as in the Eastern States. Captain Dexter celebrated his golden wedding in November, 1858, and the occasion was notable from the circumstance that the clergyman who officiated at the wedding, and the printer who set up the marriage notice were present, and both of them had also celebrated their golden weddings the same year. Captain Dexter died April 8, 1866, in his seventy-ninth year. He was noted for his cheerful, genial spirit, his love for children, his humane disposition, and strict abstinence from strong drink.

boy in a cotton-factory, where his natural talents, good habits, industry, and faithfulness secured him advancement. After completing the work of the day he devoted the evenings to such scientific and general reading and study as qualified him to hold new positions. He subsequently went to Utica, New York, and directed putting into working order the Utica Steam Cotton Mills, the first establishment of the kind in that region. In 1852 he settled in Central Falls, Lincoln, Rhode Island, which was ever afterward his home. Purchasing a controlling interest in the old Brick Mill, built in 1825, but the largest in the place, in connection with H. B. Wood, he put it in order, and commenced the manufacture of cotton cloth. In 1860 additions were made to the mill, and in 1862 he changed machinery and engaged in the manufacture of spool cotton. The discerning, industrious, energetic man was apparent in all his work. As his business became large and prosperous it was transformed into a joint-stock association, and incorporated, a short time prior to his death, under the name of the Stafford Manufacturing Company, now one of the best-known and most successful companies in Rhode Island. Being an ingenious man and a machinist, he built the Pawtucket Gas-Works in 1854. He also wove the first hair-cloth made in America by power-looms, and devised important improvements in hair-cloth manufacture, so that now the best cloth of this kind in the world is made in this country. Mr. Stafford was a man of fine personal appearance, and noted for his uprightness, intelligence, kindness, and benevolence. All looked upon him as a safe adviser and warm friend. He was remarkably efficient by his pecuniary aid in the Civil War in support of the Union. Just before his death he became an earnest Christian. He was an attendant at the First Baptist Church in Pawtucket, where his wife was a member. He was twice married. His first wife was Catharine Wheelock, daughter of Simeon Wheelock, of Mendon, Massachusetts. They had four children, Kate J., Sarah L., Andrew A., and Louisa W. His second wife was Mrs. Milla Cole Taft, whose maiden name was Milla Cole Brown. Mr. Stafford died February 7, 1864, in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was a prince among our manufacturers, and deservedly ranks as a representative man of the State.

**S**TAFFORD, RUFUS JUDSON, manufacturer, son of Stukley and Dezoy Stafford, was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, December 6, 1818. Losing his father at an early age, he was under the necessity of looking to his own maintenance and the welfare of his needy relatives, acquiring an education as best he could in the schools and by reading. He became an apprentice

**W**HEELER, BENNETT H., the fourth son of Bennett and Zerviah (Field) Wheeler, was born in Providence, August 18, 1788. The following memoir, from the Necrological Report published in the "Transactions of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry," for 1864, was written by Judge Staples, author of the *Annals of Providence*. Mr. Wheeler was the survivor of six brothers and one sister. His father, generally spoken of as Major Wheeler, was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

He left there soon after attaining the age of twenty-one years, and came to Providence, landing first at Boston on the fourth day of July, 1776. He was deeply imbued with the principles of the Whigs of those days, and heartily united with them in their struggle for liberty. Major Wheeler was a printer. When he arrived in Providence there were two printing-offices in the place; at one, Mr. John Carter's, *The Providence Gazette*, the only newspaper in town, was published weekly; the other, Mr. John McDougal's, was a job office, where he at once engaged to work. The first work he did was a reprint of Pope's *Essay on Man*, an edition of 750 copies. He staid but a few months, and went to Mr. Carter's office, which place he left December, 1778, and went to work for Mr. Solomon Southwick, in Attleborough, who had been driven from Newport on the occupation of Rhode Island by the British troops, in December, 1776. In March, 1779, Mr. Southwick and Mr. Wheeler removed to Providence, and commenced publishing *The American Journal and General Advertiser*, in company, Mr. Wheeler retaining his interest in the paper until August, 1781. The paper was published until 1784. During this period he was a member of the United Train of Artillery, under Colonel Daniel Tillinghast, and says in his journal, "When the British troops landed on the main, from Rhode Island, and burned a part of Warren and Bristol, our corps got a few shots at them from our field pieces, when they quickly retreated." In January, 1784, Major Wheeler commenced publishing *The United States Chronicle*, political, commercial, and historical. The *Chronicle* was printed in the building that formerly stood at the corner of Westminster and Exchange streets, and in which the Exchange Bank was afterwards located. Mr. Wheeler erected that building, and there carried on an extensive business as a printer, publisher, and bookseller. A finely preserved copy of Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, with his imprint, is now held here a rare curiosity, as being probably its first reprint in this country. The *Chronicle* was continued until 1804, a weekly paper. It was conducted with great ability, and in its opposition to the paper money measures of 1786-7-8, which was decided, consistent, and effectual, great credit was justly awarded to it. In April, 1806, Major Wheeler closed his eventful life in Providence, after a short illness. The wife of Major Wheeler was Zerviah, second daughter of Deacon John Field, of Providence, who was a descendant of one of the early settlers of New England. The subject of this sketch was the fourth son of this marriage. His parents intended to educate him for a physician, but events occurring changed this intent. He was at one time a scholar in what he afterwards called "Dicky Marvin's School." Richard Marvin, who is so irreverently alluded to, was by birth an Englishman. He was, in 1777, third lieutenant of the ship Warren, one of the vessels of the first fleet of the United States. When he entered the United States Navy cannot now be readily ascertained. He made

himself prominent in 1777 by his complaints to Congress against Commodore Hopkins, and was active in causing his removal. After the peace of 1783, Mr. Marvin opened a school on the west side of the river, in Providence, and gave instruction in Navigation, among other branches. He will be remembered by a few now living as a loud talker, whose opinions on politics and religion were at war with those of a large majority of the citizens. Mr. Wheeler could not have attended "Dicky Marvin's school" long, for in 1799 he was an apprentice in his father's printing-office, where he remained until 1804, when he went to Boston, in Messrs. Manning & Loring's printing-office. In May, 1806, he removed to Portland (then in the district of Maine), and obtained work as a journeyman while yet in his eighteenth year. He left Portland in December, 1806, from a desire to visit his relatives, and because he had received letters from Mr. Josiah Jones in relation to the purchase and publication of *The Providence Phenix*. His diary gives very minute particulars of his journey to Providence. *The Providence Phenix* office at this time belonged to Mr. William Olney. This paper was started in May, 1803, by Messrs. Theodore A. Foster and William Dunham in aid of the election of Mr. Jefferson as President of the United States. It subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Olney. During the first week in January, 1807, Mr. Wheeler, in company with Mr. Josiah Jones, hired the printing-office of Mr. Olney. The following week Mr. Olney died. Messrs. Jones & Wheeler continued the lessees of the establishment until March, 1809, when they purchased the same of the representatives of Mr. Olney. They continued the weekly newspaper under the same name, until 1816, when the name was changed to that of *The Providence Patriot and Columbian Phenix*. In 1819 Barzillai Cranston became interested in the establishment, and from January of that year the paper was published semi-weekly. Mr. Cranston's connection with the paper lasted only one year. In 1823 Mr. Wheeler disposed of his interest in the concern to Mr. Eaton W. Maxcy, after which he had no further connection with the publication of the *Patriot*. The political character of the paper remained unchanged during the ownership of Mr. Wheeler. In May, 1818, Mr. Wheeler received the appointment of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Providence. This office he declined to accept, although it was then the most lucrative office in the State. In 1819 he was elected a Public Notary for the County of Providence, and a Justice of the Peace for Providence. In 1820 he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Militia of the State. He also received from the electors of President and Vice-President, in the same year, the appointment of Messenger to carry their votes to Washington. In May, 1824, President Monroe appointed Mr. Wheeler Postmaster of Providence, after the death of Mr. Gabriel Allen, which office he held until removed, in 1830, by President Jackson, to make room for a political partisan. This was the



last public office held by Mr. Wheeler. After his removal from the post-office he passed his days in the quiet of home, without engaging in any particular business. His garden occupied much of his attention. For thirty-two years he discharged gratuitously the duties of Treasurer of the New Market Association, resigning his charge only a very short time before his death. In 1809 Mr. Wheeler married Betsey S. Gardner, a daughter of Captain John Gardner, of Swansey, Massachusetts. She died in 1855. They had four children,—three sons, now living, and one daughter, who died in infancy. He died in the house in which he was born, on the 17th of May, 1863. His remains are deposited in Swan Point Cemetery. Mr. Wheeler was admitted a life member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry on the 17th of October, 1821, at the second annual meeting of the society, when the publishers of all the papers in Providence were, by vote, admitted members.

**WHITE, REV. JOSEPH**, was born in Standish, Maine, May 24, 1789. He entered upon the work of the ministry at an early age. He first visited Rhode Island in 1815, and preached extensively in the towns of Burrillville, Smithfield, and Glocester. From 1818 to 1826 he made the State his permanent residence, and was regarded as the successor of Rev. John Colby in carrying forward the work commenced by that eminent evangelist. Mr. White took a leading part in organizing several Free Baptist churches in the State, especially the one at Greenville, organized in 1820, of which he was pastor, and also in the organization of the Rhode Island Free Baptist Quarterly Meeting, now the Rhode Island Association, which was effected in October, 1821. He was a man of fine personal appearance, impressive manners, persuasive in his style of utterance, and earnestly devoted to his calling. He was one of the earliest advocates of the temperance reform. After his removal from Rhode Island, he continued his useful work elsewhere. Mr. White was twice married. He died in the town where he was born, in 1836. He abounded in all those qualities which constitute a good and useful Christian minister.

**PEARCE, DUTEE J.**, was born on Providence Island, April 3, 1789; graduated from Brown University, and began the practice of the law in Newport, where he took an active part in the politics of the day. In 1819 he was elected Attorney-General of Rhode Island, which office he held till 1825, when he was succeeded by the late Albert C. Greene. In 1824 he was made District Attorney of the United States for Rhode Island, which office he resigned the following year. In

1825 he was the Republican candidate for Congress, ran against Judge Durfee, and was elected on the second trial. Mr. Pearce was annually elected to the same office till 1837, when he was defeated by Robert B. Cranston. He died in May, 1849.

**GIBBS, GOVERNOR WILLIAM CHANNING**, was born in Newport, in 1790. His family came from England in 1665, and settled first in Salem, Massachusetts. Afterwards his grandfather, George Gibbs, removed to New York; and his father, George Gibbs, took up his residence in Newport. Brown University, in 1800, conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and Yale College the same degree, in 1808. He died in 1833. For several years the subject of this sketch was a Representative from Newport, in the General Assembly, and in 1821 was elected Governor of the State, which office he held until 1824. He was also for some time Major-General of the Rhode Island Militia. He married Mary, daughter of Elias Kane, of Albany, New York, in 1822. Their children were George William, Camelia V., Ellen E., Frederic A., Mary K., Charles E., Eugene B., Theodore K., Safah, and Sidney. He died in Newport, February 24, 1871.

**ELTON, ROMEO, D.D.**, son of William Elton, of Burlington, Connecticut, was born in 1790; the exact date of his birth not being known. In early life he developed a taste for books, and his father, although in reduced circumstances, encouraged him in his wishes to obtain an education. He was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1813. Among his classmates, whose names are familiar in Rhode Island, were Zachariah Allen, LL.D., Judges Drury and Durfee, Hon. John Ruggles, and Rev. Dr. Thomas Shepard. Having studied for the Christian ministry, he was ordained June 11, 1817, as pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Newport, Rhode Island, where he remained five years (1817-22) and then resigned on account of ill health. After two years of rest he again became a pastor, taking charge of a church in Windsor, Vermont. In 1825 he was appointed Professor of the Greek and Latin languages in Brown University, and spent two years in Europe; the most of this time in Germany, qualifying himself for the duties of the chair to which he had been elected. He remained in office, as a Professor in the University, for sixteen years (1827-43). On leaving Providence he spent some time among his relatives in Connecticut, and in the spring of 1845 went to England, and resided in Exeter twenty-two years (1845-67), and two years in Bath. He was engaged in literary and other work while abroad, and greatly enjoyed his life in England. Returning to this country in

1869, he spent the remainder of his life in Providence, Newport, and Boston. He was married three times. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1816, was Sarah Ann Ormsbee, of Rehoboth, who died at Waterbury in 1844. His second wife was Protheria Gross, of Exeter, England, a lady of fine literary culture, whom he married in 1847. She died in that city in 1867. In November, 1869, he married Margaret A. Allen, of Boston. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, February 5, 1870. The published writings of Dr. Elton were an edition of Rev. John Callender's *Century Sermon*, a volume of the sermons, orations, and baccalaureate addresses of President Maxcy, with a Memoir of President Maxcy, and a Memoir of Roger Williams, which was written in England. He left a generous sum in his will to Brown University, to endow a Professorship of "Natural Theology."

**W**ILLIAMS, REV. DANIEL, was born in Glocester, Rhode Island, October 3, 1790. He was the son of John Williams, and a descendant in the sixth generation of Roger Williams. He was converted under the revival labors of Rev. John Colby, became a member of the Free Baptist Church in Burrillville, the first of the denomination in the State, and soon commenced the work of the ministry. In 1817 he went to Foster, the adjoining town, where his labors were very successful. In 1822 he was ordained, and soon afterward the church in Foster was organized, of which he continued to be pastor until his death, a half century later. During his ministry he baptized some seven hundred persons, united between thirteen and fourteen hundred in marriage, and attended more than two thousand funerals. His life was not characterized by striking incidents nor widespread notoriety, but large results were gradually realized. In 1819 he married Nancy Smith, of Glocester, who died in 1861. Mr. Williams died July 16, 1873, in the eighty-third year of his age. He continued his ministerial labors until his death. In 1877 a granite monument was erected over his grave in East Killingly, Connecticut, where he resided for some years previous to his death. His memory is warmly cherished by all who knew him.

**T**ILLINGHAST, REV. THOMAS, was born in Granville, New York, August 19, 1791. He was a descendant of Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, the successor of Roger Williams as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence. The father of Thomas was the Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, who died full of honors in 1849, while pastor of the Coventry Church, having succeeded the distinguished Rev. Thomas Manchester. All these were devoted Six-

Principle Baptists. Thomas had two cousins, Rev. John Tillinghast and Rev. Thomas Tillinghast, who were Regular Baptists. The former died in West Greenwich March 28, 1878; the latter died in Griswold, Connecticut. The subject of this sketch was converted and received into the Coventry Six-Principle Baptist Church in 1814, hands being laid upon him by Rev. Thomas Manchester. His talents, piety, and activity won for him a prominent place and great esteem in his denomination. He was finally ordained a Deacon by Elders John Westcott, Richard Knight, and Thomas Manchester. His diaconate proved to be preparatory to his full career in the ministry, to which he was called by the Church, and publicly ordained June 19, 1823. The participants in the ordination were Thomas Manchester, the pastor, Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, his father, and Revs. John Westcott, Richard Knight, and John Gardner. His ministry, much of it being of a missionary character, reached widely through Rhode Island and the neighboring States. Everywhere his abilities and devotion won for him friends and favor. On the death of his father in 1849 he became the successor in the pastorate of the Coventry Church, which he served with signal fidelity and success till his death, which occurred while at his post of duty July 22, 1863, in the seventy-second year of his age. His wife, Catharine, was born February 16, 1795, and died October 30, 1878, aged 83 years. His son, Rev. Gilbert Tillinghast, an eminent and successful preacher in his denomination, died in 1877.

**T**ILLINGHAST, HON. JOSEPH LEONARD, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1791. When quite young he removed to Providence, where he received his education. Brown University in 1819 conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Tillinghast studied law, being for some time a pupil of Hon. William Hunter, and commenced the practice of his profession in Providence, where he rose to eminent distinction. He was for several years a member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly, and was the Speaker of the House from May, 1829 to October, 1832. As a Whig he represented Rhode Island in the Twenty-fifth Congress, and was re-elected to the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses, serving the State from September 4, 1837, to March 3, 1843. Both as a Representative in the State Assembly and in Congress Mr. Tillinghast made his mark, and was recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability. "To him," in the first of these relations, says Professor Goddard, "more perhaps than to any other public man, should be ascribed the enduring honor of effecting a most valuable reform in the judiciary, and of establishing on a more liberal foundation a system of popular education throughout the State. These were great measures,—and for these great measures Mr. Tillinghast battled manfully against an array of talent and







*Horace Daniels*

of partisan influence which would have driven from his purpose a less intrepid man." In like manner, as a member of the House of Representatives in Congress for six years in succession, he has left a record of which he might justly be proud. He brought to the performance of his duties the ripe fruit of much thought on the great questions which were discussed in the halls of legislation, and was a faithful exponent of the principles for the advocacy of which he was sent by his constituency to Congress. He was elected in 1833 a member of the Board of Trustees of Brown University, and held that position until his death. He died at Providence December 30, 1844. Among the scholars and cultivated men of Rhode Island, Mr. Tillinghast holds the first rank. He had that love for elegant letters which "neither the toils of his profession nor the fascinations of politics ever had power to conquer." Most appropriately is his name placed high on the roll of Rhode Island's ablest citizens. The wife of Mr. Tillinghast was Rebecca, daughter of Nicholas Power. Their son, Rev. N. P. Tillinghast, was an Episcopal clergyman and an accomplished scholar, a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1837.

**D**ANIELS, GENERAL HORACE, manufacturer, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, March 15, 1823.

His parents were Charles and Eliza G. Daniels. He was the eldest of eleven children. During his minority he remained at home and assisted his father, who was a farmer in moderate circumstances. Having a thirst for knowledge he devoted his spare time to study, and made such progress that at the age of twenty-one he was competent to teach the district school in his neighborhood. By rigid economy he saved enough to enable him to attend for two terms the Baptist Academy, in Worcester, after which he taught school in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, and at a later period in Hartford and Norwich, Connecticut, making a specialty of penmanship, in which he had acquired great skill. In 1849 he removed to Central Falls, Rhode Island, and took charge of a school there, but in a short time was compelled to resign his position as teacher on account of failing health. Previous to his removal to Central Falls he married, in February, 1847, Matilda E., daughter of Clark and Mary Card, of Greenville, Connecticut. Having formed the acquaintance of Mr. Benjamin F. Greene, who had carried on business in Central Falls for many years, but in 1844 removed to Mapleville, and in 1850 to Richmond, Rhode Island, where he was engaged in the manufacture of spool-cotton, Mr. Daniels was employed by him as bookkeeper soon after retiring from his position as a teacher, and proved himself so competent that in 1852 Mr. Greene accepted him as a partner. Mr. Daniels's health was restored by the change of employment. In 1855, in order to increase their manufacturing facilities, the firm of Greene & Daniels removed

to Central Falls, and thenceforward for a period of twenty-one years General Daniels was an honored and influential citizen of that town. When he removed there Central Falls was a part of Smithfield, but subsequently that old town, which was originally cut off from Providence, was subdivided, and the southeastern part named Lincoln. General Daniels was a resident of the latter town at the time of his death, which occurred December 14, 1876. In 1860 he and his partner began to erect a mill on the eastern bank of the Blackstone, in the town of Pawtucket, which was soon afterward completed, and in 1866 their business having greatly increased the mill was enlarged until it assumed its present dimensions. It is now 407 feet in length, and 67 feet wide, and 5 stories high, being one of the largest and handsomest buildings of the kind in Rhode Island. Here, and in the numerous subordinate buildings adjoining, have often been manufactured 1,800,000 dozen spool-cotton per year. General Daniels was held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, and was frequently called upon to fill public stations. He represented the town of Smithfield in the General Assembly, and served with great satisfaction to his constituents. During the war of the Rebellion he was chosen Colonel of the Pawtucket Light Guard. He manifested so much capacity for that position that he was soon appointed Commander of the Second Brigade, and was subsequently chosen Brigadier-General of the Rhode Island Militia. He was an active and influential member of the Baptist Church, and for many years Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was also a Freemason and the first Master of Jenks Lodge. As a Knight Templar he attained to the rank of Grand Generalissimo in the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He erected an elegant residence in Central Falls, which stands as an ornament to the town. His wife died January 3, 1876. They left one son, Horace. In the death of General Daniels Central Falls lost one of its most useful, enterprising, and public-spirited citizens.

**H**ARRIS, GOVERNOR ELISHA, was born in Cranston in 1791, and was the son of Joseph Harris, and a lineal descendant of William Harris, the associate of Roger Williams in the settlement of Rhode Island. After completing his school education, he became interested in manufacturing, to which he devoted the larger portion of his life; his residence being in the place where he died, which, for him, was named Harrisville. In his early manhood he visited the site of what is now one of the most flourishing villages of the State (Harrisville), but then an unbroken wilderness, and becoming convinced by personal explorations of the value of the water privilege, which he subsequently utilized, he purchased it, and in due time commenced the erection of mills on the stream. We are told that his careful and sagacious

management, his unflagging industry, his wise economy, his suavity and integrity, rendered his success sure. Business prospered in his hands, the village grew, and evidences of prosperity were to be seen in every direction. With increase of wealth there was the exhibition of a generous and liberal soul, in gifts conferred upon educational and religious institutions both in the State and elsewhere, which came under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which, for many years, he was a devout and faithful adherent. During the long years of his business career the testimony with regard to him was, that "he was universally respected for his unflinching integrity, his unaffected modesty, and his winning amiability of spirit." While Governor Harris did not court public life, he accepted office when it sought him, and for several sessions represented his fellow-citizens in the General Assembly. In 1846-47 he was the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and for the next two years, 1847-49, its Chief Magistrate. In earlier life he was a Whig in politics, but subsequently became an earnest Republican, and was one of the Presidential electors when Abraham Lincoln was chosen President of the United States. For many years he was President of the Bank of North America, Providence. After a brief illness, he died February 1, 1861, in the seventieth year of his age.

**T**AFT, GEORGE, D.D., son of Zacheus and Abigail Taft, was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, August 27, 1791. He fitted for college at the Academy in Leicester, Massachusetts, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1815. Soon after his graduation he became a teacher in one of the public schools in Providence. Having become a communicant in the Episcopal Church, he decided to enter the ministry of that church. In order to prepare himself for the sacred office he placed himself under the tuition of Rev. Dr. Crocker, Rector of St. John's Church, Providence. Bishop Griswold admitted him to deacon's orders, March 7, 1818, and to presbyter's orders, September 2, 1819. For some time he had officiated as lay reader at St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, and after his ordination, as preacher. In October, 1820, he became the rector of the church. It was then in its infancy, and unable to support its minister, who continued to teach the school with which he had been connected for several years. In 1822, arrangements for his full support having been made, he removed to Pawtucket, and thenceforth devoted all his time to his parish work. His ministry covered the long period of nearly half a century. With all the best interests of the community in which he lived he thoroughly identified himself. He witnessed the growth of what, when he took up his residence in it, was a comparatively small village, until it reached the proportions to which it had attained at his death. In the social, intellectual, moral, and religious progress of the

town he felt and ever manifested the deepest concern. He was a good citizen as well as a faithful minister of the gospel, and held a warm place in the respect and affections of the people for whose welfare he labored for so many years. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Brown University, in 1860. His death occurred in Pawtucket, December 11, 1869. He was married, in 1831, to Eliza M. Baldwin, of Pawtucket, who, with three sons and a daughter, survived her husband.

**C**HENEY, REV. MARTIN, son of Joseph and Susannah Cheney, was born in Dover, Massachusetts, August 29, 1792. His father served in the army of the Revolution. Of his ancestry he once wrote: "The family coat of arms was Poverty, Honesty, Piety." His parents were strict Congregationalists, and trained him in the Assembly's catechism. His school advantages were limited. While a lad he spent nearly a year in Boston with his brother, in a retail grocery, where he saw the evils of city life, and learned to abhor the sale and use of spirituous liquors. For a short time he was employed as a servant in Boston. In 1810 he came to reside with a brother in Olneyville, Rhode Island, and was engaged as a butcher. The village at this time consisted of about twenty dwellings, from four to six rum shops, and a distillery, with no church, Sunday-school, or common school. In such society he fell to a poor moral level, and learned by bitter experience what was afterwards turned to advantage in his career as a reformer. With his brother he spent the winter of 1815-16 in Brooklyn, New York, in an unsuccessful effort in trade. In 1816 he returned to Olneyville, which was to be the theatre of his labors and triumphs. He was converted in 1820. In June, 1821, he was baptized by Rev. Zalmon Toby, united with a Baptist church in North Providence, and began to preach in 1823. His theological views soon led him to unite with the Freewill Baptists, and in 1824 he began to hold meetings in Olneyville. He also went on an evangelistic tour into Massachusetts. In April, 1825, he was ordained and commenced his regular preaching at Olneyville and Fruit Hill. The house of worship in Olneyville, necessitated by the success of the meetings and the smallness of the hall that had been used for three years, was dedicated July 2, 1827, and the Freewill Baptist Church was organized November 7, 1828, with eleven members. Here Mr. Cheney labored with remarkable results the remainder of his life. He thought deeply, spoke fervently, and dealt with men's consciences faithfully. He was pre-eminently a leader in all reforms, being an earnest advocate of anti-slavery, temperance, and peace doctrines. His watchword was progress, and he was always a growing man. He was a most skilful debater, and attained wide reputation as a pulpit orator. He was thrice married; first, in 1813, to Ann Brown; second,



in 1819, to Nancy Wilbour; and third, in 1833, to Lydia Sheldon. His health failed in the autumn of 1851, and he died January 4, 1852, in the sixtieth year of his age. A marble monument has been erected over his grave in Pocasset Cemetery, Cranston. His biography, by Rev. G. T. Day, D.D., was published soon after his death.

**ROSS, REV. ARTHUR AMASA**, was born in Thompson, Connecticut, in 1791. While quite young he joined a Methodist church in his native town, and conducted meetings as a licensed preacher. He afterwards united with the Baptist Church, and in 1819 received ordination as a Baptist minister. Native talents and close application to books supplied the lack of school advantages. A great revival accompanied his first pastorate of four years in Connecticut. About 1823 he removed to Chepachet, Rhode Island, where he labored two years, when he accepted a call to Fall River as pastor of the First Baptist Church. Here followed one of the greatest revivals ever known in that city. A new meeting-house was built, and all the churches were increased. Near 1828 he settled with the Baptist Church in Bristol, Rhode Island, and was greatly prospered in his work. He next assumed the pastoral care of the Coventry and Warwick Church, where another remarkable revival followed, increasing the church membership about threefold. In 1834 he accepted a call from the First Baptist Church in Newport. In 1838 he published an important historical volume, entitled *A Discourse embracing the Civil and Religious History of Rhode Island; delivered April 4, 1838, at the Close of the Second Century from the First Settlement of the Island*. After seven years in Newport, he settled with the Baptist Church in Lonsdale, where his labors were disturbed by the Dorr War, yet he accomplished much good. While here he published a pamphlet *On Communion and Baptism*. He next removed to Natick, where he organized the Baptist Church. His last settlement was with the Second Baptist Church in Pawtucket, where, amid severe labors and great sacrifices, his health failed, compelling him to retire from public service. During his ministry he baptized more than fourteen hundred persons, and won the high regard of all who knew him. He died in Pawtucket, June 16, 1864, in his seventy-fourth year.

**ARNOLD, GOVERNOR LEMUEL HASTINGS**, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, January 29, 1792, and was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1811. He came to Providence in the month of October, 1811, and studied law with his brother-in-law, James Burrill, Jr., and was admitted to the bar in March, 1814, but did not practice, having decided to en-

gage in mercantile pursuits. He was chosen as a Representative of Providence to the General Assembly in 1826, and, with the exception of one year, filled this office till 1831. He was Governor of the State from May, 1831, to 1833, having succeeded Governor James Fenner in this office. During the "Dorr Rebellion" he was one of the Executive Council. Having changed his residence to South Kingstown, he was elected in 1845 Representative to Congress from the Western District, where he served one term. He died June 27, 1852, and was buried in Swan Point Cemetery. Mr. Arnold married, in June, 1819, Sally, daughter of Hon. Daniel Lyman, and great-granddaughter of Governor Gideon Wanton. Their children were Louisa, who married Dr. William H. Hazard, of South Kingstown; Lemuel H., who married Harriet, daughter of Edward S. Sheldon; Sally, who married General Isaac P. Rodman, who was killed at the battle of Antietam; General Richard Arnold, United States army; Mary Lyman, who married George C. Robinson, of New York; Daniel Lyman, killed during the late Civil War; Margaret, who married Benjamin Aborn; and Cynthia, who married F. H. Sheldon. The wife of Governor Arnold, who was born July 14, 1799, died February 19, 1837. He married for his second wife, in June, 1847, Catherine Stennard, of Washington, D. C.

**GREENE, HON. ALBERT COLLINS**, was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1792. He was the youngest son of Perry Greene, a brother of General Nathanael Greene. After completing his studies at the Kent Academy, at East Greenwich, he read law with George Brinkerhoff, in New York, where he was admitted a practitioner; afterwards he returned to his native State, and commenced the practice of his profession in East Greenwich. He entered at once into the political controversies of the day, espousing with all the ardor of his youth the principles held by the friends and compatriots of Washington, many of whom were at that time living in Rhode Island. His first appearance in public life was in 1815, when he took his seat in the General Assembly as a Representative from the town of East Greenwich. In 1816 he was elected Brigadier-General of the Fourth Brigade, and held his commission until 1821, when he was elected Major-General of the militia of the State, which office he held for two years. In 1822 General Greene was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and was continued in that place until 1825, when he was elected Attorney-General, without having received the nomination of any political party, but solely upon the strength of his own personal popularity. He continued in this office, by annual election, until 1843, the year of the adoption of the present Constitution. During this long period his arduous duties were performed with singular ability and fidelity,

and with a blended courtesy and dignity that commanded universal approbation, securing for him an enduring popularity. He was the first Senator from East Greenwich under the new Constitution. While filling this office he was elected, in October, 1844, to succeed Hon. John Brown Francis as one of the Senators from Rhode Island to Congress. After serving a term of six years in the National Legislature, he again served East Greenwich as State Senator. In 1857 he was returned as a member of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, and at the end of that year retired from public life. He died in Providence, January 8, 1863. General Greene was remarkably fitted to win popular esteem. His manners were bland and affable, his temper kind and genial. He never forgot the amenities of the gentleman in the ardor of the partisan, or the zeal of the advocate. He was eminently suited, both by nature and education, for the practice of the profession which he had chosen in his youth, and which he looked upon with pride and reverence to the close of his life. He won reputation and fame; his integrity was never questioned; his honor was never tarnished. He was not only faithful to his clients and to his friends, but scrupulously observant of those higher and more solemn responsibilities and duties upon which rest the whole fabric of civil society. He was twice married—first, on the 16th of March, 1814, to Catherine Celia Greene, daughter of William Greene, by whom he had seven children, four of whom survive him. His second wife was Julia B. Jones, widow of Abel Jones, and daughter of Benjamin Bourne, one of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen in Rhode Island. There were no children by the second marriage.

**COON, REV. DANIEL**, son of Rev. Abram and Prudence (Edwards) Coon, was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, January 9, 1792. He united with the Sabbatarian Church June 28, 1806. On the 25th of December, 1817, he married Fannie, daughter of Peleg Babcock, Esq. The Church licensed him to preach March 22, 1818, and ordained him to the ministry April 4, 1819. Prior to his ordination he resided one year in Chester, Massachusetts. After ordination he was Pastor of the Third Sabbatarian Church in Brookfield, New York, and was occasionally engaged in missionary labor until his return to Hopkinton in 1836, after which he filled the pastoral office of the Mother Church till his death. Revivals attended his whole ministry. He was a man of fine presence and of a genial, sympathetic nature. He spoke with ease, fluency, and vehemence, and was fervent and impassioned in prayer. While argumentative and decided, he had a rich imagination. He died May 21, 1858, in his sixty-seventh year.

**GORHAM, JABEZ**, original founder of the Gorham Manufacturing Company; son of Jabez and Catherine (Tyler) Gorham, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 18, 1792. He was a lineal descendant of Captain John Gorham, a native of Bennefield, England, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1643, being then nineteen years of age, and married Desire, the eldest daughter of John Howland, who came in the Mayflower. His ancestors, in England, accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy, and for services at the Battle of Hastings, received a manorial estate at a place afterward called Gorhamsbury. Many members of this family have been prominent in the various walks of life, and, to use the words of an English work on genealogy pertaining to them, "have added something to the theology, literature and civilization of England." In 1645, Captain John Gorham removed to Marshfield, Massachusetts, and in 1651, to Yarmouth (now Yarmouth Port), where he purchased a tract of land and built a house. In 1654 he purchased an additional farm in Barnstable, where he resided until his death, February 5, 1676. He was commander of the military of the town, an important position in those days, and was noted for his ability, industry and integrity. He commanded a portion of the Plymouth forces in King Philip's War, being accompanied by his son John, and was a prominent participant in the perilous and exciting scenes of that memorable contest, which have become matters of history. Captain Gorham died while in command, from the effects of exposure during the campaign, and was buried with military honors at Wannoisset. His son John then returned to his widowed mother, at Barnstable. Soon after the war, the government granted to the heirs of Captain Gorham, and one hundred and nineteen of his surviving comrades, a tract of land located about ten miles from what has since become Portland, Maine. This was first called Narragansett, but is now known as Gorham. A granite monument, erected by the town, records its origin. Captain Gorham had eleven children, all of whom became prominent citizens. In 1703 his sons, John and James, were the wealthiest men in Barnstable. Among his descendants, John Gorham, in the fourth generation, was the hero of the capture of Louisburg, in 1745, during the French War; Nathaniel, in the fifth generation, was a Judge in Massachusetts, President of Congress under the Confederation, a leading member of the convention which framed the present Constitution of the United States, and of the Convention of Massachusetts that adopted it, and who was frequently called upon by President Washington to fill the chair when he left it. Of his descendants, one was the wife of Peter Chardon Brooks, a millionaire of New England, whose daughter was the wife of Edward Everett; another was the wife of George Bartlett, whose daughter is the wife of James Walker, President of Harvard University; and another is the widow of Hon. John Phillips, who liberally








*J. D. Crayton*

supported Massachusetts literary institutions. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his native town until he was fourteen years of age, at which time his father died, and he was soon afterward apprenticed to Nehemiah Dodge, a jeweller, with whom he remained during his minority. Soon after attaining his majority, he formed a partnership with Christopher Burr, William Hadwin, George G. Clark, and Henry G. Mumford, with whom he engaged in the manufacture of a variety of gold jewelry, in the second story of the building at the northwest corner of North Main and Steeple streets. They built up a large business, and became widely known as leading manufacturers in their line. At the expiration of five years, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Gorham continued the business alone, at the same place. He visited Boston and New York twice a year in the interests of his business, and among the articles manufactured by him, the "Gorham Chain" was quite celebrated. About 1828 he bought property on the south side of Steeple Street, which now forms a part of the establishment of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, to which he removed. In 1831 he added the manufacture of silver spoons to his business, and associated with him Henry L. Webster, of Boston, with whom he continued, under the firm name of Gorham & Webster, until 1839, when Mr. Gorham retired from the firm, but continued the manufacture of the "Gorham Chain." In August, 1841, he repurchased the silver interest, took his son John into partnership, and began to manufacture spoons and silver-ware, the firm-name being J. Gorham & Son. The spoons were made by forging them, and two men by hard work could make but two dozen per day. In 1847, Mr. Gorham retired from active business, and his son continued alone, at the same place, under the same firm-name. Mr. Gorham was also one of the original projectors of the Eagle Screw Company, and was influential in promoting the interests of that corporation until it attained a prosperous condition. Although accustomed to give close attention to his business, Mr. Gorham found time to serve the public very acceptably in various official capacities. For several years he represented the city of Providence in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and from 1842 to 1844 was a member of the Common Council of Providence from the First Ward. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and was afterward identified with the Republican party from its organization until his death. In early life he commanded a militia company for several years, and was familiarly known as Captain Gorham. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Charitable Mechanics Society. He was twice married; first, December 4, 1816, by Rev. Stephen Gano, to Amey Thurber, daughter of Samuel and Mehitable (Dexter) Thurber, of Providence. She died November 26, 1820, in the twenty-sixth year of her age. On the 16th of April, 1822, Mr. Gorham was married, by the Rev. Henry Edes, to Lydia Dexter, daughter of Lewis and Lydia (Comstock) Dexter, of Smithfield,

Rhode Island. She died September 4, 1873, at the age of seventy-six. By the first marriage there were three children, Benjamin, Amanda, and John, of whom the two last named are living. The children by the second marriage were Benjamin, Amey, Susan, and Charles Field, of whom the two last named are living. In early life Mr. Gorham resided at the corner of Benefit and Star streets, but about 1858, he built the brick dwelling at the corner of Benefit and Bowen streets, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred March 24, 1869, at which time he was seventy-seven years of age.

RANSTON, HON. JOHN DYER, manufacturer, was born in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, August 31, 1816. He was the son of William S. and Lydia (Carr) Cranston. He was a descendant of Lord Cranston, whose marriage with a daughter of the distinguished Earl of Buccleugh is immortalized by Scott in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Lord Cranston's family was descended from the ancient Earls of Crawford, Bothwell, and Traquair, and through them related by blood to the present royal family of Great Britain. Lord William Cranston, who received his title of nobility from James VI., King of Scotland, November 19, 1609, had a son, James Cranston, who married Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Sir Francis Stuart, Earl of Bothwell, and grandson of James V. James Cranston had a son John, who married Christian Stuart, daughter of Sir Robert Stuart, predecessor of the Earls of Traquair, also descended from the royal family of Stuart. This John Cranston, in early manhood, came from Scotland to Newport in the time of Oliver Cromwell, and married Mary Clarke, daughter of Jeremiah Clarke. He was one of the petitioners for the charter granted by Charles II., and was afterwards Governor of the colony, which office he held at the time of his death, May, 1680. He was the father of Governor Samuel Cranston, whose gubernatorial career extended over a period of twenty-nine years, being in office at the time of his death, April 26, 1727. The town of Cranston, Rhode Island, takes its name from this family. John D. Cranston, the subject of this sketch, received a common-school education, and early developed a taste and aptitude for business. He removed to Providence in 1838, and afterwards became prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of that city. In 1846 he commenced buying and selling cotton waste, then a new business, and in 1859 formed a co-partnership with Darius Goff and Stephen Brownell, under the firm-name of Goff, Cranston & Brownell, manufacturers and dealers in paper stock and wadding. Mr. Cranston displayed remarkable tact, energy, and perseverance in his business career, and despite many reverses, accumulated a large estate. For some years he was President of the Citizens' Savings Bank of Providence, and greatly contributed to the prosperity of that institution. In order to gratify his

taste for country life and rural pursuits, he purchased, in 1869, an estate at Wickford, North Kingstown, which he greatly improved. This he made his permanent home, removing to Providence temporarily during the winter. He admired fine stock, and had a special fondness for fast horses, of which he always owned and raised a number. In 1873 and 1874 he was elected State Senator from North Kingstown, and served with great satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and took an active interest in the temperance cause, being a member of the Temple of Honor and the Sons of Temperance. He married, first, Amy S. Aldrich, daughter of Lyman and Sarah Aldrich, of Scituate, Rhode Island, the issue of the marriage being one child, John Henry Cranston. His first wife died March 30, 1858, and in 1859 he married Carrie Gardiner, daughter of Captain Beriah and Frances Gardiner, of North Kingstown. She died August 29, 1873. On the 11th of October, 1875, Mr. Cranston married Amelia W. Ham, daughter of Edward I. and Almira T. Ham. There were two children by this marriage, Milton Morse and Helen Wardsworth. Mr. Cranston's son, John H. Cranston, who was born September 28, 1843, married, September 26, 1871, Clara Wilkinson, daughter of Jeremiah A. and Catharine E. Wilkinson, of New York City. John D. Cranston died January 15, 1880. He was one of the incorporators and chief promoters of the Washington Agricultural Society, and at a meeting of the Standing Committee, to take appropriate action in regard to his death, the indebtedness of that society to the zealous efforts of Mr. Cranston was expressed in a memorial which appears on the society's records.

**HOPKINS, MAJOR AUGUSTUS**, son of Timothy and Sarah (Carver) Hopkins, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, June 6, 1792. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Hopkins, one of the associates of Roger Williams, who came with him from Massachusetts, and became a large landowner in Rhode Island. The genealogy of the family has been traced as follows: Thomas Hopkins, son of William and Joanna (Arnold) Hopkins, was born in England, April 1, 1616, and married Elizabeth Arnold; Thomas Hopkins, son of the last-named, married Mary Smith, daughter of John Smith, died April 21, 1718, and had a son Thomas, who was married in 1707, his wife's given name being Elizabeth; Timothy Hopkins, son of Thomas Hopkins, married Lillis Simmons, and had a son Timothy, born in 1751, married Sarah Carver, daughter of Joseph Carver, whose son, Augustus, is the subject of this sketch. Sarah Carver was a lineal descendant of John Carver, the first Governor of Plymouth Colony. Augustus Hopkins spent his early years on the farm at home, and received a common-school education. In 1824 he removed from Scituate to Burrillville, and was apprenticed to Andrew

Harris, a spindle manufacturer. He soon became general manager of the business, in which capacity he served for several years. On the 26th of May, 1834, he engaged in the same business in company with Horace W. Hopkins (his nephew), in Laurel Ridge, having bought the interest of Asa Churchill. On the 2d of June, 1835, they purchased the interests of Cornelius Foster and Levi Lapham, since which time the manufacture of spindles and fliers has been carried on under the firm name of A. Hopkins & Co. Their facilities for manufacturing have been greatly increased, and their factory has the reputation of furnishing the best work of its class made in this country, and for more than a quarter of a century has furnished the larger part of the spindles used by the leading manufacturers of spinning machinery. In 1845 Mr. Hopkins became sole proprietor, and although now in his eighty-ninth year, he still visits the factory regularly, and takes deep interest in the business, which is now conducted by his son-in-law, James A. Potter, and his grandson, Addison S. Hopkins. He is a man of great energy, and by his indomitable perseverance succeeded in building up a large and successful business. He was a member of the first chartered military company in the State, known as the Captain-General's Cavaliers, in which he held the office of Major. He married, in 1814, Lydia Harris (daughter of Charles Harris), who died August 23, 1832. Major Hopkins's second wife was Hannah Brayton, daughter of Lodowick Brayton, to whom he was married May 7, 1834. She died in September, 1871. December 16, 1874, Major Hopkins married Eliza Mathewson Baker Hopkins, now living. There were seven children by the first marriage, Watty P., Horatio Lawson (a sketch of whom appears in this volume), Lemuel Slack, William Augustus, Mary F., who married James A. Potter, Charles Harris, and Andrew Augustus. The issue of the second marriage was a son, Stephen Manchester (a sketch of whom will also be found in this volume), who served with distinction in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion, attaining the rank of Lieutenant, and died in Washington, D. C., in 1863, from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg.

**GREENE, HON. RICHARD WARD, LL.D.**, son of Christopher and Deborah (Ward) Greene, was born at Potowomut, Warwick, Rhode Island, January 21, 1792. He was prepared for college under the tuition of Joseph L. Tillinghast, principal of the academy at East Greenwich, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1812. He studied law in the law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, and for a short time was in the office of Hon. Ebenezer Rockwell, in Boston. He commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, having been admitted to the bar in the summer of 1816. Shortly after, September 9, 1816, he was admitted to the Rhode Island



bar, having removed to Providence, where it was his purpose henceforth to practice his profession. He soon obtained clients and was successful in his vocation. He received the appointment of District Attorney of the United States for Rhode Island in 1826. This office he held for nineteen years (1826-45). For two years (1847-48), he represented the State in the Senate of the General Assembly. He was elected in May, 1848, Chief Justice of Rhode Island. After a service of one year he resigned, but was immediately re-elected, and was in office until June, 1854. Wishing to resume the practice of his profession he resigned a second time. For seven years (1865-72), he represented his native town (where he had taken up his residence) in the General Assembly. For over half a century (1823-75), he was a Trustee of Brown University, which institution, in 1848, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. "He was a typical Rhode Islander, ever watchful for the interests of his native State, and ever loyal to the college in which he was educated." The wife of Judge Greene, whom he married in November, 1854, was Celia Larned, daughter of Hon. Albert C. Greene, of Providence. He died in Providence, March 14, 1875, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

**S**HEPARD, THOMAS, D.D., was born in Norton, Massachusetts, May 7, 1792, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1812, and of the Andover Theological Seminary in the class of 1816. Having completed his studies in these institutions of learning he accepted from the American Home Missionary Society an appointment to enter their service, the field of his Christian labor being in the State of Georgia. He devoted four years to this work, and then returned to New England. He was ordained at Ashfield, Massachusetts, June 16, 1819, as pastor of the Congregational Church in that place. Here he remained until 1833, and then resigned to enter the service of the American Bible Society as a Bible Missionary, and continued in their employ for two years. At the end of this period he received a call from the Congregational Church in Bristol, Rhode Island, to become their pastor, and was installed April 30, 1835. For the unusually long period of thirty years he continued in office. He resigned in the spring of 1865. He remained "pastor emeritus" during the rest of his life. His long residence in Bristol and the prominent part he had taken in the affairs of the place, caused him to be greatly respected and beloved in the village which for so many years had been his home. He belonged to the old school of clergymen, and came to be regarded as a religious patriarch. He was elected a Corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1846. Brown University conferred on him in 1853 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. His long and useful life was ended by a peaceful death, October 5, 1879. Dr. Shepard married, May 8, 1821,

Sarah Williams Barrett, daughter of John and Martha Dickinson Barrett, of Northfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Shepard died in Bristol, January 17, 1864. Of the nine children, the issue of this marriage, only three are now (1880) living: Abby, the wife of Lafayette Burr, Melrose, Massachusetts; and two unmarried daughters at home, Charlotte Maria, and Helen Southworth.

**H**ENSHAW, RT. REV. JOHN PRENTISS KEWLEY, D.D., first Bishop of Rhode Island, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, June 13, 1792. When he was about nine years of age the family removed to Middlebury, Vermont, where his father, Daniel Henshaw, engaged in mercantile business. His mother's maiden name was Sally Prentiss. Young Henshaw made such rapid progress in his studies as to enter Middlebury College when he was twelve years of age, and graduated at sixteen. The same year he was admitted *ad eundem gradum* at Harvard University, where he spent the following year as a resident graduate. During this time, while on a visit to his native place, he received his first deep and abiding religious impressions. Soon afterwards he was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Kewley, at that time the honored rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Middletown, Connecticut, in token of respect for whom he assumed his name as part of his own. He at once became a zealous worker in the church of his adoption, and was desirous of entering the work of the ministry; but he found his father and the family, who were Congregationalists, seriously opposed to his taking such a course, and that they had planned a different career for him. After his return to Vermont, however, by daily contact with the family, his burning religious enthusiasm not only overcame all objections to his course, but led them to give up their hereditary faith, and embrace the truth as taught by the church into which they were afterward received by Mr. Kewley, who visited them for that purpose. In a short time Bishop Griswold, then recently consecrated to preside over the Eastern Diocese, embracing all of New England, except Connecticut, went to Middlebury to extend the work begun there. He commissioned young Henshaw as a lay-reader, and by his labors in that capacity several congregations were established in different parts of the State. Feeling the need of better preparation for his work, he entered on a course of study under the direction of his venerable Bishop at Bristol, Rhode Island, where, still officiating as lay-reader, he was instrumental, in the absence of the Bishop, in bringing about a great religious awakening, in 1812. In 1814-1815, though still a lay-reader, he was established for a time at Marblehead, Massachusetts, where he labored with signal success in building up an expiring church. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Griswold, in St. Michael's Church, Bristol, Rhode Island, June 13, 1813, on his twenty-first birthday,

that being the earliest date at which he could be canonically admitted to holy orders. Almost immediately after his ordination he was called to serve in St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, New York, where he was ordained Priest, by Bishop Hobart, June 13, 1816. In the spring of 1817 he was called to St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, Maryland, where he spent twenty-six years in the discharge of the most difficult and arduous duties. His ministration in Baltimore was attended with eminent success and happy results. He not only saved St. Peter's Church from impending ruin, but made it a centre of power. Two other places of worship were erected in Baltimore through his personal efforts, and in subsequent years the old St. Peter's was vacated, and a new St. Peter's, having a tablet to Bishop Henshaw's memory, and Grace Church, both elegant structures, were built by different parts of the old parish, while in another part of the city a Henshaw Memorial Church has been erected. In 1830 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Henshaw was noted for his zeal in missionary work. He was for a long time a member of the General Board of Missions, and spared no pains in his efforts to advance this great cause of the Church. One of the last labors of his life was to organize the Providence City Mission. He was eminent, also, in conventional work. He was a representative in the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Convention, almost without interruption, from 1814, when still a deacon, to 1843, when he was transferred to the House of Bishops. His influence and reputation in those bodies were proportionate to his high standing at home. He gave much attention to the subject of clerical education, and some of the most useful ministers of his day studied under his direction. At the time of his death he was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia. Notwithstanding his intense devotion to the duties of his sacred office, he found time, in the midst of his active career, to perform a considerable amount of literary work. He was the author of several voluminous works, besides many occasional pamphlets and papers. He wrote a book on *Confirmation*; one on the *Holy Communion*; a large treatise on *Didactic Theology*; lectures on the *Second Advent of our Lord*; and a *Memoir of Bishop Moore*, of Virginia, who was his beloved friend. He was several times nominated for the Episcopate of Maryland, and always received a large and gratifying vote, though not elected. In 1843 he was chosen Bishop of Rhode Island, which, after the death of Bishop Griswold, became a separate diocese. At the same time he was elected to the rectorship of Grace Church, Providence. Both of these offices he accepted. His episcopal labors in Rhode Island were characterized by the most marked and rapid progress in all directions. In the face of great obstacles, he built the present spacious and stately edifice of Grace Church, and greatly extended the mission work of the State, besides occasionally laboring with great earnestness and

success in various parts of the country. He was also several years Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of Maine. Bishop Henshaw was endowed by nature with rare combination of powers: a strong, elastic temperament, a comprehensive mind, and a fine manly spirit, all blended into a symmetrical and vigorous manhood, consecrated by a high moral purpose and a vivid spiritual discernment. As one of his biographers said of him: "Though not a man of genius, he was an eminently wise and able man." He died suddenly, near Frederick, Maryland, July 20, 1852, from an attack of apoplexy, while performing pressing episcopal duties for Bishop Whittingham, who, on account of failing health, had gone to Europe. Bishop Henshaw married, July 19, 1814, Mary, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Gorham, of Bristol, Rhode Island. They had eleven children, four of whom are now (1880) living, viz., Rev. Daniel Henshaw, rector of All Saints Memorial Church, Providence; Mary Gorham, wife of Mr. George C. Nightingale, a prominent manufacturer of Providence; Charles H., and Richmond Henshaw, also of Providence.

**D**ROWNE, WILLIAM, the eldest son of Dr. Solomon and Elizabeth (Russell) Drowne, was born in Morgantown, Monongalia County, Virginia, October 26, 1793. He was a lineal descendant of Leonard Drowne, who is mentioned by Backus, in his history, as being one of the founders of the First Church at Kittery, Maine, in 1682, and whose grave is in the Copp's Hill Burying-Ground, Boston, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Solomon Drowne, Senior, was a merchant in Providence, and was one of the Assistants of the colony for several years during the colonial period. In 1801 the subject of this sketch, with his father's family, after residing a short time in Union, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, removed to Mount Hygeia, Foster, Rhode Island. When quite young he attended school in Providence, became a clerk for a time in the Hope Manufacturing Company, and in 1813 joined the Cadet Company, in connection with which he was engaged in throwing up fortifications at Field's Point, when the British were expected to advance on the city. A few years later he travelled extensively in the West, and embarked in mercantile business in Cincinnati, Ohio, which, however, proved unsuccessful. While here he took great interest in the establishment of Sunday-schools, to which he was ardently devoted, and published a small volume entitled *An Appeal in Behalf of Sunday-Schools*, afterward reprinted in Providence and widely circulated. On his return to Rhode Island he commenced the preparation of the *Farmer's Guide*, under the inspection of his father, Dr. Drowne, which was published in 1824, and commended highly by a special committee of The Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic



Industry, of which society he was a member. On March 4th of the same year he united with the First Baptist Church in Providence, of which Dr. Gano was then pastor. After studying medicine for a time with Dr. Parsons and Dr. Wheaton, of Providence (which he did not find congenial to his taste), he concluded to enter Hamilton College, New York, where he remained for five years. Having completed a course of theological study, he commenced officiating as a clergyman, and though not accepting any permanent charge, yet at intervals during his whole life he was engaged in ministerial duties. Mr. Drowne at a very early period identified himself with the anti-slavery movement, and in 1835 established an office in the Arcade, Providence, to which he personally devoted his time and means, making it a reading room and headquarters for those who sympathized with this reform. For many years he was warmly engaged in lecturing and in disseminating information on the subject through the press. Besides this he was also devoted to the Peace Society, and was appointed President of an organization in 1852 at Killingly, Connecticut, before which he delivered the annual address in 1854. In the summer of 1844 he settled in Danielsonville, Connecticut, where he resided fifteen years. Here he was engaged quite extensively in horticulture, and maintained a large nursery, from which were distributed fruit and ornamental trees to all parts of the country. In July, 1851, he sailed for Europe for the purpose of attending the "Great Exhibition of All Nations" and the "Peace Congress," as well as for general travel. On his return he was invited to publish articles and lecture quite extensively on subjects connected with his tour through England. During his latter years Mr. Drowne resided in Providence, and afterwards in Foster, where he died on the 15th of June, 1874. He was twice married, first to Mary Sprague, October 10, 1832, and second to Emily Day, May 10, 1836. Of his five children three survive him, one having died in the service of his country—Edgar M. Drowne—whose name is inscribed on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Exchange Place, Providence. Mr. Drowne was during his long life an indefatigable reader and student, and amassed a large store of interesting and varied information. A short time before his death he prepared a lengthy sketch of the life and times of his father, for the Rhode Island Historical Society, and he had nearly completed a condensed commentary on the Holy Scriptures, designed for family reading and for Sunday-schools. In a private journal, which covers upward of sixty years, he has recorded not only the details of a somewhat diversified life, but numerous facts and events relating to the history of his times. His advocacy of reforms, not popular in their day, but which he believed to be right, and for which he ardently toiled, reveal a moral courage and zeal highly praiseworthy. His general culture and taste rendered his society and conversation remarkably agreeable, while his readiness to encourage all educational and religious enter-

prises, especially for the improvement of the young, was a marked characteristic and will be long remembered.

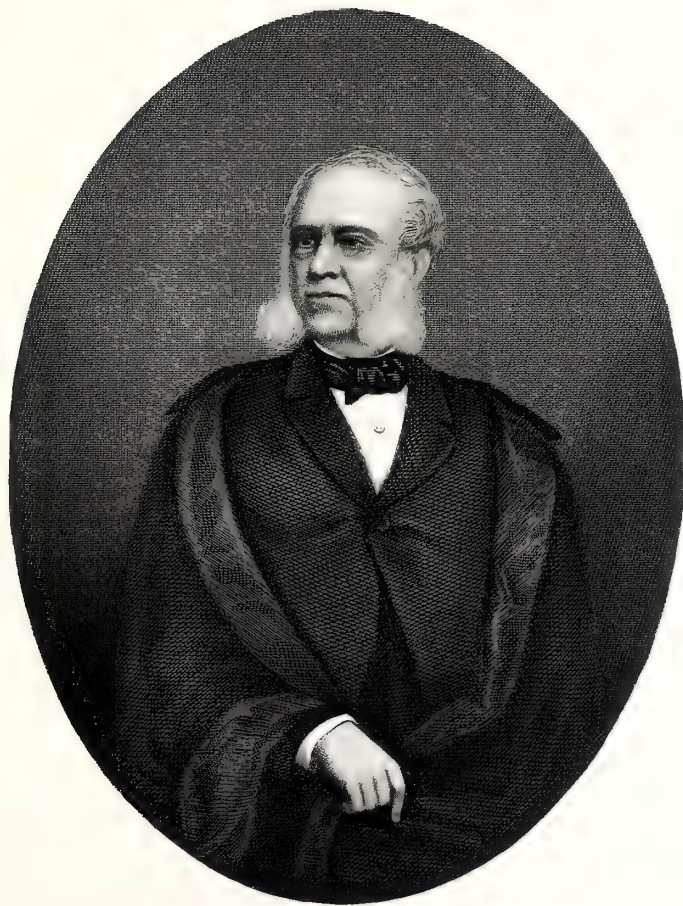
**D**ROWNE, HENRY BERNARDIN, a lineal descendant of Leonard Drowne, who came from the West of England to Boston, about 1660, was the youngest son of Dr. Solomon and Elizabeth (Russell) Drowne, and was born on the 6th of April, 1799, in Union, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. His father being a great admirer of the writings of the celebrated naturalist, James Henry Bernardin de Saint Pierre, gave that name to his son, but the latter retained only a part of it. Dr. Drowne removed with his family, in 1802, to Foster, Rhode Island, where Henry passed his boyhood, attending school for a time in Providence, in the old edifice still standing on Meeting Street. Before reaching twenty years of age he was the proprietor and manager of a farm in the town of Woodstock, Connecticut. Mr. Drowne married Julia Ann, daughter of Thomas and Polly (Rhodes) Stafford, of Warwick, on the 24th of April, 1821. Early in 1823 he left Woodstock for Fruit Hill, North Providence, Rhode Island, where he purchased land, built a house, and lived for the next twenty-five years. On the 1st of January, 1830, Mr. Drowne and his wife became members of the Baptist Church at Centredale, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. H. N. Loring, and was afterwards chosen deacon. He took a deep interest in local affairs, was Town Treasurer, and for several years a member of the Town Council. In the spring of 1835, conjointly with his sisters, he founded the school known as the Fruit Hill Classical Institute, by securing the large hotel and adjacent hall, which were admirably adapted for educational purposes. His wise forecast in originating an institution of a high order was seen in the success which attended the effort, attracting to this quiet little village pupils, not only from this, but the neighboring States. Mr. Drowne, from being constantly called to Providence to look after improvements to his real estate and other interests, moved into the city in 1850, and soon after erected the house at 127 Benefit Street, in which he passed the remainder of his days. His time was chiefly occupied in the management of several estates and other financial trusts, in which he was noted for his probity and sound judgment. Intervals of leisure were devoted in his latter years to an extensive course of reading, in which history and antiquarian researches bore a prominent part. His kindly spirit was obvious in many unostentatious acts of beneficence, and in cases of sickness and affliction his sympathetic nature prompted him to cheerfully render his friendly services. At an early date he became connected with the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and served on Committees during the period when the annual fairs were held at Paw-



tuxet. He was a director in the Merchants' Savings Bank, of Providence, and of some other institutions, and a resident member and officer of the Rhode Island Historical Society, in the proceedings of which he always took a warm interest. He died suddenly in Providence on the evening of the 7th of February, 1873, leaving a widow and four sons, and was buried in Swan Point Cemetery.

**B**ILLINGS, ETHELBERT RHODES, son of Hon. Alpheus and Lydia Mann (Carpenter) Billings, was born in Providence, May 22, 1794. He received a practical business education, and in 1808 became a clerk in the drygoods store of his uncle, John R. Carpenter, with whom he remained until 1813, and then served in the same capacity in the store of Weeden & Billings. Upon the death of Mr. Weeden, in 1815, Mr. Billings became a partner with his father, the style of the firm being A. Billings & Son. In May of that year he married Eliza Smith, daughter of John Smith, of Smithfield, Rhode Island. In 1817 Mr. Billings removed with his family, accompanied by his father and brother, to Augusta, Georgia, where he opened a store of general merchandise, which he carried on until 1820, when he returned to Providence. Soon afterwards he went to the city of New York, and engaged in the general commission business, in the house of Alley, Lawrence & Trimble, subsequently Lawrence & Trimble, having the general management of the business of that firm. So extensive was the trade of this house that having sustained a loss of seventy-five thousand dollars during the general financial depression of 1837, the amount was made up from the profits of the business the following year. In 1836 Joseph Danne, a German merchant, married Mr. Billings's daughter Catharine, and in 1840, Mr. Billings and his son-in-law engaged in the importation of German drygoods, in which they continued successfully for two years, their store being in New York. In 1842, with William U. Arnold, he embarked in the wool business, in which he continued about three years, and afterwards, until 1856, engaged in the brokerage and commission business. In the meantime he made an extended tour through Europe. In 1861, his brother Alpheus died, leaving him a large fortune, to obtain possession of which he again went to Europe, where he remained for some time, visiting various places of interest. Mr. Billings was one of the founders of the *Providence Daily Herald*, which became a popular and influential journal. In early life he took a prominent part in military matters. During the War of 1812 he commanded a company of militia, and while residing in Augusta, Georgia, raised a company for service in the Seminole War. He died in Providence, June 12, 1881, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

**A**BBOT, COMMODORE JOEL, son of Joel and Lydia (Cummings) Abbot, was born at Westford, Massachusetts, January 18, 1793, and was descended from one of the oldest families in the State. Soon after the commencement of the second war with England, he was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy, and was attached to the frigate "President," under command of Commodore Rodgers, whose aid and signal officer he became. While in charge of a valuable prize he was captured by a British cruiser. After being held for a time as prisoner he was exchanged and appointed to service on Lake Champlain, under command of Commodore McDonough, who commissioned him to undertake a most hazardous errand, in which he was entirely successful. He was ordered to proceed to a certain spot and destroy a quantity of masts and spars which were to be used by the British in fitting out the naval force with which they intended to attack the Americans. Such were the hardships he endured in the performance of the task assigned him, that he never wholly recovered from the effects of the exposure and suffering to which he had been subjected. He took an active part in the naval battle on Lake Champlain, which was soon after fought, and for his bravery was promoted to a lieutenantancy, and presented by Congress with a handsome sword. In 1818 he was attached to the "Guerriere," and cruised in the Mediterranean for a time. Subsequently he served on the "Alligator," on the African coast, and was successful in bringing to Boston a Portuguese pirate ship which had been taken off the coast of Africa. His efforts in exposing a series of stupendous frauds in the Navy Yard attracted the attention and secured the commendation of the Department. In 1843 he took command of the "Decatur," one of Commodore Perry's African squadron. While at Cape Palmas Commander Abbot learned that Bishop Payne was in imminent danger at Cavalla. He promptly sailed to his aid and was instrumental in saving him from a force of five hundred armed natives. His conduct on the African coast was warmly commended by Commodore Perry and the Secretary of the Navy. In 1852, when Commodore Perry was intrusted with power to select the officers who were to accompany him in his famous Japan Expedition, he chose Captain Abbot, who was with him until the object for which he went to Japan,—the negotiation of a treaty which would open the ports of the country to the commerce of the United States,—was accomplished. On the return of Commodore Perry to this country, Commodore Abbot was appointed to succeed him in command of the United States naval force on the coasts of China and Japan. At that time the Chinese pirates were committing acts of barbarity upon our vessels, and the subjects of the United States engaged in business in the various Chinese ports were urgent in their demands for protection and relief. The course which Commodore Abbot pursued received the emphatic approval of the government. He had not accomplished



*E K Belling*





the task given him to perform without seriously affecting his health. He was strongly urged by his physicians to return home, but with a rare devotion to his duty, he declined to leave his post until his work was done. At length, his relief ship was ordered, and, having already been out of the United States three months, would have seasonably reached him had she not been unexpectedly detained. He died at Hong Kong, China, December 14, 1855, aged sixty-three years. Commodore Abbot was the twenty-sixth in the order of seniority on the navy list. He was twice married; first to Mary Wood, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, January 1, 1820, who died April 15, 1821, leaving one son, Joel Wood Abbot; second, to Laura Wheaton, daughter of Charles and Abigail (Miller) Wheaton, to whom he was married November 29, 1825. Their children were Lydia; John P., M.D.; Charles W., of the United States Navy; Trevett, deceased, of the United States Navy; Nathan Miller, deceased; Laura; Mary; and Walter, deceased, of the United States Navy. Commodore Abbot was an earnest, devoted communicant in the Episcopal Church, and took a deep interest in the prosperity of St. Mark's Church, in Warren.

**S**NOW, WILLIAM CORY, son of John and Hannah (Cory) Snow, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 18, 1794. Being the eldest of a large family of children, and his parents being in reduced circumstances, he was compelled to enter upon the active duties of life at an early age. His earliest school-days were spent at Little Compton, Rhode Island; his first teacher being William Watkins, an Irishman, who taught in the Town Hall on the Common. The Rev. Mace Shepard, who was then pastor of the Congregational Church there, assembled the children in the church for catechizing on Saturday afternoons; there being no Sunday-schools at that time. His parents having removed to Providence in 1804, he was sent to the free-school, located on the hill west of Chestnut Street, over which the Rev. James Wilson presided. Among his schoolmates were many who afterwards became prominently identified with the early history of Providence. At the age of thirteen he entered the grocery store of John Young, as clerk, continuing there until 1811, when he obtained a clerkship in the Providence post-office; Dr. Benjamin West being at that time Postmaster. He remained at the post-office for several years, winning the confidence and esteem of his employers, and then secured a situation as clerk with Messrs. Smith & Sessions, prominent business men of that day, who were agents of the Providence Manufacturing Company; one of the largest establishments then in Rhode Island. The factory was located at Warwick, and was the origin of what is now known as the Crompton Print Works, Sullivan Dorr then being one of the largest own-

ers. Mr. Snow remained with Messrs. Smith & Sessions until 1820, when he became connected with the Providence Calendering Company, now called the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, having charge of their books until 1835, when he was elected agent and treasurer of the corporation. Upon the organization of the Arcade Bank, in 1831, he was elected Cashier, and as Charles Dyer was President of the bank, and Colonel Smith Bosworth one of the directors, and both were also directors in the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, it was arranged to have him discharge the duties of cashier, and devote his time, after bank hours, to the books of the corporation; which he continued to do for four years. He filled the position of treasurer of the last-named corporation, without intermission, from 1831 until his death, having served the company with efficiency and strict integrity, for the long period of fifty-two years. After his retirement as cashier of the Arcade Bank, he was elected a director of that institution, continuing to hold the office during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the School Committee for twenty-eight years in succession; about fifteen years treasurer of the Providence Charitable Fuel Society; six years a trustee of the Providence Reform School; and several years a member of the State Legislature. He was never active in politics, but was prompt in the discharge of all duties required of him as a good citizen. At the age of twenty-five, he united with the Beneficent Congregational Church, of Providence, and a year later was elected Deacon, in which capacity he officiated faithfully until his death. His religion was nurtured and strengthened by daily practice, and whether in the home circle, or amid the cares of business, his upright Christian character was ever manifest in word and deed. Unambitious of worldly honors, or wealth, he went through life cheered by the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and won the esteem and respect of his fellow-men. He was twice married; first, November 18, 1816, to Narcissa Lippitt, daughter of John Lippitt; and his second wife was Mary Dexter Nightingale, daughter of George C. Nightingale. Mr. Snow died at his home in Providence, April 28, 1872, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His children, all by first marriage, were Ann Bowler, born August 26, 1817, and died August 28, 1847; Frances Harriet, born March 8, 1819, and died February 4, 1820; William Megee, born December 30, 1820; Christopher Lippitt, born August 24, 1823, and died September 18, 1824; Walter Bowler, born June 9, 1830, and died February 23, 1863; Maria Bowler, born June 9, 1830; and John Lippitt, born September 29, 1837. Colonel John Lippitt Snow, the youngest son, graduated at Brown University in the class of 1858. He married, July 16, 1862, Sophronia Earle, daughter of Benjamin D. Earle. He is a member of the firm of Snow & Earle, of Providence. His children are, Amey Narcissa; Walter Bowler; Lippitt Cory, deceased; and Maria Foster.

**WILBUR**, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OLIVER CROMWELL, son of Peleg and Marcy (Gooding) Wilbur, was born at Apponaug, Warwick, Rhode Island, October 4, 1794. The ancestor of this family who first came to this country was Samuel Wilbur, who settled in Boston, and whose son, William, settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. William had a son, Daniel (born in 1666), who had a son, Thomas. The latter had a son, Thomas, who was the father of Peleg, the father of the subject of this sketch. Peleg was born February 22, 1764, and removed to Apponaug in 1794. Prior to his marriage he was a farmer, but afterwards became a successful merchant and manufacturer. He died at the age of sixty-seven. His wife, the daughter of Matthew Gooding, Jr., was born in Dighton, Massachusetts, in 1770, and died at the age of fifty-two. They had five children, Peleg, Jr., Marcy G., Matthew G., Oliver C., and Thomas B. Oliver C. was educated in private schools, at the seminary at Apponaug, and at the East Greenwich Academy. At the age of eighteen he entered as a clerk the store of Christopher Lippitt, in Jewett City, Connecticut, the trade being in connection with the manufacturing interests of the Slaters. About 1815 he returned home to Apponaug, and finally entered into mercantile business in partnership with his father. Having secured an interest in what was known as Brayton's Mills, now Washington Village, he left the business with his father, and, about 1826, removed to Washington Village. The old firm was Wilbur & Son, the first members being Peleg, Sr., and Peleg, Jr. Then Oliver C. entered the firm. Soon afterwards Peleg, Jr., withdrew to engage elsewhere, and Oliver C. alone was associated with his father. Peleg, Jr., who was a very able business man, rendered the firm continued assistance. Thomas B., a brother of Oliver C., came into the firm about 1839. At first, on removal to Washington, the establishment was known as the Washington Manufacturing Company, but finally as the Washington Company. The present owners are members of the Wilbur family. At one time it was wholly in the hands of Oliver C., who has constantly been connected with it from 1826, and is now more than half owner. For over twenty years he was closely devoted to the business, and for about ten years was also Postmaster of Washington Village. For several years he was active in military affairs, being a member of the Kentish Artillery, and for about five years holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He continued his residence at Washington Village till about 1846, when he removed to Providence. His principal business in life has been the manufacture of cotton, in which he has been unusually successful. His brother Peleg died at the age of eighty-five; Thomas B. at the age of eighty-one; Matthew G. at the age of sixty-nine, and Marcy G. at the age of fifty-nine. Oliver C. is the only member of his father's family now living, and he is now in his eighty-seventh year. Politically he was a Whig, is now a Republican,

and was always opposed to slavery. Religiously, he has been associated with the Methodists, yet occasionally attending the meetings of the Friends. His ancestors were Baptists and Congregationalists. He married, January 6, 1820, Lucy Ann Greene, daughter of Captain Benjamin Greene, of Warwick, Rhode Island. She was of the sixth generation from John Greene, of Aukley Hall, Salisbury, Warwickshire, England, who came to this country in 1636. She was born October 25, 1798, and died October 15, 1879. Mr. Wilbur's children have been, George Gooding, Marcy Gooding (deceased), Lucy Ann (deceased), Oliver Cromwell, Jr. (deceased).

**SIMMONS**, HON. JAMES FOWLER, manufacturer, son of Davis Simmons, was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, September 10, 1795. His early years were spent on his father's farm and in Newport. He attended the public schools in winter, and while living in Newport was a pupil for three months in Mr. Tower's private school. In 1812 he came to Providence, and soon after removed to North Scituate, where for a time he was bookkeeper for the Scituate Manufacturing Company. Having closed his engagement with the company whose employé he had been, he not long after received an appointment as Superintendent of the Rockland Factory in Scituate, and subsequently had charge of the Wanskuck Mills in North Providence. Here he commenced the manufacture of yarns. After this he went to Manville, and then to Olneyville. In 1822 he built a mill in Simmonsville, Johnston, and here he successfully carried on the business of manufacturing. Early in life Mr. Simmons began to take an interest in politics. He was chosen to represent the town of Johnston in the General Assembly every year from 1827 to 1840, with the exception of the years 1830 and 1834. Among the Representatives were some of the ablest men of the State. He took high rank among these, his speeches being listened to with respect, and his judgment on matters which he had made the subject of special examination being deferred to by candid men of all parties. When committees were sent to Washington from manufacturing corporations in New England to look after their interests and to urge the necessity of a protective tariff, Mr. Simmons occupied a prominent place on such delegations. So also in the great financial crisis of 1837, when committees chosen from the large cities were sent to New York to consult on the state of affairs, he was Chairman of the committee sent from Providence. In 1841 he was elected Senator to Congress from Rhode Island, and remained in office until 1847. He identified himself with those who were in favor of protection as against free trade, and was the warm personal friend of Henry Clay. When his term expired he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated in consequence of his having advocated the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr from



prison. Subsequently, in 1851, he was again defeated, but in 1857 he was once more chosen to represent his native State in the councils of the nation. In August, 1862, he resigned his office and returned home to look after his private affairs, which had become deranged while he was in Washington. Mr. Simmons was twice married. His first wife was Eliza, daughter of Judge Samuel Randall, of Johnston, whom he married October 21, 1820. They had five children,—Walter Cook, James, Seabury, Samuel, and Eliza. Mrs. Simmons died April 12, 1832. The second wife of Mr. Simmons, whom he married in 1835, was Sarah Scott, daughter of Major Simon Whipple, of Smithfield. They had four sons,—Frederic Fowler, Simon Whipple, Charles Winfield, and William Woodbridge. After a life of great activity, during which he was as prominently before the community as almost any citizen of the State, Mr. Simmons died July 19, 1864, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, leaving a widow and seven sons.

**LYMAN, HENRY BULL**, manufacturer, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, November 13, 1795. He was a descendant of Richard Lyman, who came to this country from England, in the ship *Lyon*, in 1631. The ship's passengers consisted of about sixty persons, among whom were Eliot, the celebrated apostle to the Indians; Martha Winthrop, the third wife of John Winthrop, at that time Governor of New England; the Governor's eldest son and his wife and their children. The Lymans in Great Britain trace their ancestral lineage back to the Norman Conquest. From the Genealogy of the Lyman Family, published in 1872, we learn that Richard Lyman first became a settler in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and with his wife united with the church in what is now called Roxbury, under the pastoral care of Eliot. He became a freeman at the General Court, June 11, 1635, and on the 15th of October, 1635, took his departure with his family from Charlestown, joining a party of about one hundred persons, who went through the wilderness from Massachusetts into Connecticut, the object being to form settlements at Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield. His name is on the list of the original proprietors of Hartford in 1636. His descendants number over seven thousand, many of whom have been distinguished in the various walks of life. Daniel Lyman, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a graduate of Yale College, in the class of 1776. He served as Colonel in the Continental army; assisted at the capture of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and St. John's; was at the battle of White Plains, and had a horse shot under him; was a lawyer, judge, and for some time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; member of the Hartford Convention; and a President of the Society of Cincinnati. Many years before his death he retired from the law, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth,

at Providence, where he died, in 1830, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. In Fowler's *History of Durham* he is spoken of as an "able advocate, a firm, intelligent, and high-minded man." His wife, Mary Wanton, was a daughter of John Wanton, of Newport, a brother of one of the Colonial Governors of Rhode Island. Their son, Henry Bull Lyman, spent the early part of his life at Newport; but when he was eleven years of age the family removed to Providence. He was educated at home and in the schools of that day, and though prepared for college, preferred to enter business life, which he did in company with his father, when about twenty-one years of age, the firm being known as the Lyman Manufacturing Company of North Providence. They were among the first to introduce the use of the power-loom in this country, the weaving at that time being all done by hand. Mr. Lyman also became interested, with his father-in-law, Elisha Dyer, in cotton manufacture, at Dyersville, Rhode Island, but disposing of that interest about 1845, he built two cotton mills at Chepachet, Rhode Island, where he continued in the business until within a few years of his decease, still retaining his interest in the Lyman Manufacturing Company, which he bought in 1844, and owned at the time of his decease, which occurred in Providence, April 4, 1874. He was also identified with manufacturing interests at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and at one time was a large owner of that town. For nearly twenty years he was a director of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company; also a director of the Union Bank, of Providence, and for many years a trustee of the Rawson Fountain Society. He was a Captain in the State Militia, and in the Dorr troubles, in 1842, was identified with the Law and Order party. Though always interested in, and identified with, the leading public enterprises and improvements of his day, he could not be induced to accept public office. He was a man of large general intelligence and classical taste, and an honored member of the Athenæum Society of Providence. Mr. Lyman was a member of the First Congregational Unitarian Church of Providence. He took an active personal interest in the various religious and benevolent enterprises of the day, and was noted for his quick sympathies and generous, practical charities. He married, March 2, 1829, Caroline, daughter of Elisha Dyer, of Providence, and left one son, the Hon. Daniel Wanton Lyman, a gentleman of culture and leisure, and an honored citizen of North Providence.

**OLDFIELD, JOHN**, horticulturist, eldest son of William Oldfield, was born in Bradford, England, April 9, 1796. His taste for scientific gardening was early developed. When he was about twenty-one years of age he came to this country, and took up his residence in Philadelphia, where for several years



he devoted himself to his profession. After residing for a time in New York city, and in Charleston, South Carolina, he removed, in 1824, to Providence. Here he was employed for four years by Thomas P. Ives, Esq., as his gardener. He is said to have first introduced the tomato as a table vegetable in Rhode Island; also, the egg plant. He also introduced the linden as a shade tree, planting with his own hands those which add so much beauty to Brown Street. Mr. Oldfield was in the employ of Mr. Ives for four years, and then embarked in the lumber business, his yard being on what is now Canal Street, on the corner of a narrow lane opposite Meeting Street. Here he carried on business for twenty-five years. The capital with which he started was the accumulations of a sum of money, given to him by his father when he left England, which he had safely invested in Philadelphia, and which, with the savings from his earnings, amounted to a sum sufficient to commence business with. He was fortunate as a lumber merchant, and secured for himself a handsome fortune. On retiring from business he purchased a farm in Cranston, where he was able to gratify his early love for agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he moved to his former residence, Providence, which was his home for the rest of his life. He had a great love for travel. In 1845, and in 1862, he visited the Old World, and gathered much interesting information, which it was always his pleasure to communicate to his friends. He married, in June, 1834, Martha K., daughter of Earl Sampson, of Massachusetts, who with two sons and one daughter survive him. For much of his life he was connected with the Episcopal Church, but for a number of years he was a Swedenborgian. His death occurred in Providence, January 8, 1880, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

**WHITMAN, CHRISTOPHER A.**, son of Judge Elisha Whitman, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, May 25, 1795. His father was a well-known citizen in Kent County, having for some time filled the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of his county, and acted as a local magistrate. The subject of this sketch received such an education as could be obtained in the public schools of his time, and at the early age of seventeen commenced business on his own account. He engaged in the business of cotton manufacture, in the infancy of that department of labor, which has done so much to build up Rhode Island. We are told that in those early days, before the introduction of power-looms, the yarn spun in the factory was put out to be woven all over the country, and every farm-house had its hand-loom, on which the busy fingers of the female members of the family were engaged, while the men were at work in the fields. Mr. Whitman, although cautious and conservative, was ready to make use of all the improve-

ments in the manufacture of cotton which he felt were worthy to be introduced into his business. Regarded as a safe adviser in pecuniary matters, he was chosen to fill the office of Director in several money institutions, the Bank of Kent, the Merchants' and Weybosset Banks of Providence, and the Warwick Institution for Savings. Of the Coventry Bank he was the originator, and its President until his death. He was the counsellor of widows and orphans, and largely interested in the management of the estates of his deceased fellow-citizens. His wisdom and prudence in the discharge of these functions saved many a patrimony from being wasted by speculation. He represented the town of Coventry for several years in the General Assembly, and was greatly respected in that body. His long and useful life, adorned by many virtues, terminated May 30, 1869. His funeral was solemnized in the meeting-house of the Society of Friends, with whom, although not a regular member, he had fraternized for many years. He was twice married. His first wife was Betsey, daughter of Thomas Arnold, of Warwick, and his second, Mary, daughter of Daniel Arnold, of Coventry, who, with a son and three daughters by his first wife, survived her husband.

**EARLE, GEORGE BROWN**, one of the founders of the express business in New England, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, January 28, 1811. His parents were William and Abby Greene (Dexter) Earle. He was a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Ralph Earle, who came from Exeter, England, in early Colonial days, and settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. His father was a seafaring man, and died at Savannah, Georgia, about 1813. His mother was the daughter of Benjamin G. and Mary (Dexter) Dexter. Benjamin G. Dexter was a descendant of Gregory Dexter, the fourth pastor of the First Baptist Church, in Providence, who was born in Olney, Northampton County, England, in 1610, and in 1644 accompanied Roger Williams on his return from England to Providence, where he died in 1700. William Earle had three children, Benjamin D., George B., and Martha T., who married William Simmons, of Providence. At an early age George B. was employed on the steam-propellor from Providence to New York, and afterwards, with his brother, engaged in the business of a ship-chandler, in Providence, and acted as Bank Messenger between Boston and Providence, for the Merchants' Bank of Providence, and the Suffolk Bank, Boston. The trips between Providence and Boston were made by stage until the opening of the railroad between those two cities, in 1835. Mr. Earle and his brother performed any errand intrusted to them, and gave special attention to the delivery of packages, thus laying the foundation for that method of transportation carried on so extensively by the various express companies now in existence. On account



Geo B. Earle





of the rapid increase in this branch of their business, Mr. Earle and his brother sold their store in Providence, and devoted their entire attention to the conveyance of packages and messages. On the death of Benjamin D. Earle, George B. continued in the business alone until he and Freeman M. Cobb, William B. Lawton, and others organized the "Earle Express Company." This corporation was succeeded by the "Merchants' Union Express Company," and finally William H. Earle, son of George B. Earle, formed a copartnership with Henry Prew and established the "Earle & Prew Express Company," which is now engaged in an extensive business. Mr. Earle's sons, John D. and George W., have also become members of the firm. Mr. Earle was a Director of the old National Bank, and otherwise identified with the business interests of Providence. He was a member of the Common Council from 1866 to 1868, and an Alderman from 1868 to 1875. He was a member of the Marine Society of Providence, a Freemason, and a Knight Templar. For about twenty years he was a member of the Central Congregational Church. He married, June 14, 1836, Cornelia Arnold Rhodes, of Pawtuxet, Rhode Island. They had seven children, John D., George W., William H., Charles R., Cornelia A., deceased, Hope A., and Benjamin D. Mr. Earle died July 10, 1878.

**R**USSELL, CHARLES HANDY, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, September 13, 1796. He is the son of Major Thomas Russell, an officer of the Continental army, and grandson of Charles Handy, a distinguished merchant and landowner in the last century. Mr. Russell lived for many years in Providence, where he received his mercantile education as a clerk in the employ of Charles Potter, with whom he afterward became associated in partnership in the foreign importing business, spending several years abroad between 1817 and 1823. In 1825 he removed to New York, where he continued in active business for a period of over twenty years, during which time the house of Charles H. Russell & Co. became prominently known both at home and abroad. His brother, William Henry Russell, was his associate and partner in business, living in Europe for a considerable time as the resident foreign partner of the house in England. Both during his active business life and since his retirement Mr. Charles H. Russell has taken an energetic part in many undertakings of important public interest. He was one of the early directors of the Boston and Providence Railroad, a pioneer railway company of New England, and one of the managers of the Steam Transportation Line, making the connection of that railroad with the city of New York, which positions he held for nine years, and has subsequently been, at different periods, a Director of the Hudson River Railroad, the New York Central Railroad, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Companies, and

of various other associations and institutions. He was one of the original projectors of the Bank of Commerce in New York in 1838, and has ever since continued to be a member of the Board of Directors. In 1866 he accepted the presidency of this bank, whose capital had been increased to \$10,000,000, and which had become a national bank. He resigned this office in 1868. He was for thirteen years a Commissioner of the New York Central Park, under the first appointment of the Commission. He became a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York in 1828, and of the New York Historical Society at about the same time, and has been for nearly fifty years a Trustee of the Atlantic Marine Insurance Company. He was also for more than twenty years a Trustee of the Redwood Library at Newport. In 1842, at the commencement of the insurrection in Rhode Island, since well remembered as the "Dorr War," Mr. Russell volunteered his services to his native State, and, at the request of the Governor and Council, accepted a position on the staff of the general commanding the "Law and Order" forces, where he served during the continuance of that short-lived outbreak. In politics Mr. Russell was a Whig, from the formation in 1834 of that party, and during its existence, and has since been an active Republican. In that year he was placed on the ticket for Congress with Gulian C. Verplanck, Ogden Hoffman, and James G. King, but declined to accept the nomination. Although repeatedly tendered nominations for political positions, he has always declined such honors. During the Civil War he contributed of his time and means to the support of the government, and, as a member of the "Union Defence Committee of New York," gave, with other prominent citizens of New York, a prompt and energetic support to the administration and measures of President Lincoln. He married first Ann Rodman, daughter of Captain William Rodman, of Providence, April 13, 1818, who died August 18, 1842, and second, Caroline, daughter of Samuel S. Howland, of New York, October 29, 1850, who died March 7, 1863. Mr. Russell spends his winters in New York City, and his summers at his country home, "Oaklawn," at Newport—the place of his birth.

**A**NGELL, HON. JOSEPH KINNICUTT, only son of Nathan and Amey (Kinnicutt) Angell, was born in Providence, April 30, 1794. Among the original companions of Roger Williams was a lad who, according to tradition, was Thomas Angel or Angell. His name appears in the original compact signed by the thirteen associates of the founders of Rhode Island, who became proprietors of the soil of which they had become possessors. The subject of this sketch traced his lineage back to the early settlers of Providence. He entered Brown University in 1809, and graduated in 1813, having as classmates Z. Allen, LL.D., Judges Drury and Durfee, Professor Romeo Elton, D.D.,

Rev. Drs. Joel Hawes, Enoch Pond, and Thomas Shepard, and Hon. John Ruggles, M.C. On leaving college, having decided to enter the legal profession, he became a student in the famous Law-school at Litchfield, where he formed the acquaintance of several gentlemen who reached eminent distinction in their chosen callings. He completed his studies in the office of Judge Thomas Burgess, and in the month of March, 1816, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in his native city. So far as appears he was regarded rather as a counsellor than as an advocate during the early years of his practice. In the winter of 1819 occurred an event which had a marked influence on all his future career. A letter had been written to him by Mr. Chalmers, an English counsellor, residing in London, conveying to him the intelligence that, before the Courts of Chancery, there was, at that time, under discussion the question as to the heirship of a large estate in England, and expressing the belief that he was the person entitled to this estate. He decided that it was worth his while to make a personal investigation of the matter thus brought to his notice. He left his home early in February, and proceeded to New York, where he embarked on board the ship *Amity*, and after a voyage of twenty-six days, arrived at Liverpool, and in due time reached London. Immediately he found himself fully engrossed with the business which had taken him over the water. The ground of his supposed title to the estate in England is set forth as follows: "By the will of John Angell, made in 1778, he gave and devised to the heirs-male, if any such there were, of William Angell, the first purchaser at Crowhurst, and father of his great-grandfather, John Angell, Esq., and their male heirs forever, all his lands and estates both real and personal, in Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, nevertheless subject and liable to such conditions as should be thereafter mentioned, and should not be otherwise disposed of and given." The claim which was advanced by Mr. Angell was that he was the male heir by collateral descent, his ancestor, Thomas Angell, being the only brother of William Angell. Having collected what he conceived sufficient evidence to establish his title, he returned to this country to lay the whole matter before his friends, and, if they advised it, to return to England and renew his efforts to make good his title. In the spring of 1822 he filed a bill in the Court of Chancery. Without going into the details, it must suffice to say that he did not succeed in securing the English estate. Returning to Rhode Island, he once more resumed the practice of his profession, making a specialty of law-writing. The first production of his pen being a treatise on the law relating to watercourses. The volume was issued from the press in 1824, and had an extensive circulation. In 1826 appeared a second volume, entitled *The Right of Property in Tide Waters and in the Soil and Shores thereof*. Both these works became standard authority upon the subjects of which they treat. Eleven years elapsed and Mr. Angell once more appeared before the

public as an author. His third work was *An Inquiry into the Rule of Law which creates a Right to an Incorporeal Hereditament by an adverse Enjoyment of Twenty Years, with Remarks on the Application of the Rule to Light, and in certain cases to a Water Privilege*. The same year, 1837, was published, *An Essay on the Right of a State to Tax a Body Corporate, considered in relation to the Bank Tax in Rhode Island*. Mr. Angell commenced, in 1829, the publication of the *United States Law Intelligencer and Review*. After being published in Providence for one year it was transferred to Philadelphia, its editor having charge of it for two years longer. Three volumes only were published. Amid the pressure of all his other work he found time in 1829 to put to the press another volume, *A Treatise on the Limitations of Actions at Law and Suits in Equity*. Six editions of this valuable work were published. A copy of this work was sent to Lord Brougham, who in acknowledging its receipt says he had "found it to be by much the best treatise on this very important subject." Jointly with the late Judge Ames he published in 1832 a *Treatise on the Law of Private Corporations Aggregate*. More than twelve thousand copies, embraced in ten editions of this work, have been sold. Not far from three years later appeared his *Practical Summary of the Law of Assignment in Trust for the Benefit of Creditors*. For several years he published no new law book, but contented himself with the revision and re-publication of works already given by him to the public. In 1849 was printed an octavo of more than eight hundred pages on the *Law of Carriers of Goods and Passengers by Land and Water*, a volume which he dedicated to his friend, John Carter Brown. For a short time he acted as reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Two more works were prepared by him, one in 1854, a *Treatise on the Law of Fire and Life Insurance*, and the other in 1857, a *Treatise on the Law of Highways*. In 1842 appeared an article in one of the daily papers of Providence which awakened much interest in the community. It was published in the March 16th number of the *Daily Express*, and is now preserved in a more permanent form at the close of No. 11 of the Rhode Island Historical Tracts, in which number may be found a more extended sketch of the life of Mr. Angell, written by S. S. Rider, A.M., to which the writer of this article is indebted. The article bears the title of *Right of the People to form a Constitution*, and is known in Rhode Island history as "The Nine Lawyers' Opinion." A brief analysis of the article is herewith given in the language of Mr. Rider: "It claimed that the power to prescribe a form of government rested with the people; that the legislature was the creature of the people, and was not superior to its creator; that before the Revolution the sovereign power was divested from the king and passed to the people, the whole people of the Colony, and which became the State; that the charter contained within itself no power of amendment or change,



and that since the Revolution no way had existed for amending the form of government; that the legislature being the creature of the people possessed no power to enforce the people to change their form of government, their utmost power was to request them to change it; that the Freeholders' Constitution rested on the request of the General Assembly, while the People's Constitution rested on the request of the people themselves, and therefore rested on the firmest possible basis." This document was signed by nine lawyers, Messrs. Atwell, Angell, Carpenter, Daniels, Thomas W. Dorr, Eaton, Knowles, Dutée J. Pearce, and White. Although the document carried with it the weight of the carefully prepared opinion of the gentlemen so distinguished in the legal profession, it failed to secure the end aimed at, and the "Dorr Rebellion," so called, was not a success. Mr. Angell was never married. His death occurred suddenly, in Boston, May 1, 1857. "He died as he had lived, without an enemy; distinguished through life by the simplicity of his character, by his kindly feeling towards all around him, by his attachment to his friends, by his freedom from prejudice, and by the total absence of all malevolence of spirit." His amiable qualities had won for him many valuable friends who, throughout his life, remained strongly attached to him, and after his death provided his body with a resting-place, and adorned the walls of Rhode Island Hall with his portrait.

**CARPENTER, EARL**, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, March 24, 1794. His father was Nathaniel Carpenter, a worthy farmer, who resided at the same place during his long life. He was a descendant of William Carpenter, who settled near Pawtuxet, in 1638, whose name is occasionally mentioned in the old records as a prominent citizen of the infant Colony, and the record of whose will, dated nearly two hundred years ago, stands upon the first book in the Probate office in Providence. Mr. Carpenter's mother died in 1821, in the seventieth year of her age. Her maiden name was Deliverance Greene. She was a descendant of the family so prominent in the history of Warwick, Rhode Island. Earl was the youngest of ten children, six sons and four daughters, eight of whom attained their majority. He assisted his father on the farm, and attended school at intervals, until about eighteen years of age, when he began to learn the trade of a carpenter, which he soon after abandoned. When he was about twenty-one years of age he opened a grocery store in the basement of the old building on Market Square, Providence, now known as the City Building, from whence he was temporarily dislodged, with considerable loss, by the high tide of the great gale, September 23, 1815, when he came very near losing his life, as the water broke down his barred doors. He continued in the grocery business for several years at this stand, and in the autumn of 1819, intrusting others with the charge of

his store, he, with other young men, sailed from Providence for Savannah, Georgia, in which city he opened an oyster house and restaurant, which being destroyed by the great fire of January, 1820, he returned to Providence and gave close attention to his grocery business, adding thereto the manufacture and sale of spruce beer, favorably known for a period of forty years as "Carpenter's Beer." Beer required ice for its cooling, and hence, in 1822, he purchased a piece of land bordering on what is known as Benedict Pond, erected a small storehouse capable of containing about three hundred tons; that quantity being deemed very great in those days. For many years he served the small amount called for by storekeepers, families, and others, and although there was more or less competition, his trade gradually increased until he was obliged to resort to additional ponds in the vicinity of the city in order to supply the demand. Besides the house at Benedict Pond, he had hired a house at Long Pond, and owned two at Dexter's, or Hospital Pond. All except the Benedict houses have long since disappeared. In 1849 Mr. Carpenter erected the fine ice houses on the southeast side of Mashapaug Pond, and employed an endless chain moved by steam-power, to elevate the ice from the water to the houses, his establishment being among the first in the country to use steam-power. In 1851 and 1853 additional houses were built by him upon Randall's Pond in North Providence. In October, 1854, he associated with him his two sons, one of whom still carries on the business, the other son having died in December of the same year. The firm name of Earl Carpenter & Sons is still retained, and the capacity of the ice-houses used at the present time (1881) is about 68,000 tons. The firm still has its office in "Union Buildings," to which place Mr. Carpenter removed his grocery business in 1827, continuing it there until 1855, when he gave it up to devote his entire attention to the ice business. From November, 1820, to 1837, he also carried on a restaurant on Canal Street just above Market Square, which was well patronized. The business and characteristics of its proprietor made his name familiar throughout the community. Never wealthy, he obtained a competence, and made for himself and family a pleasant home, where relatives and acquaintances were always received with genuine hospitality. Mr. Carpenter held some positions of responsibility, but not so many as his fellow-citizens would willingly have bestowed upon him could he have been induced to accept them. He was, however, a military captain, and at the time of La Fayette's visit to Providence, in 1824, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Rhode Island Militia. He was a member of the Common Council of Providence from June, 1841, to June, 1842. For several years he was fire-warden, or director, of the volunteer fire department. He was one of the first shareholders and directors in the Traders' Bank, organized in 1836; and at the time of his death had been its President for more than twenty-two years. For many years he was



also a director of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was a Universalist in belief, and, though not a member of the church, was, for about twenty years, an honored and useful member (often an officer) of the First Universalist Society, being a constant attendant upon religious services until his last illness. On the 26th of October, 1820, he married Sarah A., eldest daughter of Joseph Harris, of Cranston. She was the second of eight children, five sons and three daughters, and was descended, on both her father's and mother's side, from early settlers in the Colony, William Harris having been one of the five companions of Roger Williams, when, in 1636, he crossed the Seekonk River and founded Providence. Four sons and a daughter were the fruit of this union. The first born died in his second year, the fourth in his fifth year, and the third in his twenty-ninth year. The second son, Charles Earl, still survives, and, as before stated, continues the ice trade begun by his father. The daughter, widow of David C. Anthony, is also living, and resides in Providence. About the middle of January, 1863, Mr. Carpenter was attacked with paralysis, which confined him to his home, and on the 29th of the same month was prostrated by a second attack, so violent that on the 10th of February following he passed away, being nearly sixty-nine years of age. His widow survived him more than four years, dying July 25, 1867, at the age of seventy-four years and one month. Mr. Carpenter was a man of fine physique, and in spite of many rheumatic attacks, active and vigorous in a large degree. He delighted in manual labor, and until past middle life, in gunning and fishing, when business permitted. He possessed great presence of mind, and was noted for his promptness, cheerfulness, and generosity.

**P**ERRY, COMMODORE MATTHEW CALBRAITH, U. S. N., was descended from Edward Perry, who was born in Devonshire, England, about 1620, removed to Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1635, and died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, about 1654. Among the passengers on board the ship *Abigail*, with Edward Perry, were Edward Freeman and his daughter Mary. Edward Perry married Mary Freeman, and had a son Samuel Perry, born at Sandwich about 1655. Samuel Perry removed to Kingston, Rhode Island, where his descendants resided for several generations. One of his descendants was Judge Freeman Perry, whose eldest son was Christopher Raymond Perry, the father of the subject of this sketch. Christopher Raymond Perry had eight children: Oliver Hazard, born August 21, 1785, married Elizabeth Champlin Mason, of Newport, died August 23, 1819. Raymond Henry Jones, born February 11, 1789, married Mary Ann De Wolf, of Bristol, died at Huntington, Long Island, March 12, 1826. Sarah Wallace, born April 28, 1791, died unmarried at New London, January, 1851.

Matthew Calbraith, the subject of this sketch, born at Newport, April 10, 1794, married Jane Slidell, died at New York, March 4, 1858. Ann Maria, born November 10, 1798, married Commodore George W. Rodgers, U. S. N., died December 7, 1858. Jane Tweedy, born December 15, 1799, married Dr. William Butler, of South Carolina, died 1875. James Alexander, born June 26, 1801. He was a Lieutenant in the Navy, and while serving in that capacity on board the U. S. Ship *Franklin*, off Valparaiso, March 19, 1822, was drowned in an attempt to save the life of a friend. Nathaniel Hazard, born November 27, 1802; a purser in the Navy, married Lucretia Mumford Thatcher, of New London, died 1832. Christopher Raymond Perry was trained to the sea in the merchant service, and had become an experienced captain when the war broke out between the United States and France. At that time he had given up the sea, but he at once offered his services to the government, and was commissioned as a Captain in the Navy. The frigate *General Greene*, to which vessel he was assigned, was then building at Warren, Rhode Island, and he was ordered to that place to superintend the construction of the ship. When she was launched he came with her to Newport, and when ready for sea she sailed for the West Indies, June, 1799. One of the midshipmen on board of her was Oliver Hazard Perry, his eldest son. Through the influence of Captain Perry a warrant was obtained for his son Matthew Calbraith Perry, who joined the schooner *Revenge*, as midshipman, in January, 1809. At the expiration of a year young Perry was transferred from that vessel to the frigate *President*, then under the command of Captain Rodgers, and remained on board of her for three years, when, 1813, he was ordered to the frigate *United States*. The next year, April, 1814, found him again on board the *President*, then under the command of Commodore Decatur, with whom he saw a great deal of service in a short time. From the *President* he was transferred to the *Chippewa*, and remained on board of her till the close of the war, when he was ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He had then the rank of Lieutenant, his commission dating from July 24, 1813. In August, 1819, Lieutenant Perry was ordered to the U. S. Ship *Cyane*, then about to sail for the coast of Africa, under Captain Trenchard, to aid the Colonization Society in its efforts to found a colony of free blacks, at Shebro, an island in the vicinity of Sierra Leone. Finding that the project could not be carried out, owing to the unhealthiness of the location, Cape Mesurado was selected as a more favorable spot, and there a colony, now known as Liberia, was founded. In this colony Lieutenant Perry took a lively interest, and in the *Shark*, a schooner of twelve guns (to which vessel he was appointed in 1821) he twice visited the settlement. From the coast of Africa he was recalled to take part in the effort made by the United States to rid the waters of the West Indies from pirates. For this purpose a squadron was fitted out in 1822, embracing the

frigates *Macedonian* and *Congress*, sloops of war *Adams* and *Peacock*, five brigs and a number of schooners, one of the latter being the *Shark*, under Lieutenant Perry. This service extended far into the following year, when the fleet, increased in size under Commodore Porter, brought the war to a close by capturing a large number of piratical vessels. When the *Shark* returned to the United States, Lieutenant Perry was ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where, as First Lieutenant of the receiving ship, he was employed for two years; at the expiration of which time he was ordered to the North Carolina, and was under Commodore Rodgers for one cruise in the Mediterranean. His commission as Commander dated from March 21, 1826. During the whole cruise of the North Carolina he served as captain of the fleet. From 1826 to 1830 he was employed on recruiting service, at Boston, and was then placed in command of the corvette *Concord*, in which vessel he conveyed John Randolph to St. Petersburg, as United States Minister to Russia, and then cruised for three years in the Mediterranean, making a part of the squadron under Commodore Biddle. In 1833 he spent a year at home, and then, for a period of three years, he superintended the school of gun-practice, at Sandy Hook, and in perfecting plans for a steam naval service. He also did good service by systematically studying the tides on the American coast; for which duty he was selected at the suggestion of the British Admiralty. February 7, 1837, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and was tendered the command of the South Sea Exploring Expedition; which honor he declined, and the position was given to Commodore Wilkes. In 1838 Captain Perry was in Europe, under instructions to inspect light-houses and dock-yards, and the following year he made an able report to the government, with suggestions that were favorably received. One of the results of this mission was the introduction and use of the Fresnel light at Navesink. This was the first light of the kind set up in the country. On his return to the United States Captain Perry resumed his duties as superintendent of gun-practice. While so employed he prepared plans for the construction and equipment of the Missouri and Mississippi, the first steam frigates built for the American navy. At the same time he was in command at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At the expiration of two years, at his own request, he was appointed to the command of the African squadron, comprising the *Macedonian*, *Saratoga*, *Porpoise*, and *Consort*, sent out under the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty. The manner in which his instructions were carried out, and the skill he displayed on this important mission, received the commendation of both the English and American governments. The war with Mexico, in 1846, called the army and navy into active operation. Commodore Perry was given the command of the Mississippi, which vessel made a part of the squadron under Commodore Conner. The flag-ship was the *Raritan*, and the other important

vessels were the *Potomac*, *Albany*, *Adams*, *St. Marys*, *Princeton*, *Spitfire*, *Vixen*, and *Porpoise*, with a number of smaller vessels. Commodore Perry, in the Mississippi, with five smaller vessels, was sent against *Tobasco*. The expedition was successful, and resulted in burning the town and destroying the depot of stores gathered there for the use of the Mexican army. He also bore a prominent part in the expedition against Tampico, and had command of the boat attack. Soon after this he was placed in command of the Gulf Squadron. The siege of Vera Cruz followed, and in a short time the reduction of the whole coast was complete. The aid that the squadron had rendered in the combined attack on the enemy was cordially acknowledged by General Scott in his official dispatches. In November, 1848, Commodore Perry was ordered to New York as the General Superintendent on the part of the Navy, of the construction of the ocean mail steamers, on which duty he remained till March, 1852, when he was placed in command of the Japan Expedition. The United States Government, in consequence of complaints made to it that American seamen wrecked on the coast of Japan had been harshly dealt with by the authorities of the country, dispatched this expedition to demand protection for American seamen and ships wrecked on the coast, and to negotiate, if possible, a treaty, by which American vessels should be allowed to enter one or more ports to obtain supplies for purposes of trade. In February, 1854, Commodore Perry, with a squadron of seven ships, the Mississippi, *Susquehanna*, *Powhatan*, *Macedonian*, *Saratoga*, *Supply*, *Lexington*, and *Fredonia*, entered the Bay of Yeddo, and anchored a few miles from that capital. With great skill and tact Commodore Perry succeeded in securing a treaty with Japan, which instrument was signed March 31, 1854, and sent home in the United States Ship *Saratoga*. *The History of the Japan Expedition* was written wholly by Commodore Perry, who preferred to write in the third person, and when completed, it was placed in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, who wrote the preface, and whose name appears on the title-page as editor. After the return of Commodore Perry to the United States, the citizens of Rhode Island, desirous of showing their appreciation of the valuable service he had rendered the country by securing a treaty with Japan, presented him with a piece of plate. This was done by a vote of the legislature, and the plate, a silver salver of three hundred and twenty ounces, was presented by Governor Hoppin, June 15, 1855. It bears the following inscription: "Presented to Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, in the name of the people of the State of Rhode Island, by their General Assembly, in testimony of their appreciation of his service to his country in negotiating a treaty of amity and commerce with Japan, and in acknowledgment of the honor he has conferred upon his native State in ever maintaining the renown of the name he bears, and adding to the triumphs of his profession those of humanity and peace." The city of Boston



presented Commodore Perry with a gold medal, in recognition of his services in negotiating the treaty. The merchants of New York presented him with a large silver dinner service, and the merchants of Canton, China, presented him with a large silver candelabrum. Commodore Perry did not live long after his return to the United States. For some time he was in failing health, and after an attack of gout in the stomach, died at his residence in New York, March 4, 1858. His remains, with those of Mrs. Perry and some of his children and grandchildren, lie buried in the Island Cemetery, at Newport. He had three sons,—Matthew Calbraith, Oliver Hazard, and William, and four daughters, Sarah, who married Robert S. Rodgers; Jane, who married John Hone; Caroline S., who married August Belmont; and Isabella B., who married George Tiffany. In 1868 Mr. and Mrs. Belmont caused a very fine bronze statue to be erected to the memory of Commodore Perry. The figure, heroic in size, stands upon a granite pedestal. The extreme height is sixteen feet; the statue being eight feet, and the pedestal of the same height. The die is encircled by three bas-reliefs in bronze, illustrative of Commodore Perry's services in Africa, Mexico, and Japan. The inscriptions are, "Africa, 1843; Mexico, 1846; Treaty with Japan, 1854;" and "Commodore Matthew C. Perry, United States Navy, died 1858, aged sixty-four." On the front of the plinth there is cut an American ensign; on the north and south sides an anchor, and on the rear, "Erected in 1868, by August and Caroline S. Belmont." The monument stands in Touro Park, and the site was given by the city of Newport.

**ARNOLD, ANTHONY BROWN**, the fifth son of Nehemiah and Alice (Brown) Arnold, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 14, 1791. His mother was a descendant, in the seventh generation, from Puritan ancestors, who settled at Plymouth soon after the landing of the Pilgrims, as will be seen in the following brief sketch of family history: "(1.) John Brown, the brother of Peter, who came in the Mayflower in 1620, emigrated to Plymouth in 1626, from Leyden, where he had previously gone from England, bringing with him his wife Dorothy, and two children, John and James, both born in England, and after his arrival at Plymouth he had a daughter Mary. He became much distinguished; was joint grantee with Edward Winslow in the Indian deed of Rehoboth and Massasoit; an Assistant to the Governor for sixteen years; several times a Commissioner for making treaties with the Indians, and was a large proprietor of lands. He removed to Duxbury in 1636, to Taunton in 1643, and died at Swansey, where he had a large estate, April 10, 1662. His wife died in 1674, aged ninety years. His son James became a minister of the Baptist Church, and is named in Mather's third class,

and died in 1710, aged eighty-seven years. His daughter Mary married, July 6, 1636, the celebrated Thomas Willett, subsequently Mayor of the city of New York, and ancestor of Colonel Marinus Willett of Revolutionary fame. (2.) John, his son, married a daughter of William Buckland, and dying in March, 1662, left several children, and among them a son, (3.) John, born in September, 1650, who was the distinguished Captain in King Philip's War, and who married Ann Mason, November 8, 1672, and had several children, among whom was (4.) John, born April 28, 1675. He married, July 2, 1696, Abigail Cole, and had a son, (5.) James, who was born in 1706, and died in 1777, leaving, by his wife Ruth, among other children, (6.) James, who was born at Taunton, September 14, 1731. He married, in 1753, at Providence, Mary Anthony, who was born in that city, December 22, 1737. By her he had seven children." Their second child was Alice, whose son, Anthony B. Arnold, the subject of this sketch, is now living (1881) near the spot where he was born. Mr. Arnold received a very limited education, embraced within the first two years from the commencement of the public schools in Providence. He was an active business man for more than sixty years. The first two years after leaving school he was engaged as a clerk, half of that time in the drygoods business, and the remainder in a large grocery house, after which, for about forty years, he was associated with his brother in an extensive merchandise and commission business, and in navigation. Mr. Arnold controlled the business at the South for about fourteen years, and his brother operated at Providence, where they were large shipowners, having many vessels, several of which were built at Providence, two of them being the largest ships ever built in the State. Their large vessels were employed in freighting cotton and other merchandise to Europe, returning with freight and emigrant passengers. Their smaller vessels were in the West India trade, and the fruit trade of Malaga and the Mediterranean. Mr. Arnold was one of the petitioners for the corporation of the City Bank, and was its first President, which position he filled for many years. He was also President of an insurance company of Providence. After the dissolution of the firm of S. & A. B. Arnold, in 1846, he was engaged for about twenty years as ticket agent for all the principal railroads of the country, and selling tickets and bills of exchange for emigrant passengers from Europe. He retired from business in 1869, at the age of seventy-eight years, and has since found sufficient employment in the management of his own property. He has never been a party politician, nor office-seeker, but at times has occupied positions of public trust. He was a member of the Town Council, a body of five chosen men to administer all the interests of the town of Providence before it became a city; was a member of the Committee of Public Schools, and an Assessor of Taxes. In the great revival of religion in 1805, Mr. Arnold, then a lad of fourteen years, became a member





Anthony B. Ingham



of the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence, of which the Rev. James Wilson was then pastor, and is still a member of that denomination. He has always been a ready contributor to all Christian effort, both in means and personal labor, and an earnest assistant in most of the moral and benevolent efforts of the day. He was decidedly opposed to slavery from early life, and although fourteen years of his business life were spent in the Southern States, he never consented to own a slave. From his youth he has been an earnest and consistent advocate of temperance principles, having throughout his life totally abstained from the use of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, even including cider, and having always refused to let any buildings for the sale of intoxicating liquors, nor has he used tobacco in any form. For many years he was President of both State and city temperance societies, and was one of the most zealous and efficient friends of the cause at a time when their efforts were most successful. He has also been an active worker in Sunday-schools for more than fifty years, having been engaged much of that time as teacher of important classes of both young and aged persons. For many years he had charge of an adult female class of more than one hundred members, and was for a long time President of the Sunday-school Teachers' Association, an institution doing great moral and religious good. He has ever taken an active interest in missionary societies, tract, Bible, and peace societies, and institutions for the welfare of the poor and the protection of destitute children. He was one of the founders of the Fuel Society of Providence, and wrote its first constitution. He is the author of a volume of poems, of 220 pages, chiefly the result of his Sabbath-school teaching, having for a long time written a poem every week, pertaining to the subject of the lesson, to be read before his class. The edition was limited to two hundred, and was issued solely for the pleasure of his particular friends, by whom it was received with much approbation. He has also been an occasional contributor to the press. Mr. Arnold was married, at the age of twenty-five, to Miss Abby Potter Fuller, only child of Joseph and Lucy Fuller, whose affectionate companionship he enjoyed for thirty-eight years, and whose rare virtues were a subject of admiration with all who knew her. She was a useful member of society, and highly esteemed for her labors in the church, of which she was a member for twenty years. Although more than twenty-seven years have passed since they were separated by her death, he has never felt that his loss could be repaired. They had no children, but Mr. Arnold's family at different times has embraced, beside himself and wife, his wife's father and mother, his father, his adopted daughter and her husband, Edwin B. Day, all of whom, except Mrs. Day, who is still living, died while members of his family. He has also provided for the education and training of six children of other parents, three males and three females, who have grown to manhood and womanhood as members of his family, the last of whom is Anthony B. Day, who

graduated at Amherst College in 1881, at the age of twenty-one. Mr. Arnold has not only contributed to the welfare and happiness of those who were the special objects of his benevolence, but his aid and sympathy have been extended to others of every class and condition in need of help and encouragement. He is a man of marked individuality and great force of character; firm in adherence to his convictions, and in the exercise of those sterner qualities essential to worldly success, yet uniformly courteous, and of a kindly, sympathetic nature. Although now in the ninety-first year of his age, his penmanship is remarkably beautiful, and he continues to give personal attention to the varied interests of his estate, and otherwise exhibits great mental and bodily vigor.

**D**IMAN, GOVERNOR BYRON, eldest son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Luther) Diman, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, August 5, 1795. In his youth he enjoyed the advantages of an excellent private school kept for many years by the late Bishop Griswold. Here, according to the testimony of one of his classmates, the venerable Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, he held the first place, his devotion to study creating a tie between teacher and pupil which was only dissolved by death. The literary tastes thus early formed were cherished and developed. Up to a late period in his life he was a diligent reader, and few men not belonging to the class of professed students possessed more varied and accurate information. He was well versed in English literature and general history, and especially at home in topographical and antiquarian lore. At an early age he entered the counting-house of Hon. James De Wolf, and continued in the most confidential relations with that gentleman until his death in 1837. He engaged in the whale fishery, which at one time was largely prosecuted at Bristol. In various other ways he was closely identified with the business interests of that town. He was at one time Treasurer, and afterward President of the Bristol Steam Mill; a Director of the Pokanoket Mill; and for many years President of the Bank of Bristol. In all his business relations he was actuated by the most generous and forbearing spirit. The distressed applied instinctively to him for aid, and seldom were they refused. Mr. Diman was early and actively engaged in politics. He was an enthusiastic Whig of the school of Henry Clay. For many years he was a member of the Legislature, and he was a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency. During the exciting days of the Dorr War he was a member of the Governor's Council. His official duties, however, did not prevent his shouldering his gun and marching to Chepachet. When the new Constitution was adopted he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1846, at the disruption of the Law and Order party, he was elected Governor. No persuasion could induce him to hold the office longer than a year, and he



was deaf to all solicitations to accept a higher position, even that of United States Senator. The only official connection that he retained with the State was as Commissioner of the indigent blind, deaf, and dumb. To the duties of this office he gave great attention. He issued the call for the first meeting held in Bristol for the organization of the Republican party, and he gave to the policy of President Lincoln a cordial and unhesitating support. He died of apoplexy, at his residence in Bristol, August 1, 1865. A fine portrait of him by Lincoln graces the chamber of the State House in Providence. Governor Diman was twice married; first to Abby Alden Wight, daughter of Rev. Henry Wight, D.D., by whom he had four children, including J. L. and H. W. Diman, both of whom graduated at Brown University. His second wife was Elizabeth Ann Liscomb; by her he had one child, who survives him.

**T**WELL, HON. SAMUEL YOUNG, for many years a leading member of the Rhode Island bar, was born in Providence, June 24, 1796. His father, the descendant of an old and honorable English family, was a man of considerable means and cultivated literary tastes, and bestowed on his son superior educational advantages. At the age of twenty he graduated from Brown University as the valedictorian of his class. His favorite studies were philosophy, the sciences, and general literature. After devoting a year to the study of medicine he entered the office of the Hon. John Whipple as a law student, and upon being admitted to the bar, at once entered upon a successful practice. In 1835 he was elected, without opposition, to the General Assembly, from the town of Glocester, and, two years later, chairman of the State Commission on Banking. The following year he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, which position he held until the close of the session of 1840. At the outset of the "Dorr Rebellion" he was in earnest sympathy with the side of the people. He combated as unconstitutional, however, a resort to arms, and correctly anticipated its disastrous results. While acting as counsel for the defence in the trial of the alleged murderer of Amasa Sprague, his protracted labors, in addition to a cold, induced nervous prostration, which shortly afterwards resulted in his death, October 25, 1844. He was at this time in the zenith of his power and usefulness. According to the testimony of his colleagues he was the first jurist in the State. To his profound erudition was allied great oratorical powers, a ready epigrammatic wit, and a deep insight into human character and motives. His appearance and characteristics are thus described by a contemporary: "His presence was grand, although he was not finely formed; neither was his head shaped as though with a chisel; but he was a great, strong, burly man, with a presence quite as powerful as that of Mr. Webster. He always dressed in black, and spoke with great dignity and

earnestness, and his personal habits were of the plainest and simplest character. His power of concentration of mind was wonderful. He lived at Chepachet, and he used to say that all the thinking in his business was done as he drove to town. He bestowed the most painstaking care and minute attention to details in the preparation of his cases, and rarely lost a case. His power over a jury was wonderful, and his eloquence was heightened by a voice of peculiar magnetic properties. He seemed to speak like a man who had sounded the lowest depths of human experience. As a presiding officer he discharged his duties with singular urbanity, impartiality, and good judgment, and with a lofty courtesy that never deserted him, even in the most heated debate." In his social and domestic relations he was esteemed for his generous, kindly disposition, his liberal hospitality, and his unostentatious benevolence. He married, in his twenty-sixth year, the daughter of a prominent Providence merchant, the issue of the marriage being five children,—three sons and two daughters.

**D**IMOND, GOVERNOR FRANCIS M., was born in Bristol, in 1796. When a young man he went to the island of Cuba, where he lived for several years. He afterwards represented the United States for some time as Consul at Port au Prince. For several years his residence was in New Orleans. He was subsequently United States' Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in which position he acquired such knowledge of the country and the government, that when war broke out between the two countries the information which he was able to communicate to the authorities at home was of great value. We are told "when the expedition against Vera Cruz was planned he was summoned to Washington, where his accurate memory quickly supplied the greatly needed chart of the Mexican harbor." In order that he might be an eye-witness of the bombardment of the place, he sailed from Havana in time, as he reckoned, to be present when the place should be attacked. On the passage, the vessel in which he had embarked was wrecked; for two days and nights he was exposed, in an open boat, to the perils of the deep, and did not reach the place of his destination till the day after the bombardment. He was in time, however, to enter the city with the American army, and, as long as his services were required, was the official interpreter. He was appointed Collector of the captured city. He afterwards returned to his native town, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State for the year 1853-54. On the resignation of Governor Philip Allen, to accept the office of United States Senator, he was his successor for the unexpired part of his term of service. Subsequently he took a deep interest in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railway, and was elected President of the company which had started the enterprise. His connection with this com-





*Zachariah Allen.*



pany was of short duration, being terminated by his death, which took place in Bristol, in 1858, at the age of sixty-three.

**ALLEN, REV. REUBEN**, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, September 4, 1795. He was converted October 4, 1811, and soon began to hold meetings. His preaching career was commenced in Northfield and attended by a great revival. Having served an apprenticeship with a blacksmith during his boyhood, he worked at his trade for a short time, and then resumed preaching in Hillsborough County, whence he went to Wheelock, Vermont, where he was ordained in the autumn of 1818 as pastor of the Freewill Baptist Church. Here he ministered for three years, but meantime preached in Burlington, St. Albans, and the towns about the lake. In October, 1821, he came to Rhode Island, and reached Burrillville on the day of the organization of the Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting of the Freewill Baptists, and on the next day preached the sermon at the first Freewill Baptist ordination that occurred in the State. In 1822 he settled in Rhode Island, and preached on a circuit embracing Pawtucket, Rehoboth, Taunton, Blackstone, and Chepachet, revivals usually following his labors, and churches being finally formed in Taunton, Blackstone, and Chepachet. In December, 1824, he settled as pastor in Pawtucket, and in 1826 in Taunton. Returning to Rhode Island in the autumn of 1829, he settled at Greenville, in Smithfield, giving half of his time to Chepachet. In 1830 he began to preach at North Scituate. The churches under him at Greenville and North Scituate were greatly prospered. In December, 1840, he removed to North Scituate, and remained there until 1845, when he resigned, and gave himself to the help of feeble churches in Coventry, Natick, West Greenwich, and Warwick. In 1847 he formed a new church in Coventry. Again he settled as pastor of the church in North Scituate, serving that body in all seventeen years. After this he acted with feeble churches as a missionary and evangelist. He baptized about 1400 persons, attended 1600 funerals, and solemnized 650 marriages. Mr. Allen was widely known as a bold, earnest, and able preacher. He married (1), in October, 1816, Alice A. G. Sanborn, of Northfield, and (2), May 5, 1824, Phebe Leonard. He died in North Scituate May 30, 1872, in his seventy-seventh year.

**BLAIN, REV. JOHN**, evangelist, was born in Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York, February 14, 1795. He was the youngest of five children of William and Mary Blain. During his childhood his parents removed to Newtown, and afterwards to Palatine, a new settlement in Montgomery County, New York. His early education was acquired chiefly in the

home circle and from books within his reach. He was trained to hard work and economy. At the age of fifteen he embraced Christianity; at twenty-three was baptized by Rev. John Bradley, and united with the Baptist church in Albany, the only one then in that city. While engaged as a travelling trader he felt a call to preach the gospel, and at once began to prepare himself for the work of the ministry. He pursued his studies in Fairfield, and afterward in Middlebury Academy in Western New York. Duly licensed and ordained, he commenced preaching in November, 1819. His principal settlements in the ministry were Auburn, New York; Stonington, Connecticut; Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Providence (Pine Street), Rhode Island; New York City; Syracuse, New York; Charles-town (two churches), Massachusetts; Central Falls, Rhode Island; Providence (Broadway), Rhode Island; Mansfield, Massachusetts. Yet he was always more of an evangelist than a pastor, and as such preached in many places in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. During his ministry he had charge of fourteen churches, baptized about three thousand persons, labored in about one hundred revivals, preached in more than one thousand different places, delivered over nine thousand five hundred sermons, and married over two thousand couples. He gave, while living, upwards of nineteen thousand dollars to the cause of home and foreign missions, besides giving numberless smaller sums to meet minor cases of need; and in his last will he bequeathed his property to mission causes. Having been a soldier in the War of 1812, he received a small pension from the government. In 1823 he married Lucy Carter, of New York State, and had a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who died at the age of thirteen in Syracuse, where also the mother died. In 1843 he married Amy Ann Bliss, a native of Attleboro', Massachusetts, who died January 16, 1878. His three brothers all became preachers, and one, Rev. Jacob Blain, is now living, at the age of eighty-seven years. He died in Mansfield, Massachusetts, December 26, 1879, in his eighty-fifth year. He was a man of impressive and pleasing presence, noted for his scriptural knowledge, strong faith, and fervent spirit.

**ALLEN, HON. ZACHARIAH, LL.D.**, son of Zachariah and Anne (Crawford) Allen, was born in Providence, September 15, 1795. This ancestral name is found in the earliest records of Plymouth Colony. It appears by the statistics of the New York Historical Society (I. G. Dudley, 1852,) that "the first calico printing in New England was done by Zachariah Allen (his father), who largely imported India cotton, and employed Hermann Vandeusen from Mulhausen." On the mother's side was a Scotch ancestor, Crawford, and a French ancestor, Gabriel Bernon, a Huguenot, who fled to Boston from La Rochelle in 1688, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and obtained a grant of twenty-five

hundred acres of land at Oxford, Massachusetts, and planted a French colony there. In the records of the Massachusetts Historical Society (Vol. II., 3d series) it is stated, "Gabriel Bernon came from an ancient family in France. He built a mill at Oxford for manufactures, and a fort for protection against the Indians." After the destruction of his plantation by the Indians, he removed to Newport. In Arnold's *History of Rhode Island* it is recorded, "To the persevering piety and untiring zeal of Gabriel Bernon the first three Episcopal churches in Rhode Island owe their origin, viz., Trinity Church, in Newport, the Narragansett Church and St. John's Church in Providence." The brothers of Zachariah Allen were Governor Philip Allen and Crawford Allen, and his great grandmother was Mary Harris, daughter of Thomas Harris, brother of William Harris, one of the original settlers who came to Providence with Roger Williams. Mr. Allen was educated at a school in Medford, Massachusetts, at Phillips Exeter Academy, in New Hampshire, and at Brown University, from which he graduated in 1813. He studied law two years in the office of James Burrill; was admitted to practice in the Rhode Island courts in 1815, and is at present the oldest lawyer in the State. In 1817 he was married to Eliza Harriet Arnold, daughter of Welcome Arnold, a distinguished merchant of Providence. She died in 1873, leaving three daughters; one married to Andrew Robeson, one to William D. Ely, and Candace Allen. Mr. Allen served several years as a member of the old Town Council of Providence, at a time when the duties included those of a Probate Court, Police, School Committee, Board of Health, Highway and Fire Departments. The Town Atlas (No. 1), made under the direction of Mr. Allen, evidences the first systematic survey of the streets; and the introduction by him, in 1822, of powerful fire-engines, with suction and leading hose, superseded the previous mode of passing water by hand in buckets, and was the commencement of the present improved fire department. This system was shortly after adopted by Mayor Quincy for the city of Boston. In the *History of Arboriculture*, published by Professor Charles S. Sargent, of Harvard University, it is shown that Mr. Allen took the lead in New England, in the year 1819, in planting acorns, chestnuts, and locusts, for fuel and timber, some of which was sold to contractors for supplying locust for the Charlestown Navy Yard for building vessels during the War of the Rebellion. In 1822 manufacturing operations were commenced by Mr. Allen in building the mill and village of Allendale, on the Wonsquatucket River, in North Providence. To improve the water-power of this river, it appears by the State records that a charter was granted, in 1822, to "Zachariah Allen and others for constructing reservoirs for retaining flood waters for use during the droughts of summer." This was the first charter in the United States pursuant to systematic plans of making reservoirs for hydraulic purposes. To obtain a more perfect knowledge of civil engineering,

Mr. Allen went to Europe, in 1825, where he passed a year in examining public and private works of scientific skill, and subsequently published the result of his observations in a volume entitled *The Science of Mechanics applied to the Useful Arts in Europe and America*, which was valued by American manufacturers. Soon after appeared from his pen two volumes of *Sketches of Society, Scenery, and of the Arts in Great Britain, France, and Holland*, which were also favorably received at the time. A special visit to examine the original steam-engine made and used by Boulton & Watt, then remaining in its place at their works, led to an important improvement of the old mode of regulating steam-engines by a throttle-valve. He devised a method for allowing the full pressure of the steam to act on the piston during a longer or shorter portion of each stroke by means of variable automatic cut-off valves, placed under the control of a centrifugal ball-regulator. This first and original use of automatic cut-off valves was patented by Mr. Allen in 1833, and is now in general use with improvements. In domestic economy, an improved method of distributing heat for warming rooms in dwelling-houses from a single stove, or furnace, was originally introduced by Mr. Allen, in the year 1821, by employing conducting-pipes for conveying hot air. After the use of anthracite coal was introduced, in 1825, this labor-saving system was speedily adopted elsewhere. For perfecting the process of raising a fibrous nap by teasels in the manufacture of cloths, an "extension roller," for smoothly spreading the cloth, was patented by Mr. Allen profitably, and is still continued in use in woollen-mills. During a summer excursion to Niagara Falls Mr. Allen made the earliest, if not the only admeasurement of the volume of water and extent of motor power of that great cataract of one hundred and sixty feet of perpendicular descent; an account of which, with a plan of survey, was published in *Silliman's Scientific Journal*, April 1844, showing the effective forces to be over seven millions of "horse-power." In originating and promoting the construction of the Providence Water Works Mr. Allen labored for several years, until the community was finally induced to construct them. The published annual reports of the Butler Hospital for the Insane in the City of Providence record the services of Mr. Allen in superintending the construction of the buildings and general management. The recently published reports of Mr. Edward Atkinson, President of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, give details of the very successful results of "the system of vigilant inspection, and of effective apparatus for extinguishing fires, adopted by the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence, as originally proposed and organized by Zachariah Allen nearly fifty years ago." In the Reports of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, published in 1862, are contained the details of another of his efforts for the preservation of both life and property from destruction by fire caused



by the explosion of kerosene oil, with the modes of testing dangerous oils, which have since been generally adopted and enforced by municipal laws for the safety of the people. The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association having invited Mr. Allen to deliver an address in Boston, in April, 1871, on the "Best Modes of Transmission of Power from Motors to Machines," he gave an account of some original improvements made by him for superseding the common use of heavy shafts and cog-wheels revolving slowly, by substituting therefor lighter shafts and pulleys, with swifter revolutions, for transmitting power by leather bands. In the illustrated *History of Improvements of the Cotton Manufacture*, recently published by Mr. Evan Leigh in England, the rules for transmitting power from motors to machines, given by Mr. Allen, are copied, with the following remarks: "The time has now arrived for an innovation of the old system of transmission of power from motors to machines; for with our present knowledge of the laws of motion, there is now room for improvement as great as that made by Fairbairn and Lilly, half a century ago, which has had an undisturbed reign ever since. Their speed of shafting and belting is certainly too slow." He further adds, "Light, hollow pipes of iron (smoothly turned gas-pipes), may be advantageously used with quick revolutions in all cotton mills, to drive machinery from the bare shafts, both simply and neatly, if coupled as described in the address of Mr. Allen." Indeed, were it practicable to employ the same velocity of transmission of power in terrestrial, as is employed in celestial, mechanics, by the solar action (190,000 miles per second), Mr. Allen maintains that a single thread, capable of lifting one pound, might transmit 1,824,000 horse-power, being sufficient to operate all the machinery in Great Britain. As an evidence of his interest in the general diffusion of useful knowledge, the records of the Providence School Committee state, "We are assured by Professor S. S. Greene, that in the year 1840, he visited a public Evening School taught by Samuel Austin, under the auspices of Zachariah Allen, Owen Mason, and other public-spirited individuals." This was probably the commencement of public Free Evening Schools for working people in New England. For the promotion of the welfare of this class, Mr. Allen has long identified himself with their interests and pursuits, while acting as the President of the Providence Association of Manufacturers and Mechanics, and co-operating with them in obtaining contributions for the endowment of the present successful Free Public Library in the city of Providence. His labors in originally establishing and sustaining the Providence Athenæum, now containing 37,000 volumes, is certified to by the vote of the directors, on receiving his resignation, in the following words: "Mr. Allen was foremost among the founders of this institution in those early days, when its progress was difficult and uncertain. The records abundantly testify that he has never ceased to extend to the institution his valuable counsel and assistance."

To his *Alma Mater*, Brown University, he has continually manifested a pious devotion, having served as trustee for more than half a century, and he is now the oldest member of the corporation. The first published volume of the Rhode Island Historical Society is prefaced with the acknowledgment, that it was "printed from a manuscript copy of Roger William's Key to the Indian Languages, procured by Zachariah Allen from the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, in England." Numerous historical sketches and public addresses in relation to the early settlement of New England, and to the treatment of the Indians, show his long-continued interest in sustaining the usefulness of the Rhode Island Historical Society, of which he is now President. The most recent scientific work of Mr. Allen is a volume just published on the *Source and Supply of Solar Light and Heat*, and of the *Gravitating and Molecular Forces*; being the sequel of a previous work published in 1851, entitled, *The Philosophy of the Mechanics of Nature, and of the Source and Modes of Transmission of Natural Motive Power*. Although now (1881) eighty-six years of age, Mr. Allen continues vigorous and active, both physically and intellectually, in the enjoyment of "a sound mind in a sound body."

GREENE, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WILLIAM, son of Ray and Mary (Flagg) Greene, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, January 1, 1797. His father for many years was Attorney-General of Rhode Island, and was a Senator in Congress from October, 1797, to May, 1801. His mother was the daughter of George Flagg, of Charleston, South Carolina. His grandfather, William Greene, was Governor of Rhode Island from 1778 to 1786; and his great-grandfather, William Greene, died while Governor of the colony, after having been elected to that office four times; first, in 1743, next, in 1746, and in 1748, serving to 1755, and lastly, in 1757, closing his useful life February 22, 1758. The subject of this sketch received his primary education under the teacher then familiarly known as "Master" Franklin, who distinguished himself in the use of Solomon's "rod and reproof." His preparation for college was completed in Kent Academy, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and at George J. Patton's school, at Hartford, and he graduated with honor at Brown University, in 1817, delivering the valedictory of his class. Among his classmates were the subsequent Chief Justice Staples, Governor Charles Jackson, and others of distinction. Soon after his graduation Mr. Greene entered the law school of Judges Reeves and Gould, at Litchfield, Connecticut, which then had a high reputation. While there Governor William Beach Lawrence was his room-mate, and J. Y. Mason, of Virginia, and John M. Clayton, of Delaware, were then attendants at the same school. After his graduation from this school Mr. Greene rode on horseback from Warwick



to Columbus, Ohio, where he became private secretary to Governor Brown, and subsequently settled in Cincinnati, where he pursued the practice of law until 1862. While there he did much for the cause of education, in the formation of the school system of Ohio, acting as President of the School Board of Cincinnati. In the year last mentioned he returned to his ancestral farm in Rhode Island, where he has since remained. This farm was owned by his fathers from the time of its purchase of the noble Chief Miantonomi to the present time, and the deed, now in possession of Mr. Greene, has the Chief's mark of conveyance. In Ohio Mr. Greene took an active part in the politics of the State, first as a Whig and afterward as a Republican. He was personally intimate with Clay and Webster, from whom he received many letters. Mr. Greene was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island in 1866 and 1867, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention that nominated General Grant for the Presidency. Latterly the infirmities of age have kept him in retirement, where he has enjoyed his well-earned affluence and much domestic happiness, amid the relics of his honored ancestors, who there welcomed to their hospitality such men as Major-General Greene, Lafayette, Rochambeau, Franklin, Estaing, and others, who met in the room still preserved and distinguished as the place where councils of war were held during the Revolutionary struggle. The chimney then standing now exhibits to the passer-by the date of "1680," and will probably long remain there to indicate the home of a family distinguished through successive generations for virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and integrity. Mr. Greene married, April 30, 1821, Abby Lyman, daughter of Erastus Lyman, of Northampton, Massachusetts. She died July 18, 1862. They had two children, Annie Jean and Catharine Ray. The last-named married Dr. Frederick Roelker, in February, 1853, and died May 22, 1864. Mr. Greene's second marriage was to Mrs. Caroline Mathewson, November 20, 1867.

**H**AILE, HON. LEVI, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, in 1797, and graduated at Brown University in 1821. Among his classmates were several who filled important and honorable positions in their professions in life, viz., Rev. Rufus Babcock, D.D., President Eliphaz Fay, of Waterville College, now Colby University, Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, Rev. Joseph Muenschner, D.D., George R. Russell, LL.D., and Dr. Thomas H. Webb. On leaving college, the subject of this sketch commenced the study of law in his native town, where, upon being admitted to the bar, he opened an office. It is a proof of the place which he held in the regards of his fellow-citizens that they elected him, in 1824, very soon after he opened a law office in Warren, as their Representative to the General Assembly, and returned him to this office until 1835, when he was appointed

one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, Judge Job Durfee being Chief, and Judge W. R. Staples being the Associate. In June, 1843, a law was passed by the General Assembly providing that the Supreme Court should consist of one Chief and three Associates. George A. Brayton was elected the third Associate Judge. While Judge Haile was on the bench, there occurred events which will always find a place in the history of Rhode Island. We allude to those connected with what is known as the "Dorr War." The chief actor in the scenes was in due time arrested, tried before the judges to whom reference has been made, and condemned to be imprisoned. "He was tried before a court," says Professor Goddard, "composed of men upon whose integrity, independence, and impartiality, calumny will in vain essay to fasten a reproach." This verdict in favor of all the gentlemen then on the bench is corroborated in the words of another, as applied to Judge Haile. "The arduous and laborious duties of his high office he discharged down to the day of his death. He was a man of amiable temper and much blessed in all the relations of life. As a member of the court he was patient, attentive to business, and kind and courteous in his intercourse with the bar. No member of the bar was more familiar with the judicial history of the State, and with questions of local law and practice than Judge Haile." In 1830 he was elected a Trustee of Brown University, and continued in office until his death, which occurred, after a brief illness, July 14, 1854.

**V**ERNON, REV. THOMAS, M.D., the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Almy (Ellery) Vernon, was born December 20, 1797, in Newport, where his ancestors for five generations had lived. He was fitted for college in his native place, and was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1816, taking a high rank as a scholar. On leaving college he commenced the study of law in New York with the intention of devoting himself to the legal profession. Having become a Christian, he decided to give up the practice of law and devote himself to the work of the Christian ministry. He studied theology with the celebrated Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, of New York. After completing his course of study he was settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Here he remained sixteen years, and then retired from his pastorate, in consequence of a disease of the lungs and throat, which rendered him unable to use his voice. For several years after leaving the ministry Mr. Vernon resided in Kingston, and was occupied in instructing young men who, as pupils, were placed in his family, preaching, as he was able, in the pulpit of the Congregational Church in that place. Satisfied that he would never be able to resume his chosen profession of the ministry, he decided to study medicine. To fit himself for the duties of a physician he attended the

full course of instruction prescribed in the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M.D., in 1852. He pursued the practice of his profession in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, for sixteen years. An attack of pneumonia compelled him, in 1868, to spend a year at the South. Recovering in good measure from his illness, he removed to Providence, and never resumed the regular practice of medicine. He did not cease, however, to be usefully employed. In benevolent works, both as a minister of the gospel and as a physician, he devoted much time to the spiritual and physical welfare especially of the poor and the unfortunate, and deservedly secured the respect and esteem of the community in which he lived. For sixteen years, from 1844 to 1860, Dr. Vernon was a member of the corporation of Brown University, in its Board of Trustees. He married, in May, 1831, Adelaide Augusta, daughter of John Winthrop, of Boston, who, with a son and two daughters, survived him. He died in Providence, May 9, 1876.

**T**ILLINGHAST, CHARLES FOSTER, son of Stephen and Theodosia (Foster) Tillinghast, was born in the city of New York, June 18, 1797, his parents at the time of his birth being temporary residents of that city. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Providence; one of them, Pardon Tillinghast, at one time an elder in the Baptist Church, being one of the first proprietors of the town in 1645. He was fitted for college in the schools of Providence, and graduated from Brown University in the class of 1814. He was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1816, having pursued his legal studies in the office of Hon. Samuel W. Bridgman for two years previous. For a short time he practiced in Chepachet, Rhode Island, and then, in July, 1817, became a partner with his former instructor, Mr. Bridgman. This relation continued for six years, when he opened an office by himself. Mr. Charles S. Bradley, afterwards Chief Justice Bradley, was received into partnership with him, in 1842, the relation continuing until 1858, at which time the connection was dissolved, and his son, Mr. James Tillinghast, became associated with him in business. Mr. Tillinghast ranked very high in his profession, and in certain departments of that profession he had but few peers, and not many superiors. He shunned publicity, and never sought political office. For a single term he represented the city of Providence in the General Assembly, and was appointed on an important Committee, where his legal knowledge and abilities rendered him an efficient helper in the service to which he had been called. In 1822, May 22, he married Susanna Richmond, daughter of William Richmond, of Providence, who died before her husband. One son, James Tillinghast, Esq., and one daughter survived their father, who died at his residence in Providence, August 3, 1864.

**M**AURAN, JOSEPH, M.D., the son of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran, was born in Barrington, Rhode Island, December 22, 1796, being the youngest of a family of ten children. He was of Italian descent on his father's side. His father was a native of the Mediterranean port of Villa Franca, near Nice, and was impressed on board of a British man-of-war when a mere lad. After several years he escaped from service, on the arrival of his vessel off the shore of Connecticut, and subsequently took up his residence in Barrington. During the Revolutionary War he held a naval command for a time. He died in 1813, leaving several children. His son Joseph prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. William Williams, of Wrentham, Massachusetts, and was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1816. Among his Rhode Island classmates were Dr. S. A. Arnold, Hon. John Carter Brown, Robert Hale Ives, Esq., and Rev. Dr. T. Vernon. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, and Rev. Dr. Solomon Peck were also in the same class. Dr. Mauran studied medicine with Dr. Pardon Bowen, attended medical lectures in the Medical School of Brown University, and finished his course of study at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, which conferred upon him his degree in March, 1819. During the remainder of the life of Dr. Bowen, he was his associate, and on his decease took charge of his practice. For thirty-six years he devoted himself with great diligence and success to his profession, securing a very large practice in Providence and its neighborhood. In 1856 he retired from the active duties of his profession, and spent nearly two years in foreign travel, accompanied by his family, in his tour in Europe. Returning to Providence in 1858, he partially engaged in practice, chiefly among the families who, for so many years, had been accustomed to rely on his professional skill. He relinquished his practice entirely when he had reached about the seventieth year of his age, and spent the greater part of his time either in New York or at the South. During his long professional life in Providence, Dr. Mauran interested himself in many ways in departments of service connected with his profession. He was one of the consulting physicians of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, and a Medical Attendant at the Dexter Asylum from the commencement of the existence of these institutions to the time when he gave up practice. Twice he was chosen President of the Rhode Island Medical Society. Of the college in New York which had conferred on him his degree, he was a Trustee. In 1851 he was Vice-President of the National Association of Physicians for Revising the Pharmacopeia. The present system of the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, and the office of Superintendent of Health are due to his interest in everything that concerned the sanitary condition of his adopted home. He took a great interest in the founding of the Rhode Island Hospital. Among the somewhat numerous productions of his pen



were, *An Anniversary Discourse*, which he delivered before the Association of the Alumni of the New York Medical College, and articles which appeared in the medical journals on the effects of the Habitual Use of Tobacco on Health and Longevity, on the Non-Contagiousness of Yellow Fever, and on the Uses of Opium in Rheumatism. He married, in October, 1820, Sophia (Russell) Sterry, who died in August, 1854. His death occurred in the city of New York, June 8, 1873, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

**WOODS, ALVA, D.D.**, son of Rev. Abel and Mary (Smith) Woods, was born at Shoreham, Vermont, August 13, 1794, being the eldest of a family of six children. His father was a Baptist minister, and for fifteen years the pastor of the church in Shoreham, where his ministerial labors were eminently successful. He died in Hamilton, New York, August 11, 1850. He was the brother of the distinguished Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D., of the Andover Theological Seminary, and uncle of the accomplished scholar, Rev. Leonard Woods, Jr., D.D., President of Bowdoin College, Maine. The subject of this sketch was fitted for college at Phillips Academy in Andover, and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1817. Several members of that class have attained to distinction in their respective professions. Among these may be mentioned Hon. George Bancroft, Hon. Caleb Cushing, Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, and Professor John Doane Wells. Mr. Woods pursued his theological studies at Andover, where he was graduated in the class of 1821, some of his classmates being Professor T. C. Upham, D.D., and Rev. Drs. Samuel Spring, J. Clement, and H. Jackson. On leaving Andover he was chosen Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Columbian College, Washington, D. C. He was the incumbent of this office for three years, one of which was spent in Europe in the collection of funds for the college, and in attending courses of lectures in London, Oxford, and Cambridge. In 1824 he resigned his position in Columbian College to accept the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, to which he had been chosen by the Corporation of Brown University. He was in this office four years, and during a part of the year 1826-27 acted, *pro tempore*, as President of the University. In 1828 he was elected President of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and remained in office until 1831, when he removed to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to take the Presidential Chair of the State University. In this position he remained until the close of 1837. His baccalaureate and inaugural addresses at these two institutions are models of grace and vigor. They would make an interesting volume if published, and a valuable contribution to letters. Leaving the South, he took up his residence in Providence in 1839, where he now resides. The honorary degree of

Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Brown University in 1828. He was made a member of the Board of Trustees of the University in 1843, and of the Board of Fellows in 1859. Five scholarships in Brown University, a lectureship in elocution in Newton Theological Institution, of which for many years he has been a Trustee, a scholarship of \$1000 in the Worcester Academy, and a generous contribution to the endowment of the Academy at Saxton River, Vermont, attest the sincerity of his interest in the cause of education, to which he has devoted so many years of his life. On the 11th of December, 1823, about a month after his return from abroad, Dr. Woods was married to Almira Marshall, eldest daughter of Josiah and Priscilla Marshall, of Boston, Massachusetts. With this most lovely and accomplished woman he was permitted to live happily nearly forty years, she dying April 5, 1863, in the sixtieth year of her age. Two children were the fruits of this marriage—a daughter, who lived but a few months, and a son, Marshall Woods, M.D., the honored and efficient Treasurer of Brown University.

**TILLINGHAST, DEACON ALLEN**, son of Deacon Pardon and Mary (Sweet) Tillinghast, was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, May 20, 1796, in the old Tillinghast homestead, and was a descendant of Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, the associate of Roger Williams. He was the fifth of twelve children, and brother of Rev. John Tillinghast, elsewhere sketched in this volume. His father was among the first to fell the forests of West Greenwich, and rear his home in the wild; and was a man of mark and honor in his day. Though not favored with school advantages, he received the best of home-training, and grew up to self-reliance and great thoughtfulness. He was noted for his integrity, decision of character, kindness, economy, and perseverance. He early accepted the Christian faith, and made the Bible the textbook of his life. In December, 1815, he united with the West Greenwich Baptist Church, and was elected a Deacon, June 12, 1824, which office he held with honor to himself and great good to the church, until his death. Unambitious of public place, he persistently refused to accept political offices; yet he was ever ready to serve his fellow-townsmen in all humble stations. Unconsciously to himself, and, indeed, to most of his associates, he was, by his weight of character, a controlling power in the town. He was a model farmer, and accumulated a competency. His hired men worked by his side and fared like himself, and all loved and revered him. The West Greenwich Cemetery—one of the most beautiful rural burying-places in the State—located on his farm, in the rear of the Plain Meeting-House, was laid out and inclosed with a heavy, faced granite wall at his expense. He ever stood firmly by his two brothers, Thomas S. and John, who were preachers. His co-laborers, as deacons, were Jason P.





*Alva Woods*



Stone and Josiah Greene. He married, August 28, 1817, Marcy Tillinghast, of Providence, daughter of Rev. Joseph Tillinghast, of Voluntown, Connecticut, and had four children, Lucy, Ira A., James A. (deceased), Lydia (Mrs. Gallup, deceased). Ira A. served with honor in the Seventh Rhode Island Infantry during the Civil War. Deacon Allen Tillinghast was one of twelve children, only three of whom are now (1881) living; Charles, in his ninety-third year; Abigail (T.) Bowen, in her seventy-eighth year; and Tabitha (T.) Love, in her seventy-sixth year. Deacon Tillinghast died at the residence of his son, Ira A., in Coventry, December 30, 1879, at the age of eighty-three.

**ARNOLD, RICHARD JAMES**, merchant, son of Welcome and Patience (Greene) Arnold, was born in Providence, October 5, 1796, and was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1814. For a short time after leaving college he studied law in the office of Hon. Tristram Burges. Soon, however, he abandoned the purpose of following the legal profession, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, having formed a partnership with his brother, Samuel G. Arnold, who was largely interested in the China trade. He spent two years at this period of his life in foreign travel. He withdrew from his partnership with his brother in 1823, and went to Georgia, where he became the proprietor of a plantation in Bryan County, near Savannah. It was his practice to spend the winters on this plantation, and his summers in Rhode Island. At the South his pleasant home was the seat of genuine hospitality, where his friends were always welcome. When the Civil War broke out he decided to remain at the North. During his absence from his plantation he was subjected to great losses by the fortunes of war. He was connected in Providence with institutions of various kinds, and proved himself to be a good citizen and a lover of everything which tended to promote the prosperity of his native city. He was appointed a trustee of Brown University in 1826, to take the place of his brother, Samuel G. Arnold, made vacant by his death. He married, in 1823, Louisa Caroline Gindrat, of Bryan County, Georgia, who died in October, 1871. Mr. Arnold died in Providence, March 10, 1873. His children were Harriet, Louisa G., Richard, Thomas, Cornelia, Elliot, and Susan.

**CARPENTER, GENERAL THOMAS FRANCIS**, was born in Cranston, February 21, 1796, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1818, with the second honors of his class and with a high reputation as a scholar. He pursued his law studies in Providence, and during life practiced his profession in this city. At one time he held the office of Major-General of the

Militia of the State. Twice his name was used as a candidate for Governor, his popularity being such that it was supposed he would command more votes than any other man of his party. He was not, however, an aspirant for public office, and declined the District Attorneyship of the District of Rhode Island, under the administration of General Jackson. So also he declined the appointment of Collector of the Port of Providence, made by President Polk. He preferred the practice of his profession, in which he achieved eminent success, in preference to the uncertainties and dependence of public office. As a lawyer he stood in the front rank of his profession. It was said of him that "no man has ever risen to eminence in this State with less aid from circumstances. *Nitor in adversum* has been his motto. If at any time within the last ten years of his life any member of this bar had been asked, who, all things considered, was the most valuable ally, or the most formidable opponent in any case of litigation before the courts of the State, he would have named General Carpenter. His skill in the management of his causes was a topic of common remark. For several years he was the most successful advocate in the State, and few jury causes of much importance were tried in which he did not appear as leading counsel." The reader will find a highly appreciative notice on the character of General Carpenter, both as a lawyer and a private citizen, in *The Providence Journal* for July 15, 1854. He died at his residence on Westminster Street, Providence, Friday, July 14, 1854, at the age of fifty-eight years.

**HAZARD, GOVERNOR JEFFREY**, was a descendant from Thomas Hazard, the common ancestor of the Rhode Island Hazards, in the sixth generation, and was born in the town of Exeter. For many years he was in public life, occupying prominent and honorable positions, to which he was called by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. For several years he represented his native town in the General Assembly. He was chosen Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State in May, 1810, and continued in office until May, 1818. During his term of service the Chief Justices with whom he was associated were Peleg Arnold, Daniel Lyman, James Burrill, Jr., and Tristram Burges. He was also for a time Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1833 he succeeded Charles Collins as Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and was in office for two years—1833-35. His successor was George Engs, who was in office one year—1835-36. He was then chosen a second time, and held the office one year—1836-37. Four of the Hazard family have been lieutenant-governors of the State. Governor Hazard spent the last year of his life on his estate in Exeter, where he lived in the enjoyment of the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. His death took place in December, 1840.



**M**ALLET, GENERAL EDWARD JONES, was born at Fayetteville, North Carolina, May 1, 1797. His parents were Colonel Peter and Sarah (Mumford) Mallett. His paternal grandfather was a Huguenot, who, with a colony of his countrymen, emigrated to America and settled at what is now known as New Rochelle, New York, which place they founded and named in honor of La Rochelle, France, from whence they came. He was a commissary for the British troops in New York and Canada, and died in 1768. His son, whom he often took with him in his foraging expeditions, and educated for a like business, succeeded him until 1776, when he threw up his British commission and accepted a similar position in the American army, went South, soon afterward resigned, and was appointed commissary for the colony of North Carolina. His maternal grandfather was Captain Robinson Mumford, of New London, Connecticut, a seafaring man, who removed to North Carolina in 1777. General Mallett's father was a prominent and successful merchant of North Carolina, and died in 1805, when the subject of this sketch was nine years of age. His mother was a native of New London, Connecticut. General Mallett graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1818. He then studied law for nearly a year, but being obliged to relinquish his studies on account of impaired health, went to Wilmington, chartered a brig, loaded on joint account with the owners, and went as supercargo to the West Indies, thence, on his return voyage, to Providence, Rhode Island, with a cargo consigned to the late Daniel Arnold of that city. A month thereafter he located at Wilmington, North Carolina, where he engaged in business as a commission merchant and shipping agent. While in Providence he made the acquaintance of Sarah Fenner, second daughter of the late Governor James Fenner, whom he married in 1820. In 1823 he removed to Providence, where he engaged in the commission and shipping business until 1829, when, on account of financial embarrassment occasioned by the great commercial crisis of that year, he retired from mercantile life, and became assistant editor of the *Providence Herald*. Soon after the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, he was appointed Postmaster of Providence, which office he held for fifteen years, and resigned in 1844, two years before the expiration of his official term, his last appointment in that capacity having been received from President Polk, who was his college classmate and warm personal friend. His first wife having died in 1841, he married, in 1844, Abigail Jane, second daughter of the late David L. Haight, of New York, and in 1845 removed to that city, where he engaged successfully in business. In 1847 he invented and obtained a patent for the famous "Bell Telegraph," so generally used in hotels and ocean steamers. In 1853 he was elected President of the St. Nicholas Bank, which position he resigned, and accepted the appointment of United States Consul-General for Italy in 1858. On re-

tiring from the presidency of the St. Nicholas Bank, he received from the directors a handsome testimonial of their esteem and of their appreciation of his services. He resigned the consulate and returned home in 1862, when he was appointed paymaster in the United States army by President Lincoln. Although by birth and education a Southerner, General Mallett opposed secession, and was an ardent supporter of the government. Since the Civil War he has neither been engaged in business nor held any official position, and for several years has spent the winters at home and the summers visiting his children, who are widely scattered. In 1835, during his residence in Providence, he removed the ancient house, in which the venerable Moses Brown was born, and erected the brick block now known as Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 South Main Street, the basement of which was for some time occupied by the post office. On the rear of the same lot he built the first court-house ever erected in the State. These buildings were occupied by the State and the United States for the purposes above mentioned until the erection of the Custom-house and Post Office on Weybosset Street, and the Court-house on Benefit Street. General Mallett and the late Colonel William S. Patten were appointed by the Governor to escort General Lafayette from Plainfield, Connecticut, to Rhode Island, and the former was appointed by the Mayor Chief Marshal when the city of Providence gave welcome to President Jackson and President Tyler. He was elected to the Common Council of Providence in 1837; appointed Major-General of the Rhode Island Militia under Governor John Brown Francis, and has held office under seven different Presidents, all of whom are dead. He spent fifteen years in the civil, four in the diplomatic, and two in the military service, during which time he received and disbursed millions of public money. His varied official career was marked by a prompt and faithful discharge of the duties required of him, and he retired from the public service with an honorable record. In 1828 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the University of North Carolina, and in 1836 a similar honor was conferred upon him by Brown University. In 1856 he was elected a life-member of the New York Historical Society. Throughout his life General Mallett has been a strict total abstinence man, and to his temperate habits may be attributed his present mental and bodily vigor; for, notwithstanding his advanced age, he enjoys perfect health, and exhibits great buoyancy of spirits. He has had ten children: Sarah Fenner, who married Colonel S. S. Lee, of Baltimore; James Fenner, who married Louisa Steinhauer, and now resides in Milo, Illinois; Charles Peter; Edward Jones, deceased; Ellen de Bernier, who married Hon. J. Hell-yard Cameron, and now resides in Toronto, Canada; George Russell, deceased; Arthur Fenner, deceased; Alice, deceased; Amy Fenner, who married William D. Murray, and resides in Toronto; Edward Jones, who mar-

ried Mary Ada McNally, and resides in Denver, Colorado.

**H**AZARD, GEORGE, died at Newport, August 10, 1797. He was engaged in mercantile affairs, and held various offices of honor and trust during his active life. In 1762 he was one of a committee to prepare an address of thanks to his Majesty for giving his royal consent to the repeal of the Stamp Act, and the same year, with others, was appointed by the General Assembly to ascertain and report to that body the amount of bills of credit issued by the colony. He was a deputy from Newport; for more than thirty years he represented the town in the General Assembly, and for twelve years held the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Newport County, which office he resigned in 1776. In 1784, when Newport received its first charter, Mr. Hazard was elected mayor, and was a member of the convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States. At his death he had attained to his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Hazard left a number of descendants. One of his sons, the late Nathaniel Hazard, was a Member of Congress from 1819 to December 18, 1820, when he died.

**C**HACE, HARVEY, manufacturer, son of Oliver and Susannah (Buffington) Chace, was born in Somerset (then a part of Swansea) Massachusetts, August 31, 1797. His ancestor, in the sixth generation back, was William Chace (then spelled Chase) who came from England in 1630 and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he remained till 1637, when he removed to Yarmouth, Massachusetts. His son William, Jr., had a son Joseph, whose son Job had a son Jonathan, the father of Oliver, the father of the subject of this sketch. The second William was a member of the Society of Friends, to which his descendants have generally adhered. Joseph removed to that part of Swansea now included in Somerset, where Harvey was born. Many of this family, however, removed to and became important citizens of Fall River. Job and Jonathan were substantial farmers. Oliver was a farmer, a carpenter, and a skilful millwright. Removing to Swansea he built a cotton factory in 1806, having acquired knowledge and skill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in connection with the manufacturing operations of Samuel Slater. His spinning-frames were after the pattern introduced by Mr. Slater. He started his mill in Swansea and operated it successfully till 1813, when he removed to Fall River, where, in connection with Eber Slade, Benjamin Slade, Amey Borden, and others, he erected the celebrated Troy Mill for spinning and weaving cotton,—the first cotton-mill erected in Fall River. (The

place, it may be remembered, was then called Troy.) In this enterprise of the Troy Mill, Oliver was the guiding mechanic and controlling mind. He was a man of great strength of body and intellect, of remarkable directness of purpose and integrity of conduct. Until his death he was identified with the growth and prosperity of Fall River, as agent first of the Troy and second of the Pocasset Mills. An anecdote illustrates his tact in dealing with shrewd men. Boarding a vessel, lately arrived, freighted with shingles, and asking their price, he was answered by the owner, "If you pick them out they will be five dollars per thousand; if I pick them out they will be four dollars per thousand." He promptly responded, "Thee may pick them out and I will take the whole cargo." He married Susannah Buffington, September 15, 1796, and had seven children, Harvey, Samuel B., Aseneth, Mary, Jonathan, Elizabeth, and Oliver, Jr. He died in Fall River, in 1852, aged eighty-three years. He was the first to spell the family name Chace instead of Chase. Harvey was educated at the common schools, and in the faith of his fathers. At the age of six years he began to work as a bobbin-boy in the mill managed by his father, and gradually acquired his father's taste and skill as a manufacturer. At the age of fifteen he went to Burrillville, Rhode Island, where he put in the machinery and started the mill known as the Tar-Kiln Factory, running five hundred spindles. Here, working for his father and others, he remained one year. In 1813 he entered the employ of the Troy Company, Fall River, and before he was twenty-one years of age he was often sent to Boston to sell yarn, and to purchase cotton. He remained with this company till 1843, becoming a stockholder, and for fifteen years acting as its agent and treasurer. In 1839 his father bought the mill-estate at Valley Falls, Rhode Island, on the Cumberland side of the Blackstone River, and leased it to his sons Harvey and Samuel B., who formed a co-partnership, under the firm-name of H. & S. B. Chace. Samuel B. then removed to Valley Falls. Harvey followed in 1843. They were steadily prospered. In a few years they were able to meet both principal and interest of certain obligations that, in the pressure of 1837, in a company interest with Joseph C. Luther, had been necessarily settled by a compromise with creditors. They were pained because one of their notes could not be found. Years after the claim had been outlawed, this note was found in the hands of a person that was in need. The brothers now experienced one of the greatest joys of their lives in paying both principal and interest of this outlawed note. The money thus paid was the means of building up the man who received it. In a few years the brothers, by industry and economy, were able to enlarge their business. On the death of their father, in 1852, and the distribution of his estate, their brother Oliver became connected with them in business. The three formed the Valley Falls Company, and purchased the property across the river on the south side (now in Lincoln). In 1854 H. & S.



B. Chace purchased the Albion Mills, and, in 1856, purchased the Moodus Cotton Factory, in Connecticut. In 1868 the property of these firms was divided, Harvey becoming owner of the Albion Mills, Moodus Mills, and certain property in Fall River, and Samuel B. becoming owner of the Valley Falls property. Harvey now received his two sons, James L. and Jonathan, as copartners, and the three formed a new corporation, of which Harvey was the President, and James H. and Jonathan were agents and treasurers. This firm (always really two corporations—one in Rhode Island, and one in Connecticut) still remains (1881), and is widely known as the Albion Company, and Moodus Company. Harvey has been largely connected with other interests. Before leaving Fall River, he was one of the promoters and corporators of the Fall River Reservoir Company, and was afterwards deeply interested in the Reservoirs in the Blackstone River. He was one of the founders of the Fall River Savings Bank, and a leading spirit in surveying and opening new roads and turnpikes. No one surpassed him as a surveyor of new routes, and a calculator on the travelling needs of the country. He was a prime mover in the Pawtucket Gas Company. He was particularly active in laying out the Providence and Worcester Railroad, and in securing the course of the southern portion, and was one of the first directors of the company. He was the master spirit in securing the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Railroad, connecting Valley Falls and Franklin, becoming President of the company. His religious connections have been with the Swansey, the Fall River, and the Providence Monthly Meetings, the Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting, and the New England Yearly Meeting. To all the interests of the Friends he has been a steady and large contributor. He was ever earnest and active in the cause of anti-slavery, even when that cause was unpopular, his home being a safe way-station of the "underground railroad" from Dixie to Canada. Politically he has been a Whig and a Republican, but has declined to accept political offices. He has been prominent in all moral reforms. To the cause of temperance he lent the strong influence of his voice and his example. While a young man in Hallowell, Maine, he formed the first temperance society in the town, of which he was the first member. Alike ready for every good word and work, he has done much to advance the welfare of the community. He married, September 8, 1824, Hannah Wood, daughter of William Wood, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. The Woods, like the Chaces, were members of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Chace died in 1833, being the mother of three children, only two of whom are living: James H., born in Fall River, November 12, 1827, and Jonathan, born in Fall River, July 22, 1829. These sons, after being educated in the New England Yearly Meeting Boarding School, in Providence, became associated in business with their father, and are now the managers of the Albion and Moodus mills. They and their father reside at Valley

Falls. Mr. Chace married, second, September 26, 1835, Anna Earle, daughter of Silas Earle, of Leicester, Mass.

**H**AZARD, HON. ROWLAND GIBSON, LL.D., son of Rowland and Mary Peace Hazard, was born in the family mansion where his grandfather resided, on the southern slope of Tower Hill, in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, October 9, 1801. His genealogy is given in the work entitled *Old Time Recollections*, by Thomas R. Hazard, of Vacluse, near Newport. His boyhood was favored with the ordinary advantages of education, first at Burlington, New Jersey, next at Bristol, Pennsylvania, and finally at the Friends' Boarding School, at Westtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he became especially interested in the study of mathematics, which has ever since been to him a favorite recreation. Before leaving school, which he did in the spring of 1818, he discovered a new and simple mode of describing the hyperbola, by which its property of forever approaching a certain right line without the possibility of ever reaching it was made obvious even to the unscientific observer. Though he left school thus early without any instruction in composition or in those abstract sciences which he subsequently pursued, he had in his paternal home advantages of daily intercourse with minds of rare intelligence and elevation. To the special influence of his mother and sisters he has gratefully alluded. In 1819 he returned to his native town, and in connection with his eldest brother, the late Hon. Isaac Peace Hazard, engaged in the manufacturing business, giving close attention to all its details during a period of over forty years. In 1866 he retired from that business with an ample fortune, leaving his factories in Peace Dale in the care of his sons, Rowland and John N. Hazard, who are still carrying on an extensive business there. But the financial abilities of the subject of this sketch could not remain in retirement. His clear insight into the complicated relations of corporate bodies to the public, and his sense of justice have frequently brought him into prominence as a defender of public interests and of the rights of individuals. About the year 1851 he introduced a bill into the Rhode Island General Assembly concerning railroad corporations, claiming that as they took private property they were bound to give a reasonable public benefit in return, and that a public benefit was that to which each individual had an equal right. This limitation of the assumed absolute right then claimed by said corporations arrayed them in solid opposition to Mr. Hazard's bill, and naturally drew to their aid the wealth which owned the roads, and with it, to a great extent, the influence of financial institutions and the press. This antagonism raised a storm of debate seldom witnessed in legislative bodies, in which Mr. Hazard's ability in argument and eloquence was fully demonstrated. The result was that his powerful presentation of the rights





*R. G. Hazard*



of the public and of individuals in relation to railroad corporations secured the triumph of the principles for which he so earnestly contended, and which have since been universally acknowledged as sound and equitable. His own business transactions in which large amounts were involved were successful, and have established confidence in him as an adviser in regard to public finances. At a time when the Union Pacific Railroad Company was seriously embarrassed by their want of funds and credit, those most deeply interested appealed to Mr. Hazard, at Peace Dale, to go to New York and give his personal attention to its finances. This he refused to do, and reminded them that he had united with them in the enterprise on the express condition that he should not be expected to bestow any labor or thought upon it; but on their statement of the urgency of the case, that otherwise bankruptcy was imminent, he went and spent several months in persistent, arduous, and eventually successful efforts to retrieve their financial condition, and left with the expectation that his services would not be further needed. He, however, on several occasions thereafter found it necessary to give not only much thought and labor, but to aid by direct advances of money and by individual indorsements to a very large amount. His determination that a prominent officer of the Company, to whose dishonesty Mr. Hazard attributed its financial difficulties, should be prosecuted, led him into very arduous litigation, requiring from its complicated character his personal attention in procuring and presenting the proof of the numerous frauds which he charged had been committed. This case has now been in the courts over twelve years, and the arguments written by Mr. Hazard in it and in one other important case which has just been decided in his favor, February, 1881, are more voluminous and required more study and labor than all his other writings. During the Civil War he did much to sustain our national credit at home and abroad. His newspaper articles on the public finances were collected and published in pamphlet form mainly by bankers in New York for foreign readers. Collections of them were published in London, and epitomes were translated and published in Amsterdam, and had much influence there and at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and through these and Mr. Hazard's personal interviews, European bankers who at that crisis were becoming distrustful were induced to hold and increase their investments in United States bonds. This action was taken after conference with President Lincoln and the Secretary of the Treasury, in which an official position was suggested, but he preferred to act unofficially. From the beginning of the war Mr. Hazard was in frequent conference with the authorities at Washington. At one time the Treasury was depleted, our bonds unsalable, and there was great need of money. Secretary Fessenden was advised that to effect sales it was necessary to increase the paper circulation, and thus by making money more abundant, induce investment in the Government issues. Mr. Hazard was alarmed by


the suggestion. To him it seemed clear that such a course would lead to national bankruptcy, but so also would the want of money. He applied himself to the problem and then visited Mr. Fessenden, whom he found, very despondent, at Portland, Maine. He represented to the Secretary that the proposed expansion would be followed by speedy ruin; that the effect of expansion would be to diminish the purchasing power of the currency in a ratio greater than its increase, which would thus augment the cost of the war, and lessen the credit of the Government, and in the process expansion would make money scarcer; but that contracting the currency would increase its purchasing power, would make it more plentiful, and release a portion of it from the channels of trade for the purchase of bonds. After two interviews with Mr. Fessenden at Portland, and others by arrangement with him in New York and Washington, and after some correspondence, the Secretary accepted Mr. Hazard's views so far as to abandon the idea of expansion. These views at first struck Mr. Fessenden, as also the financiers who had advised expansion, as paradoxical, but they were very generally convinced by Mr. Hazard's reasonings, and the views themselves are now generally accepted. It was a rare illustration of the influence of abstract thought on the course of practical affairs. His arguments on this subject were published in the New York *Evening Post* and other newspapers, and were subsequently reprinted in a pamphlet with other articles under the title of *Our Resources*. About the year 1833 he began spending the winters in New Orleans for his health, and continued to do so about ten years, combining business with those visits. In the winter of 1841-2, while there, a colored citizen of Rhode Island applied to him for relief from the chain-gang. Captain Samuel C. Bailey, of Newport, was then in New Orleans. He says "the chain-gangs were made up of criminal slaves and negroes from the free States, who were there seized for being on shore from their ships, and others who had attempted to escape from bondage. About twenty were in a gang. Around their ankles were iron clasps with ox-chains attached about five feet long. The gangs were employed in cleaning the streets. If a person chanced to speak to one of them the lash of the driver would fall heavily on the poor negro spoken to. Their quarters were in a wretched prison, lower floor, damp and dark. Not one man in one thousand would have dared to manifest sympathy for them." Mr. Hazard sought to obtain justice for these suffering negroes. He proceeded openly through the courts of Louisiana, and as he could not converse with the sufferers in the streets, he visited them in the prison very early in the morning before the gangs were taken out to their tasks, or on Sundays. The prison officials soon denied him admission, but he procured orders from the courts. At this time public sentiment there was very irritable on the subject, and he was constantly threatened by officers of the municipality, and by others, with the extremity of "Lynch law." Mr. Haz-




ard was fearless. He was much assisted by Mr. Jacob Barker, who was then doing a large banking business in New Orleans, and having the privilege of appearing as attorney in the courts, did so whenever his services were desired, for which he generously declined any fee. Their united efforts resulted in liberating a large number from the chain-gangs, and in procuring a presentment by the grand jury in New Orleans of a number of the officials, with instructions to the prosecuting officer to proceed against them immediately for cruelty to those negroes. An interesting letter from Dr. Channing to Mr. Hazard, in reference to the courage and humanity of the latter, with Mr. Barker, may be found in the *Memoirs of Channing*, third volume, and page 239. Politically, Mr. Hazard has exhibited no fondness for the arts of the selfish politician, but his course has been marked as one of philanthropy and well-founded moral principles. He was early identified with the Free Soil and Anti-Slavery party, and was one of the founders of the Republican party. He with Edward Harris, of Woonsocket, attended its first convention, which met in Pittsburg, and was on the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, and he was a Delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of 1856, and in that campaign many of the resolutions and addresses published in Rhode Island were from his pen. His connection with the early conventions of the Republican party was so prominent that the Southern newspapers noticed it, and Southerners were warned not to buy "Hazard's goods." A leading house in Charleston, which for many years had been his agent, advised him that the effort to sell his goods was useless, as Southerners would not buy them. This necessitated the abandonment of the Southern business. Mr. Hazard was also a member of the Chicago Convention, in 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and he participated in forming the platform of that convention. In 1864 he was in Europe, but in 1868 he was again a Delegate to the convention at Chicago, which nominated General Grant, where he was on the Committee on Platform, and was the author of the financial portion. In 1851-2, in 1854-5, and in 1880-1 he was a Member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and in 1866-7 was a Member of the Rhode Island Senate. Mr. Hazard has exhibited his philanthropy peculiarly as well as in his public services and literary productions. He co-operated with his brothers, Hon. Isaac P. and Thomas R. Hazard, who were the prime movers in founding the Butler Hospital, and rendered very essential service in interesting Mr. Butler, and in obtaining from him his munificent endowment. The citizens of his town acknowledge Mr. Hazard's benefactions in the support of their schools and churches, and in the erection of their valuable Town House. The "Hazard Professorship of Physics," in Brown University, was founded by his endowment of \$40,000. He has thrice visited Europe, where he was associated with men of eminence in the great financial circles. While in England he was personally intimate

with the philosopher John Stuart Mill, and his own philosophical productions have received attention from eminent minds both in America and Europe. One of the most wonderful things about his productions is that they have come from a mind constantly employed in business affairs. Dr. Channing had this in view when he said of the *Essay on Language*—Mr. Hazard's first literary production, and his first effort in composition: "I have known a man of vigorous intellect, whose mind was almost engrossed by the details of an extensive business, but who composed a book of much original thought, in steamboats and on horseback, while visiting distant customers." This *Essay on Language* was published in 1834, and in 1840 appeared an essay by Mr. Hazard on *The Adaptation of the Universe to the Cultivation of the Mind*. In 1841 was published his *Causes of Decline of Political Morality*, a treatise that had a great influence in abolishing lotteries from Rhode Island; in 1843 his *Fourth of July Oration on Temperance*; in 1844, *The Philosophical Character of Channing*; in 1845, *The Character and Works of the Late Chief Justice Durfee, LL.D., of Rhode Island*; in 1849, *The Relations of Railroad Corporations to the Public*; in 1855, *The Duty of Individuals to Support Science and Literature*; in 1864, *The Resources of the United States*; in 1866, *The Freedom of the Mind in Willing*, a 12mo of 455 pages, the second book of which is a review of Edwards on *The Will*. In 1869 he published his *Causation and Freedom in Willing*, a 12mo of 300 pages, consisting of two letters addressed to John Stuart Mill, which is now translated and published in the German, and there extensively and favorably reviewed in the leading periodicals, and is mentioned with much favor in the *North American Review* of 1869. In an article on some of his works, the reviewer, Mr. George P. Fisher, there says: "The admiration which the ability of Mr. Hazard's writings has excited is by no means limited to those who coincide with his philosophical opinions. The *Two Letters on Causation and Freedom in Willing*, which are addressed to Mr. Mill, and which have just been given to the public in a revised form, are sufficient of themselves to entitle the author to a place in the front rank of metaphysical writers." As an index to Mr. Hazard's intimacy with Dr. Channing and with the philosopher Mill, and also of their high estimate of his writings, see Miss Peabody's *Reminiscences of Channing*. His mental powers and acumen have the high esteem of President Robinson of Brown University, and of President Porter of Yale College, who has said, "All of Mr. Hazard's writings are emphatically fresh, acute, and original." The Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University says: "I regard Mr. Hazard's treatise on *The Will* as by far the most satisfactory exposition of the subject with which I am acquainted. His theory of the will seems to me the only tenable one, and he has maintained it with unsurpassed ability." The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1845 by Brown University. On the

28th of September, 1828, Mr. Hazard married Caroline Newbold, daughter of Mr. John Newbold, of Bloomsdale, near Bristol, Pennsylvania. She was born at Quarry Farm, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1807, and died June 24, 1868. At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hazard were members of the Society of Friends. Their only children are Hon. Rowland Hazard and John Newbold Hazard, both of Peace Dale, Rhode Island.

ILLER, LEWIS LEPRILETE, M.D., the son of Dr. Nathaniel and Hannah (Boyd) Miller, was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, January 6, 1798. He was fitted for college at Day's Academy, in Wrentham, Massachusetts, and at the Leicester Academy, and was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1817. Among his classmates were Hon. William Greene, Hon. Charles Jackson, and Judge William Read Staples. He studied his profession with his father, and attended medical lectures at the Harvard Medical College. He became an associate with his father in 1820, and in the management of a private hospital which was under his father's charge. For seven years (1820-1827) he remained in his native place, and then removed to Providence. He was eminently successful in his business, and occupied a high place among the able men of his profession with whom he was associated. For forty years (1827-1867) he practiced medicine in Providence and its vicinity. He is remembered by his friends as possessing firmness of nerve and calmness of temperament, combined with great gentleness of manner. Over his patients he exercised a singular control, and they readily yielded to the force of his will, and confided in his professional skill. The gratuitous attentions which he bestowed upon the suffering poor secured for him the affections of a multitude of unfortunate persons who had but little with which to reward him, except sincere respect and genuine love. As a surgeon, he acquired an enviable reputation, and his services as such were in constant demand. A physical system, severely taxed by long-continued professional labor, at length succumbed. A paralytic shock, which he experienced in 1867, laid him aside from the active duties of his profession. For two years he resided amid the scenes of his early life in Franklin, with the hope that by withdrawing from the cares and duties which had pressed upon him so heavily for nearly a half century, he might be restored to somewhat of his former vigor. In 1869 he returned to Providence, where for a few months he lingered in the home of his daughter, and died March 8, 1870. He married in December, 1822, Electra Smith, of Bristol, and survived her death but a few months. Their children were Nathaniel, Jane Leprilete, and Ellen De Forest. Nathaniel prepared at the Philadelphia Medical College, and travelled abroad for three years to perfect himself as an oculist, and after returning, having suffered from a

paralytic shock, was obliged to relinquish practice. His death occurred May 5, 1866. Jane L. married William C. Beckwith (died October 7, 1868), a physician and surgeon in Providence. Ellen D. married John B. Anthony, Agent and Treasurer of the Providence Tool Company.

REENE, SIMON HENRY, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, March 31, 1799, and is a lineal descendant of John Greene, one of the first settlers of the town of Warwick, and the second son of Job Greene, the eldest son of Colonel Christopher Greene, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary army. Job Greene was active in obtaining a charter for the military company called the Kentish Artillery, and was elected the first Colonel of the company. He was a land surveyor; and for some time represented his native town in the General Assembly. He died in 1808, in the forty-ninth year of his age, leaving a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters. The mother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Abigail Rhodes, was born in Stonington, Connecticut. On the death of her husband she was left with the responsibility of managing his estate, and of providing for the maintenance and education of her children, in the successful discharge of which duties she exhibited great force of character. Mr. Greene entered upon his business career at an early age. He attended the village schools of his native town until his twelfth year, and then spent six months at a boarding-school at Woonsocket Hill, Rhode Island, taught by David Aldrich, a graduate of Brown University. He pursued his studies with a view to entering college, but untoward events prevented any further attendance at school, and at the age of thirteen he was obliged to seek employment which would enable him to contribute to the support of his mother's family. In 1814 he went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was for two years in the employ of his brother-in-law, Abner M. Wariner, who was the first commission merchant in that city for the sale of domestic cotton manufactures. Early in 1815 he returned to his mother's home, and in April of that year obtained a position as clerk in a retail grocery in Providence, where he remained a short time, and then entered the service of the old commercial house of Aborn & Jackson, owners in the Lippitt Manufacturing Company, of which they were the commercial agents. In due time he became associated with Aborn & Jackson in their commercial marine business, as well as in the management of the Lippitt Manufacturing Company, under the style of Aborn, Jackson & Greene, Agents. In 1828 he formed a partnership with Edward Pike, to carry on the bleaching and finishing of cotton cloths, at a water-power site below the Lippitt Mill, belonging to the Lippitt Manufacturing Company. In 1832 Greene & Pike purchased that site of the Lippitt Company, and the improvements thereon, subsequently erecting other buildings and providing improved



machinery. In 1842 Mr. Pike died, and the whole care of the business, commercial, mechanical, and manufacturing, devolved upon Mr. Greene. In 1845 he purchased the interest in the estate vested in the heirs of his deceased partner, increased his manufacturing facilities, and continued to carry on the business successfully. In later years he associated with him his sons, Edward A., Henry L., Christopher R., and William R. Greene, who now constitute the firm of S. H. Greene & Sons, their father having retired from active business. Mr. Greene's home was in Providence until 1838, when he removed to Warwick, and has since resided near the Clyde Bleachery and Print Works. In 1835 he was elected a member of the Providence Common Council, from the Fourth Ward, to fill a vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. George Baker, and was re-elected and served in that capacity until his removal to Warwick. While he was a member of that body the new system for the management of the public schools, substantially as now exists, was introduced and adopted, and Mr. Greene and his colleague, intimate friend, and cousin, Mr. John L. Hughes, also a grandson of Colonel Christopher Greene, were greatly instrumental in securing the creation of the office of Superintendent of Public Schools of Providence. The first incumbent of this office was Nathan Bishop, LL.D., a distinguished educator, whose biography will be found in this volume. Soon after his removal to Warwick Mr. Greene was solicited to take part in the conduct of public affairs, and in 1839 was elected as one of the Representatives of the town to the General Assembly. He also served as a member of the School Committee for about fifteen years, acting for a great part of the time as Clerk of the Committee, associated with the late Governor Francis, then President. He was elected Moderator of the Town Meeting, and as Chairman of conventions and committees acting in minor capacities in the transaction of the public business of both the town and State. He was a member of the State Committee of the Republican party, of which he was for some time Chairman, and was the nominee of his party for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. In 1858 he was elected a State Senator, and served in that capacity for two terms, and then declined a re-election. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Convention of the Republican party which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States, and in 1864 was a member of the Board of Presidential Electors, and with his colleagues voted for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. During the "Dorr Rebellion" Mr. Greene was a member of the General Assembly, and a firm adherent of the principles maintained by the "Law and Order" party, and also served as a member of a military company in the effort to quell the disturbance. In early life Mr. Greene was greatly influenced by the religious views of his mother, who was a devoted member of the Methodist Church. At about the age of thirty he became strongly imbued with the principles of belief and

practice of the Society of Friends, and in 1835 embraced the views of Emanuel Swedenborg, to which he has since adhered. On his removal to Warwick, in 1838, the authorities of the Bridgewater Society of the New Jerusalem appointed him leader for the members residing in Warwick, to conduct the services for public worship, in which capacity he officiated until advanced age and attendant infirmities obliged him to abandon that labor, in 1878, when he was succeeded by his son, Henry L. Since then a Society of the New Jerusalem has been instituted in Warwick, Mr. Henry L. Greene being its leader, and *ex officio* President, and religious services are held regularly. Mr. Greene married, March 13, 1822, Caroline Cornelia Aborn, the eldest daughter of Edward Aborn, and niece of his partner, Benjamin Aborn. They had eleven children, four of whom died in infancy. Of the others, Edward A., the eldest, was born in Providence, and has always resided there. Henry L., Christopher R., William R., and John W. A., were born in Providence, but removed with the family to Warwick in 1838. George F. was born in Warwick, and married in Mississippi, where he now resides. Francis C., who was also born in Warwick, was a volunteer in Company H, Second Rhode Island Regiment, and was severely wounded in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, taken prisoner, and carried to Richmond. He was exchanged, and on repairing to headquarters at Washington, was honorably discharged, January 17, 1862, when he returned home. He never regained sound health, but was able to engage in business for awhile with his brothers in Missouri. His health finally became so impaired, in consequence of his wound, that he returned to the home of his parents, where he died of a lingering pulmonary disease, December 27, 1865. Although now eighty-two years of age, Mr. Greene exhibits great vigor of body and mind, and is alive to all matters of public interest. His brother, Christopher Rhodes Greene, who was born September 19, 1786, and died in South Carolina, November 6, 1825, was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits in Providence, and in the cities of Savannah and Charleston, in the South. He possessed a decidedly literary and poetical mind, as evinced by numerous contributions to the newspapers and in other ways, especially by an oration delivered in Charleston on the 4th of July, 1815, by invitation of leading citizens of that city, a copy of which was presented to the Athenæum in Providence.

**R**OBINSON, REV. EZEKIEL GILMAN, D.D., LL.D., President of Brown University, son of Ezekiel and Cynthia (Slack) Robinson, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, March 23, 1815, being a lineal descendant of George Robinson, one of the original purchasers from the Indians of the adjoining town of Rehoboth. Several members of his grandmother's family were prominent physicians.





*E. G. Robinson.*



His uncle, Dr. Samuel Robinson, was one of the earliest mineralogists of our country, being the author of *Robinson's Catalogue of Minerals*, a valuable work published in 1825. Of the children, but two are now living, the subject of the present sketch and Ruth S. Robinson, a highly accomplished woman, for many years Principal of the Townsend Female Seminary, in Massachusetts, and afterwards, until the breaking out of the Rebellion, Principal of the Female Seminary at Norfolk, Virginia. She is at present living on the homestead, comprising one hundred acres and upwards of land, which she and her brother own conjointly by inheritance. The old mansion-house was burned down in 1826, and important family papers were then consumed. Young Robinson enjoyed the ordinary advantages for education of a lad of that period, and early gave evidence of a superior mind, which could only be satisfied with thorough discipline and culture. From the common school he was accordingly sent to Day's Academy, in Wrentham, Massachusetts, then to the academy at Pawtucket, and finally to New Hampton, New Hampshire, where he was fitted for college. In the fall of 1834 he entered Brown University, an institution then rapidly increasing in reputation, under the presidency of the distinguished Wayland. Among his instructors were the lamented Goddard, Elton, Hackett, Caswell, and Professors Gammell and Chase, who are still living. He was graduated with honor in 1838. Many of his classmates have since attained high distinction in their several professions and callings. Soon after graduating he entered the Theological Seminary at Newton, Massachusetts, from which institution he was graduated in 1842. He was at once ordained and settled as pastor of the Baptist Church in Norfolk, Virginia, where he remained three years. For one year during his labors here he was Chaplain of the University of Virginia. He was next settled as pastor of the Baptist Church in Old Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1846, when he was chosen Professor of Hebrew in the Theological Institution at Covington, Kentucky. The duties of this new position he discharged with fidelity and zeal until 1849, when he was called to the pastorate of the Ninth Street Baptist Church in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1852 he was appointed to the Chair of Christian Theology in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, New York. During the first year of his professorship here he delivered, in the First Baptist Church, a series of discourses on modern skepticism, which attracted large congregations, and were the means of accomplishing great good. In 1853 he received from his *alma mater* the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, which nineteen years afterwards was supplemented by the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1860 he was elected President of the Seminary. This high position he filled with distinguished ability and success for twelve years, during which time scores of young men were graduated under him, and ordained to the work of the ministry, who, by their spirit and zeal, show plainly the impress of a master mind. Upon the resignation of

Dr. Sears, in 1867, as President of Brown University, Dr. Robinson was earnestly solicited to become his successor. Subsequently, on the resignation of Dr. Caswell, the request was repeated, and this time with success. In 1872 he was accordingly elected by the corporation to the Presidency, and also to the Chair of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics. The announcement of his election called forth, from various quarters, the highest encomiums on his personal character, and his rare qualifications for an office that had been filled successively by Manning, Maxcy, and Messer, Wayland, Sears, and Caswell. He was most cordially welcomed at the University, and the commencement of his official duties was marked by enthusiasm. In his opening address before the students, faculty, and members of the corporation, he struck the keynote of his coming administration. "The duties of this office now assumed impose grave responsibilities; but they are duties not lightly assumed. They are not wholly unknown or untried. They are entered upon with reliance on that Providence which shapes institutions and men alike. It is not forgotten that great, and good, and devout men have stood in this place. May the same spirit rule in this institution which has so deeply impressed itself on its affairs, and made the University what it now is. . . . The curriculum of studies, established by the wisdom and the experience of generations, will continue unchanged. We shall ever bear in mind that the aim of the college should be the development and improvement of the whole man, including his physical, intellectual, and moral natures." The manner in which he has discharged the duties thus assumed has more than realized the most sanguine expectations. During his administration thus far the new Library Building, Slater Hall, and Sayles Memorial Hall have been erected, an addition has been made to Rhode Island Hall, and the college funds have been increased. Besides his regular services in the University, and his baccalaureate sermons, which are listened to by immense congregations, he has delivered series of lectures in Manning Hall, on the History of Intellectual Philosophy and Metaphysical Science. He has preached in the various pulpits of Providence and vicinity with singular acceptance, and on great and special occasions his services have been solicited from far and near. Several of his discourses and addresses have been published. He has contributed articles on theological and educational subjects for some of the leading quarterly reviews. He was the editor of the *Christian Review* from 1859 to 1864, when it was merged into the *Bibliotheca Sacra*. His translation of the fourth edition of Neander's *Planting and Training of the Christian Church*, with a careful revision of the whole work, was published in 1865. In 1877 he was elected President of the American Baptist Missionary Union. This distinguished honor he received for three successive years, when he declined a further election. In 1880 he was made an honorary member of the Rhode Island Baptist Social Union, being the first and only one



ever elected to this honor. He married, February 21, 1844, Harriet Richards Parker, a graduate of Townsend Female Seminary, and a niece and adopted daughter of Deacon Caleb Parker, formerly of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Mr. Parker is largely interested in educational matters, and he has long been a friend and supporter of Newton Theological Institution. Of their six children, but two, a son and a daughter, are living. Previous to his election to the Presidency of Brown University, Dr. Robinson visited Europe, accompanied by his wife, and spent a year abroad, travelling and pursuing special studies.

**VINTON, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, D.D.**, fourth son of David and Mary (Atwell) Vinton, was born in Providence, May 2, 1807. His father came to Providence when he was a young man, and established himself in business as a goldsmith. Here he spent his life engaged in traffic. He was a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, and while on a visit to Kentucky to attend to some business relating to that order, he died, about the year 1830. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a woman of rare abilities, and possessed great force and dignity of character. To her good management is "chiefly due the fact that notwithstanding the want of family influence and of ample pecuniary means, every one of her children obtained a good education and rose to a desirable position in society." Alexander spent three years as an undergraduate in Brown University, where he took high rank as a scholar. He studied medicine at Pomfret, Connecticut (where he resided with his mother, who had purchased a beautiful estate, which received the name of *La Plaisance*, and received the degree of M.D. from Yale College, in 1828. For the next three years he practiced his profession in Pomfret. While thus occupied, his mind became deeply interested in the careful perusal of Butler's *Analogy*, and the result was so decided a spiritual change, that he decided to abandon the profession in which he was obtaining marked success, and enter the Christian ministry. It is an interesting circumstance that a few years later, his brother, then Captain, afterwards Major John R. Vinton, should have come to a similar decision, which, however, he did not carry out, and that about the same time his brother Francis should have left his chosen profession to enter the ministry. Having pursued a three-years' course of theological study at the General Seminary of the Episcopal Church, in New York, he was ordained Deacon at New York, in 1835. For a few months after his ordination he preached in Portland, Maine, and was then called to Grace Church, Providence, whose pulpit had become vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. John A. Clark. In 1836 he was admitted to priest's orders in Providence. His relation to Grace Church continued six years (1836-42), and his ministry was accompanied with the richest of spiritual fruits.

In 1842 he was called to St. Paul's Church, in Boston, where marked success attended his labors. It is said that "the most thoughtful and cultivated citizens of Boston gathered around him, and when he left, it was generally felt that his place could not easily be filled." His next settlement was in Philadelphia. Here he gave himself "for a series of years to the work of building up a new church, under circumstances which tested to the full his peculiar powers, and where his success was in some respects more striking and conspicuous than it had been either in Providence or Boston." From Philadelphia he was called to St. Mark's Church, in New York, and subsequently returned to Boston, where he became Rector of Immanuel Church. Having reached the age of threescore and ten years, he resigned the charge of the church, and retired to his farm in Pomfret, where he passed the remainder of his days. Having gone to Philadelphia to preach the sermon at the consecration of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which he was the first rector, after performing this service, he was stricken down by a fatal disease and died Tuesday, April 26, 1881. He was one of the ablest and most accomplished preachers of his own church, or any denomination of Christians. Dr. Vinton married, October 15, 1835, Eleanor Stockbridge Thompson, oldest daughter of Ebenezer Thompson, Esq., of Providence, by whom he had several children. In 1836 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Brown University, and in 1843, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from New York University, and the same degree from Harvard University, in 1853. In 1851 he was appointed a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education. In 1855 he published a volume of sermons of great merit, which he dedicated to his parishioners of St. Paul's Church, in Boston.

**CHOULES, REV. JOHN OVERTON, D.D.**, was born at Bristol, England, February 5, 1801. His parents, who were Wesleyans, and esteemed for their piety, died when he was but twelve years of age. After the death of his parents he resided with his uncle, Henry O. Willis, who was his guardian, a pious man and wealthy, and a manager of the Bristol Tabernacle. His education was intrusted to the Rev. Thomas Evans, of Queen Elizabeth School, Bristol, and he was afterwards at Devizes, Wilts, under Richard Biggs. Early in life young Choules expressed a desire to become a church member, and on the 9th of September, 1819, he was baptized and received into fellowship at the Broadmeath Baptist Church, then under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Ryland, who had so high an opinion of his piety and ability to teach, that in 1821 he sanctioned his working among the destitute villagers of that neighborhood. A little later he left Bristol, to reside at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, to pursue his

studies under the Rev. William Anderson, to whom Dr. Choules owed much of his taste for books. While so engaged he frequently preached in the various pulpits of Bedfordshire. In 1822 he returned to Bristol, where he entered college and became a theological student under Dr. Ryland. Having passed his examination, he sailed for America in 1824, and landed in New York, with the full intention of remaining here, he having already given much attention to the institutions of the country and its system of government. The first winter after the arrival of Mr. Choules in America his time was taken up in supplying the pulpits of various denominations. He also was employed in Dutchess County, New York, where he was a successful teacher at the head of the academy at Red Bank. But he did not long remain in this position, for in 1827 he was called to the Second Baptist Church, at Newport, Rhode Island, which society had recently lost its pastor, the Rev. William Gammell. His first sermon in that church was preached June 17, of that year, and on the 27th of the following September he was ordained as the pastor. In 1829 he was married to Miss Martha T. Garland, of Danvers, Massachusetts, who bore him one child, and who only lived two years after her marriage. This was a severe blow to Mr. Choules, for she was a woman of great personal worth, grace, and refinement. Mr. Choules, though actively engaged in the duties of his calling, still found time to employ his pen in literary work. In 1829 he edited *James's Church Member's Guide*, and in 1831 he was engaged on *The Christian Offering*. In 1832 the *History of Missions* was brought out. It had been commenced by the Rev. Thomas Smith, who did not live to complete it, and was edited by Mr. Choules, who bestowed much labor upon it. The death of his wife preyed heavily upon him, and in 1833 he resigned his charge of the church at Newport. His valedictory sermon was preached January 25, and after severing his connection with the church he accepted a call from the Baptist Church in New Bedford. While residing there he married Elizabeth G. Pope, daughter of Thomas Pope, of that city. From New Bedford Mr. Choules removed to Buffalo, New York, where he remained during a period of four years; when, finding that the climate did not agree with him, he accepted a call from the Sixth Street Baptist Church of New York, a society much embarrassed and contending with many difficulties. He brought all his energies to bear upon its affairs with the hope of putting it upon a better foundation, but his efforts were unavailing, and seeing no prospect of doing any good there he resigned his charge. In 1843 he accepted a call from the Baptist Church in Jamaica Plain, a change that proved to be a delightful one, for he was surrounded by cultivated and intelligent people, to whom he preached acceptably. At this time he received into his family a number of boys, who were prepared by him for the counting-house or college. While residing at Jamaica Plain he brought out a new edition of

*Neal's History of the Puritans, 1844*. In 1844 he was recalled to the Second Baptist Church, at Newport, Rhode Island. This call he felt constrained to decline, although it touched all his keener sensibilities to be invited to take the charge of a church that had formerly been under his care. The call was renewed and accepted, for he felt that he could not again decline their pressing invitation. In 1849 he also had a school in connection with his other duties, and that year, with a number of his pupils, visited Europe. In 1853 he declined the invitation extended to him by Commodore Vanderbilt to join the party he had made up to visit Europe in his steam yacht, feeling that it was due to his people that after so recent a vacation he should remain with his charge; but the church expressed the wish that he should not deprive himself of the pleasure of the trip, and he joined Vanderbilt as his chaplain. Out of these two voyages grew the two volumes, *Young Americans Abroad*, and *The Cruise of the North Star*. After his return, Dr. Choules resided in Newport up to the time of his death. His last sickness was sudden, and he lived but a few days after he was taken down. He had gone to New York to pass New Year's day with some friends, and was suffering at the time from a cold. On New Year's day, while making a few calls, he had a fall on the ice; on Thursday, the following day, he was very ill. The physician who was called to his side declared it to be a severe attack of pneumonia, and it was soon evident that he could not survive it. Mrs. Choules was at once sent for, and was with him when he died. He was conscious up to within five minutes of his death, and expired in his chair, on the 16th of January, 1856. His remains were brought to Newport for interment, and the funeral sermon was preached from his pulpit by Rev. William Hague, D.D., Dr. Choules having designated to whom this duty should be assigned. His only child, Mrs. J. J. Ellis, survived him. Dr. Choules was a man of varied reading. He was especially fond of old Puritan literature, of which he made a large and valuable collection. His library was stored with rare and curious volumes, many of them having an interesting history, with which he was familiar. At his death this collection was sold under the auctioneer's hammer. He enjoyed life, was genial, had a great flow of spirits, and a fund of information that made his presence welcome wherever he appeared. He was an earnest preacher, knew the way to men's hearts, and had a way of attaching his friends to him for life. Few men were better known, and it was not an easy matter to refer to any one at all prominent with whom he had not a personal acquaintance. In addition to the works already mentioned, Dr. Choules furnished a preface and notes for *Foster's Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth*; he also edited *Hinton's History of the United States*, in quarto, and for several years he was the editor of the *Boston Christian Times*. The last labor of his pen was the preparation of a discourse on the life and character of



Rev. John Bradley, one of his predecessors in the church over which he presided.

**H**AZARD, THOMAS R., son of Rowland Hazard, of South Kingstown, and Mary Peace Hazard, of Charleston, South Carolina, was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, January 3, 1797, and is a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Thomas Hazard, who was one of the original settlers and proprietors of the Island of Aquidneck, and, with Nicholas Easton and Robert Jeffries, laid out the town of Newport, in 1639. The subject of this sketch spent his early childhood in Rhode Island. About four years of his youth (from his twelfth to his sixteenth year) were passed at Westtown Friends' Boarding-School, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. On leaving school he returned to South Kingstown, and in less than two years engaged on his own account in the manufacture of linsey-woolsey and other coarse cotton and woollen goods, mostly for the Southern States, which style of goods his father had commenced making in the latter part of the eighteenth century, at which period both the cotton and wool were carded by women with hand-cards, the former being brought from Charleston, South Carolina, in what were called *pockets*, containing from six to eight pounds each of cotton, including the seeds, which was also picked by hand before being carded. At the period when Mr. Hazard (the son) engaged in business, carding machines had been substituted for hand-cards, and for several years the wool rolls made by these were put up in bundles of from twenty to thirty pounds each, and distributed entirely on horseback for many miles around to be spun on hand spinning-wheels. The yarn was then brought home by the same mode of conveyance, and after being scoured by hand and colored, was again distributed about the country to be woven on hand-loom, and still again returned on horseback. This laborious method was pursued for many years by Mr. Hazard, until the introduction of labor-saving machinery, which has arrived at such a state of perfection that four hundred and fifty persons now employed at Peacedale by the grandson of Rowland Hazard, turn out more goods in a given time than one hundred thousand could do in the primitive days when Mr. Hazard commenced manufacturing at the same place, in the way indicated. From his earliest youth Mr. Hazard has always been engaged, to a greater or less extent, in agriculture and the keeping of sheep, his flocks sometimes numbering no less than twelve hundred, from which fact he acquired the *sobriquet* of "Shepherd Tom," to distinguish him from a score or more of members of the Hazard family of the same Christian name. His personal feats and exposure in caring for his flocks in seasons of storm and snow were perhaps as marvellous as those of Scottish shepherds or those of ancient

times, some of which are given in the *Recollections of Olden Times*, by "Shepherd Tom," an interesting work of three hundred pages, published by John P. Sanborn, 1879. After a most arduous and successful prosecution of his manufacturing business, Mr. Hazard retired from those pursuits with a moderate competency, and settled in 1840 at his country-seat, "Vauclure," a lovely place on the easterly shore of the island, about six miles from Newport, embracing over one hundred acres, which had been beautified by Samuel Elam, an English gentleman of refined taste, just after the Revolutionary War, at a cost of \$80,000, where he has since resided. Nor has he since then led an inactive life, as the public journals of Rhode Island and others abundantly testify. He was an early and earnest worker in the cause of African colonization, having been a life director and Vice-President of the Society since the years 1840-41. Mr. Hazard still believes, as he has always believed from the first, that, under Providence, the Republic of Liberia is the nucleus from which will proceed the civilization of the millions who inhabit the equatorial regions of Africa,—a work that he holds is destined to be done by the colored people of the United States, and by them alone. He took an early and active part in the establishment of common schools in Rhode Island, and was one of the three friends of the cause who issued the call for the public meeting in Providence that organized the "Rhode Island Institute of Instruction." In 1851 he made an official report to the Legislature of Rhode Island, detailing the situation of the pauper poor and insane of every town in the State, as witnessed personally by himself, which report, embodied in one hundred and twenty pages, made a profound sensation throughout the State and led to a complete reform in the management of the public poor, and was, together with his efficient and persevering after-labors, the proximate cause of an annual State appropriation, still existing, for the indigent insane, the education of the deaf and dumb, the blind, and idiotic of the State. In the year 1852 Mr. Hazard presented a petition to the General Assembly, praying for the abolition of capital punishment, when he compiled a report of over forty pages for the Committee on Education, of the Senate, by whom it was adopted, and after a few days' consideration passed by the Senate and afterwards by the House, almost by acclamation, the vote being more than two to one in favor of abolishing the death penalty, which last still remains on the statute-books of Rhode Island, to the lasting credit of its liberal-minded and enlightened citizens. Many other labors for the good of humanity Mr. Hazard has been engaged in during his long and active earth-career, some of which, additional to those enumerated, may be inferred from the following editorial notice that appeared not long since in the *Providence Journal*: "Mr. Thomas R. Hazard, during a life now extended to his eighty-second year, has been a man of the most active and enterprising character, and devoted with great vigor and







Silas Carey

singleness of purpose to objects of public importance, reformatory, educational, philanthropic, and charitable. He was eminently conspicuous in reforming the management of the poor and insane in this State, where they had been treated in many cases in a manner disgraceful to our civilization. In this effort he was completely successful. He engineered the effort which resulted in the abolition of capital punishment. He has been an earnest advocate and munificent supporter of African colonization. He was a primary promoter of the movement in this country for the relief of the Irish famine, and a liberal contributor to it. His philanthropy, although at times aggressive and intrusive, attests its sincerity by the generosity of his pecuniary contributions to the objects to which it is devoted. No one who knows him doubts the earnestness of his convictions or the purity of his personal character; and he carries his years as lightly as a man of fifty." In 1856 Mr. Hazard became a Spiritualist, and has ever since advocated its claims to public favor with the like vigor that characterizes all his undertakings. His writings on this subject are very voluminous, but like those of his other extensive literary productions, are mostly of a fragmentary character, such as sudden occasions or the exigencies of his subject might suggest or require for the moment. In October, 1838, Mr. Hazard married Frances Minturn, daughter of Jonas and Esther Robinson Minturn, of New York City, a highly cultured lady of great personal beauty. Mrs. Hazard died at Vaclure, April 10, 1854, aged forty-two years. They had six children: Mary Robinson, who died in infancy; Frances Minturn; Gertrude Minturn; Anna Peace (who all died in early womanhood); Esther Robinson, who married E. J. Dunning; and Barclay. Mr. Hazard, now in his eighty-fifth year, writes a firm and beautiful hand, and still exhibits the mental and bodily vigor of early manhood.

**CASEY, MAJOR-GENERAL SILAS**, son of Wanton and Elizabeth (Goodale) Casey, was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, July 12, 1807. His grandfather, Silas, and his father, Wanton, were natives of the same place. His grandmother was Abigail Coggeshall, a descendant from Governor Wanton, of Rhode Island. A farm in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, called the Casey Farm, now owned by a son of General Casey, has been uninterruptedly in the family since the title was purchased from the Indians. The General's grandfather, Silas, was an extensive importing merchant before the Revolution. His father, Wanton, was educated in France during the Revolution, and became a friend of Franklin, then a minister to that kingdom. His maternal grandfather, Major Nathan Goodale, and mother, Elizabeth, were natives of Brookfield, Massachusetts. Major Goodale served in the Revolution, and was distin-

guished in the engagements which preceded the surrender of Burgoyne. He was one of the original members of the Order of the Cincinnati, and his diploma, signed by Washington, is now in the possession of General Casey, who is his successor. Silas entered the Military Academy at West Point in June, 1822, and on his graduation, in 1826, was appointed a brevet Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Regular Infantry, at Fort Towson, Arkansas Territory. Here he was engaged against the Osage and Pawnee Indians, and on one occasion had a sharp, decisive action with the Pawnees, surprising their camp while they were dancing around the scalps of the soldiers they had killed. In 1829 he was promoted to Second Lieutenant in the Second Regular Infantry, at Sackett's Harbor, New York. In 1832 he was ordered on recruiting service, and in 1833 was at Fort Niagara. In 1834 he was ordered with his company to Fort Gratiot, Michigan, from which, in 1835, he was ordered to Alabama to aid in suppressing the revolt of the Creek Indians. Here he was appointed Captain and Quartermaster of a regiment of Creek Indian volunteers ordered into Florida to subdue the Seminoles. In Florida he served five years and gained distinction, particularly in the battle of Pilaklikaha, and was recommended in strong terms by General Worth for the brevet rank of Major. In May, 1842, he was sent with his regiment to the northern lakes, and was stationed at Buffalo, New York, till 1845. Here he drilled the battalions and was highly complimented in the report of the inspectors. In March, 1847, he was ordered with his company from Fort Michilimackinac, Michigan, to join his regiment in Mexico. He reached Vera Cruz in June, and Puebla in July, as the advance guard of General Pillow's column. He served also under Generals Riley and Twiggs. From Puebla he acted in the campaign, under General Scott, in the valley of Mexico. While in the advance he had a sharp fight, August 19th, with the enemy's lancers, the officer in command, with his horse, falling dead within a few yards of his feet. For gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco he was breveted Major. He deployed a portion of his division as skirmishers, and under the immediate command of Captain L. Steele, first opened fire on the enemy's skirmishers and had the first wounded men. In storming Chapultepec, while leading two hundred and fifty picked men through a terrible fire, he was severely wounded in the abdomen, and for his heroic conduct received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. For his services in the Mexican War he received a silver vase from his native town, East Greenwich, and a resolution of thanks from the General Assembly of Rhode Island. While in the country, he was stationed for a time in the city of Mexico, where he assisted Rev. Mr. Morris in circulating Spanish copies of the Scriptures. Everywhere he manifested courage, ability, and devotion to duty. At the close of the Mexican War he went with his regiment, in the ship Iowa, via Cape Horn, in a voyage of five months, to



California, where he remained till 1852. In 1851, he led four companies against the Coquide River Indians, his command being the first whites to ascend that river, and for his success was complimented by the General commanding the Pacific coast. He was next ordered to New York on recruiting service. In 1854 he was President of a Board for examining Infantry Tactics, translated from the French by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardee, a system adopted with amendments. In the same year he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninth Regular Infantry, rising from the position of Captain, never having been a Major, and went to Puget Sound, Washington Territory. His headquarters were at Fort Steilacoom, where an Indian war was then raging. In a campaign of twenty-five days he succeeded in quelling what many at first thought would be another Florida War, and for his "gallantry, enterprise, skill, and sound judgment," was commended to the special notice of the government at Washington. In 1859 he was ordered to take command of San Juan Island, then in dispute with Great Britain. With five hundred men he maintained possession of the island against an opposing British force of five ships of war, with two thousand one hundred and forty men and one hundred and sixty-seven guns, until General Scott appeared and arranged matters by allowing the English to occupy one end of the island, while we held the other. Returning to the seat of government, in 1861, he offered his services to President Lincoln, and was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, in September, and proceeded to organize and drill one hundred and fifty thousand men in brigades. He was assigned, March 20, 1862, to the command of a Division of the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan. His division, in the advance, reached within seven miles of Richmond, and being ordered, contrary to his opinion, beyond the front, and within six miles of Richmond (his pickets within five miles), had a fearful encounter of three hours with the enemy, May 31. His force of less than five thousand in line met a rebel force of forty thousand strong, and most heroically withstood them, producing fearful slaughter. From the day of this action (known as the Battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines) dated his commission as Major-General of Volunteers, and also his promotion to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General in the Regular Army. Also for gallant and meritorious conduct in that battle, besides the compliments of military men and writers of discernment, he received the thanks of the State of Rhode Island. In August, 1862, he was again appointed to organize and instruct forces for the front. For these invaluable services, performed with remarkable success, he received the highest eulogiums. The government, August 11, 1862, adopted Casey's Tactics for the regular, volunteer, and militia forces of the nation, succeeding Scott's Tactics. In May, 1863, he was chosen President of the Board for examining the officers for regiments of colored troops, and in this position performed services of great importance, receiving therefor no

common praise. Thus, with his uncommon abilities, attainments, experiences, tact, courage, patriotism, and devotion to duty, he served his country in border wars in Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Mexico, and California, and through the terrible struggle of the Rebellion. In recognition of his services and merits, at the close of the Civil War, he was put upon the retired list, and now lives in Brooklyn, New York. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while cherishing a tender regard for all denominations, and his life has well illustrated his high Christian character. Rhode Island proudly cherishes his name and his record. He married, first, July 12, 1830, Abby P. P. Pearce, daughter of Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, of Newport, Rhode Island. She died in Washington, March 10, 1862, a woman of great excellences of character. They had six children, five now living, (1) Thomas Lincoln Casey, born May 31, 1831, graduated at the head of his class at the Military Academy at West Point, 1852, received two brevets for faithful and meritorious conduct in the Rebellion, now a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular Army, serving with distinction as an engineer officer; and his eldest son, named for himself, graduated second in his class at West Point, in 1879, is now a Second Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps. (2) Frederic Cummings Casey, born March 11, 1833, deceased. (3) Silas Casey, Jr., born September 11, 1841, graduated at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, in 1860; participated in the first attack on Fort Sumter, and in the engagements in front of Charleston; distinguished himself with Admiral John Rodgers on the Peninsula of Corea, assaulting and taking several forts; has risen to the rank of Commander in the Navy. (4) Abby Pearce Casey, born May 9, 1838, married Brevet Brigadier-General Louis Cass Hunt, now Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Regular Infantry. He graduated at West Point, in 1847, was breveted for gallant conduct at the Battle of Fair Oaks, where he was severely wounded, also for gallantry at Kingston, North Carolina. (5) Elizabeth Goodale Casey, born February 16, 1844, married Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Scott, now Major of the Third Regular Artillery. He was breveted for meritorious conduct at the Battle of Gaines's Mills, where he was severely wounded, and for other services. He is the author of the *Military Digest of the Laws of the United States*. (6) Edward Wanton Casey, born December 1, 1850, graduated at West Point, in 1873, now a First Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regular Infantry; distinguished for zeal and bravery under General Miles on the Yellowstone River. General Casey married, second, July 12, 1864, Miss Florida Gordon, daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq., formerly of Newburyport, Massachusetts, by whom he has had two children: (1) Frederic Gordon Casey, born September 26, 1866, deceased; (2) Julia Clifford Casey, born May 3, 1865. The life and services of General Casey form a valuable chapter in our national history.

**ARNOLD**, SALMON AUGUSTUS, M.D., son of Salmon and Selina (Wilde) Arnold, was born in Providence, June 26, 1797. He prepared for college at Mr. Patten's school in Hartford, Connecticut, and graduated at Brown University in 1816, in the same class with Dr. Joseph Mauran, the late John Carter Brown, and Robert H. Ives. After studying medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, he received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1821. He then began practice in his native city, and continued in active professional business for more than fifty years. For several years he was a partner with the late Dr. John Mackie. Dr. Arnold was identified with all that pertained to the progress and influence of the medical profession in Providence. In 1822 he became a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, of which he was for twenty years Secretary, and at one time President. He took a leading part in the formation of the Providence Medical Association, and was its first President. For more than twenty years he was the permanent Secretary of the Board of Trustees having control of the fund left by Dr. Caleb Fiske, of Scituate, for prize dissertations, the Board being composed of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Rhode Island Medical Society. His duties in these different official positions were discharged with marked fidelity and efficiency. Dr. Arnold was one of the most prominent and successful physicians in Providence. He was not disposed to adopt new methods in the practice of his profession, but adhered to those old ones which he believed time and experience had proven safest to follow. Throughout his life he took a deep interest in educational matters, and for many years was a leading member of the Providence School Committee. In 1832 he married Ruth Sprague Rand, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who died, December 22, 1852. Dr. Arnold died in Providence, December 12, 1878. Two of his daughters survive him, Mrs. R. Becker, wife of Dr. Alexander Becker, of Providence, and Elizabeth A. Arnold. The announcement of the death of Dr. Arnold called forth expressions of deep regret throughout the entire community. The remembrance of his familiar form, as seen in the streets of his native city, will long remain in the minds of the generation now on the stage of action.

studies, and graduated at that institution in 1820. His first settlement in the Christian ministry was at Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he was ordained November 27, 1822, and remained nearly fourteen years, ending October 19, 1836. Its result was the building up of a strong, efficient church. While pastor of this church in Charlestown, he was deeply interested in the cause of female education, and to his efforts was largely due the founding of the Charlestown Female Seminary, an institution which in its day accomplished an untold amount of good. A few weeks after resigning his pastorate in Charlestown he was installed the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Hartford, Connecticut. At the end of a little more than a year's service in this new relation, he resigned his office, and soon resumed his ministerial work by being installed pastor of the First Baptist Church in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 1, 1839. Failing health forced him to resign in October, 1839. For a little more than a year he suspended all ministerial work, and devoted himself to the recuperation of his health. In January, 1847, he returned to the discharge of the duties he so much loved. A new church, called the Central Church, had been established at Newport, and he was invited to become its first pastor. He accepted the invitation, and entered upon his work with fresh zeal and recruited energies, and his ministry, averaging a period of not far from sixteen years, was instrumental in building up a large and flourishing church and congregation. His ministry, extending through some forty years, was an eminently successful one. He received into the four churches of which he was pastor, during this time, about 1400 persons, administering, himself, the ordinance of baptism to 870 of this number. The cause of ministerial education was especially dear to him. Of the Theological Seminary, established at Newton, he was one of the founders, and a Trustee from 1825 to his death. In 1828 he was elected a Trustee of Brown University, and remained such through life. To both these institutions he bequeathed generous legacies in his will. His *alma mater* conferred on him, in 1854, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He married, in 1822, Maria T., daughter of Rev. Dr. Gano, who died in 1878. They had no children. Dr. Jackson died instantly, while travelling in the cars of the Stonington Railroad, March 2, 1863.

**JACKSON**, HENRY, D.D., the second son of Richard and Abby (Wheaton) Jackson, was born in Providence, June 16, 1798, his father being a prominent citizen of Rhode Island, well known for the interest he took in the affairs of the State and of the city. He was prepared for college in the University Grammar School, and was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1817. Immediately on his graduation, he repaired to Andover, Massachusetts, to pursue his theological

**PENDLETON**, CAPTAIN WILLIAM CHAMPION, merchant, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, November 2, 1798. His father was for fifty years a sea-captain and a shipowner. His grandfather, Benjamin Pendleton, was also a sea-captain, for many years sailing from Westerly. His great-grandfather, Colonel William Pendleton, was a Colonel of militia in the Revolution. The first ancestor of the family in this country was Major Brian Pendleton, who was born in 1599,



came to America in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, was made a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony in 1634, and served for six years as Deputy to the General Court prior to 1648. He was a member of the famous artillery company of Boston. About 1651 he removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was Deputy of that town for five years. In 1658 he purchased two hundred acres of land near Winter Harbor, Saco, Maine, and settled upon it in 1665. He finally returned to Portsmouth, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1681. He was an eminent man in his day. Captain James Pendleton, the only son of Major Brian Pendleton, removed from Watertown to Sudbury, Massachusetts, and thence, in 1669, to Westerly, Rhode Island. He was the great-great-grandfather of Captain William C. Pendleton. The latter was educated in a public school in Westerly. When he was about twenty years of age he went to sea occasionally until 1830, and then became captain of a coasting vessel. Since 1840 he has been engaged in general merchandise business in Westerly, and for the past fifteen or twenty years has been largely interested in settling estates. He has been a Director in the National Phoenix Bank since 1846, and for several years has been a Director in the Mechanics' Savings Bank. For some time he has served as a member of the Committee of Accounts for the town. He married, December 23, 1819, Phebe Hall, daughter of Captain Lyman and Phebe (Palmer) Hall. They have had twelve children, nine of whom are living: John P., Charles P. W., Edward B., Albert P., Martha C., Adelaide, Harriet N., and Marcella J. Captain Pendleton has been a member of the First Baptist Church in Westerly for forty years, and still takes an active interest in the welfare of that communion.

**M**EADER, JOHN, minister and missionary of the Society of Friends, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Meader, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, November 11, 1797. He was brought up in the principles and practices of his devout parents, and at the age of eighteen publicly pronounced his faith in the Friends' Meeting. In 1824 he was acknowledged and recorded a minister by the Sandwich Monthly Meeting, and was immediately moved to engage in the ministry in different places among neighboring Quarterly Meetings. In 1829, accompanied by his talented and devoted wife, who was also an approved and effective speaker in the Friends' Meeting, he began his wider sphere of missionary labor, and travelled in New York, portions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana, visiting Yearly and other Meetings. For two years he thus labored to preserve the threatened integrity of the Friends' Society and to promulgate their distinctive sentiments. In 1831 he labored chiefly in Berwick and Dover Monthly Meetings. In 1837 he removed to Rhode Island and was connected with the

Providence Monthly Meeting, where his testimonies were numerous and highly valued. In 1841 he made a missionary tour among the Indians west of the Mississippi River, bearing introductory and commendatory letters from the officers of the government at Washington. He also labored in Ohio, Indiana, and what was then the Territory of Iowa. His mission was executed in a manner highly honorable to himself and to the Society he represented. Rhode Island counted herself favored in the character and ministry of such a man. In 1850, with his wife, he visited England, Ireland, and portions of the Continent, seeking to avert divisions and innovations among Friends, and to establish them in the truth. In 1851 he returned and resumed his ministry in Rhode Island. Again, in 1857, he made a missionary tour in New York, Ohio and Indiana, and in 1858 once more visited Baltimore. His testimonials and certificates were from all the principal Meetings of the Friends in this country. He married, March, 1819, Elizabeth Taber, daughter of Joseph and Huldah (Hoag) Taber. He last spoke in the Providence Monthly Meeting, March 3, 1860, and died June 7, 1860, aged sixty-two years.

**B**ALLOU, GEORGE C., manufacturer, son of Oliver and Abigail (Colburn) Ballou, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, February 2, 1798. His opportunities for an education were limited. He learned the trade of a house-carpenter of his father, from whom, and an elder brother, Dexter, he also learned the business of manufacturing cotton goods. At the age of twenty-eight he entered into business with his brother, Hosea Ballou, at Waterford, Massachusetts, and began to make satinetts. This partnership continued until 1827, and he carried on the business there until 1829, when he removed to Woonsocket. Here he was very prosperous, and in 1839 extended his works, and continued successful until January, 1846, when his factory was destroyed by fire, his loss being \$24,000, while his insurance was \$14,000. With undiminished energy he erected on the same site the mill now standing. In April, 1845, he, with Oren A. Ballou, son of Dexter, and with James T. and Peleg A. Rhodes, bought of John H. Clark the land on which stood the Clinton Mill, and, in May, 1854, they became an incorporate company, of which Mr. Ballou was chosen President, which office he held until his death. The mill was enlarged, its capital stock increased from \$75,000 to \$120,000, and the number of spindles became 15,000. It was named after Governor De Witt Clinton, of New York. In 1864, Mr. Ballou became owner of the Globe Mill in Woonsocket, and in 1868 he invested in the American Worsted Company in the same place—a company incorporated that year with a capital stock of \$50,000—of which corporation Mr. Ballou was President. He was also a large owner in the Peabody Mills at Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1868 the Globe Steam Mill







*Clark R. Taylor*

Company became embarrassed, but was reorganized, and Mr. Ballou and his son David took one-half of its stock, put new machinery into the mill, and increased its spindles from 14,000 to 22,000. In 1873 the Ballou Manufacturing Company was organized with a capital of \$500,000, and while Mr. Ballou was the principal stockholder, the rest of the stock was owned mostly by his relatives. He was President of this company until his death, and his son David was its Treasurer and Agent. In 1873 the new mill on the Globe Estate was built, with a capacity of 40,000 spindles, under the supervision of Mr. Ballou. In his latter years Mr. Ballou gave less attention to his factories, and devoted much time to the cultivation of his farms. The success of the enterprises with which he was identified affords ample proof of his great financial ability. He was a Representative in the Rhode Island General Assembly for some time, and served one year as State Senator. He belonged to the Masonic order over fifty years, and was highly esteemed in his business, public, and social relations. He married Ruth Eliza Aldrich, daughter of Caleb Aldrich, of Smithfield, son of Judge Caleb Aldrich, and grandson of Moses Aldrich, a celebrated Quaker preacher. His children were Celia Ann, who married Cyrus Arnold; Alpha, who married Peter H. Brown, of Providence; Abby, who married Charles D. Robinson, of Green Bay, Wisconsin; and David Ballou, before mentioned as partner with his father.

**SPRAGUE, GOVERNOR WILLIAM**, son of William and Anne (Potter) Sprague, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, November 3, 1799. In 1836 on the death of his father, by whom he had been educated to be a manufacturer of cotton cloth and a calico printer, he united with his brother Amasa in the firm of A. & W. Sprague, for the conduct and enlargement of the business first established by his father in Cranston and the adjacent towns. But prior to his father's death he had taken an active interest in the affairs of the town and of the State. He became a member of the General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives from October, 1832, to May, 1835. In 1835 he was elected State Representative in Congress and served until 1837. He was then elected Governor of the State, and served in 1838 and 1839. He was finally elected Senator to Congress in 1842, and served till 1844, when he resigned on account of the death of his brother Amasa, which threw upon him the weight of the extensive business of the firm of A. & W. Sprague. Governor Sprague was alike capable in political and business affairs, but he now confined his energies to the supervision of his factories and immense calico works. He was chosen Presidential Elector by the State in 1848. He married Mary Waterman, of Warwick, Rhode Island, and had a daughter, Susan, who married Edwin Hoyt, of New York; and a son, Byron, who, with his cousins Amasa and

William (sons of Amasa), continued the firm of A. & W. Sprague, and assisted in carrying on the large business established by his father and his uncle. Governor Sprague died October 19, 1856, at the age of fifty-six. His son Byron inherited large property, and besides taking his place in the firm of A. & W. Sprague, the chief management of the business being left to his cousins, he became a large dealer in real estate, and made extensive improvements in the noted property at Rocky Point, in Warwick. In the calico works his attention was given chiefly to the department of machinery. He died July 31, 1866. Governor William's brother, Amasa, devoted himself with energy and success to the management of the factories of the firm and to the oversight of his lands. It was believed that his opposition to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the vicinity of one of the factories of the firm provoked the madness of a liquor dealer, who planned his death. He married Fanny Morgan, of Groton, Connecticut. His children were Colonel Amasa, Hon. William, Almira, who married Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor of Providence; and Mary Anna, who married first John E. Nichols, and second Frank W. Latham.

**SAYLES, CLARK**, master builder and merchant, son of Ahab and Lillis (Steere) Sayles, was born in Gloucester (now Burrillville), Rhode Island, May 18, 1797. His father, son of Israel Sayles, was a substantial farmer of mechanical ability, and was for many years President of the Town Council of Gloucester, and, during the war of the Revolution, served in the patriot army under General Sullivan. Clark's mother was the daughter of Samuel Steere, a good representative of a worthy Rhode Island family. Mr. Ahab Sayles had five brothers, Rufus, Nicholas, Samuel, Joseph, Robert, and a sister, Martha, who married, first, Alfred Eddy, and second, Augustus Winsor. The Sayles homestead lands were situated between Pascoag and Chepachet, in the line that finally, in 1806, divided Burrillville from Gloucester, leaving the family mansion in Burrillville. The children of Ahab Sayles were, Azubah, Lusina, Mercy, Nicholas, Clark, Welcome, Lillis, and Maranda; only Clark and Maranda are now living (1881). The ancestors of this family, on both sides, were industrious and honored farmers of the old type, some of them being Friends, and others Baptists, in their religious convictions. Clark was educated at home, on the farm, and in the common schools. His teacher, for many years, was William Colwell, afterwards Cashier of the Gloucester Exchange Bank. Both at home and in the Chepachet Library he found and eagerly read good books, not missing a "library day" for years, as testified by Mr. Blackman, the librarian. When about eighteen years of age he engaged to work for Mr. Elias Carter, a master-builder of Thompson, Connecticut, with whom he labored in Thompson, and finally went to the



State of Georgia and worked in constructing the Burke County Court-house. Returning, he assisted in building the Congregational Church in Milford, Massachusetts. Finally, he began as a master-builder for himself; erected a residence for his brother Nicholas; again went to the State of Georgia, and constructed dwellings for planters, and completed the large hotel at Waynesborough. Returning from the South he built the meeting-house in Greenville, Smithfield, Rhode Island. In the spring of 1822 he removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and settled as a master-builder; erected houses for David Wilkinson, added a middle section to the First Baptist Church, planned and erected, in 1828, the first Congregational Church in Pawtucket; built a church edifice in North Scituate, and also one in Attleborough, Massachusetts. During all this time he was also engaged in the lumber and coal trade, being the first man to introduce coal into Pawtucket by vessels. He associated with himself in business Mr. Daniel Greene, and in the great financial panic of 1829, the firm of "Clark Sayles & Co." assumed to a great disadvantage, as the issue proved, the business interests previously carried on by Mr. Greene, who had failed. Mr. Sayles was chosen Director of the New England Pacific Bank, of whose board of thirteen directors, eleven failed, while Mr. Sayles stood through the storm. Chosen President of this bank, as successor to Dr. Asa Messer, Mr. Sayles stood at the head of the institution for seventeen years, and, "by most remarkably skilful financiering," brought the bank through all its difficulties. In 1837, closing most of his large business relations in Pawtucket, he again went South and engaged in the wholesale lumber trade for the firm of which he was the head, and also as agent of another company; operating steam-sawmills, one on an island at the mouth of the Altamaha river, and one on the Savannah river, opposite the city of Savannah. After remaining South in the lumber trade (having his family with him during some of the winters), for about twenty years, he returned to Pawtucket. Not entering again largely into business for himself, he assisted his sons, William Francis and Frederic Clark, in purchasing materials, and in the construction of the buildings added to their extensive Moshassuck Bleachery, in the town of Lincoln. He was also the general superintendent in the erection of the beautiful Memorial Chapel in Saylesville, near the Bleachery. Politically, he was an "Old Line Whig," and was finally identified with the Republican party, but would accept only town offices, as his object was service rather than honors. In the temperance reform he has held a foremost place from the first. Near 1832 he united with the Congregational Church, of which he has since been an active and consistent member. He early won for himself, and has always maintained a high and honorable place in society, and is now deservedly esteemed in his ripe years. He married, December 25, 1822, Mary Ann Olney, daughter of Paris Olney, of Scituate, Rhode Island. She was a

member of the Congregational Church, and noted for her strength of mind, gentleness of spirit, soundness of judgment, decision of character, and the purity of her Christian life. She died September 11, 1878, in her seventy-sixth year. Mr. Sayles had five children, William Francis, Minerva Winsor (died young), Charles Ahab (died young), Mary Ann (died young), and Frederic Clark.

**W**ATSON, WILLIAM ROBINSON, son of John J. and Sarah (Brown) Watson, was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, December 14, 1799. He was a descendant of some of the oldest, most respectable and distinguished families in Rhode Island, among whom may be named the Watsons, Hazards, Robinsons, and Browns, who, at a period anterior to the Revolutionary War, were the largest landed proprietors in the southern portion of the State, and noted for dispensing an elegant and princely hospitality and furnishing a genial and polished society, when the city of Providence was yet but a small village. Mr. Watson pursued his early classical studies at Plainfield (Connecticut) Academy, and was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1823. Among his classmates were Chief Justice Ames, of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Crane, George D. Prentice, the distinguished editor of the *Louisville Journal*, and Judge Mellen, of Massachusetts. Professor Gammell, in an article on the necrology of Brown University for 1863-64, states, that "having pursued his legal studies in the office of Hon. Samuel W. Bridgham, in Providence, he was admitted to the bar, but engaged to only a very limited extent in the practice of his profession. His life was devoted pre-eminently and almost exclusively to politics, and in his chosen sphere he was sagacious and influential." For nearly forty years he was one of the most active and prominent politicians in Rhode Island, and probably no individual ever exerted a greater influence in its local politics. In June, 1827, he was chosen by the General Assembly, then controlled by the National Republicans, to the office of Clerk of Common Pleas for the County of Providence, at that time the most lucrative office in the State, and, in consequence, a place much contended for by political parties and their rising favorites. This office he held until May, 1833, when he was displaced by a combination of opposing parties. He, however, regained the office in 1835, but held it only for a single year. From 1836 to 1841 he was cashier, in succession, of the Bank of North America and the City Bank of Providence, and in 1841, on the accession of President Harrison, he was appointed Collector of the Port of Providence, which office he held till the beginning of President Polk's administration, in 1845. In 1849 he was again appointed to the same office by President Taylor, and retained it four years, till he was removed by President Pierce. Through his influence, while Collector of the Port of Providence, a

construction is now given to a provision of the tariff of 1833, relating to the compensation to certain collectors, adverse to the written opinions of John J. Crittenden and Reverdy Johnson, both given while these eminent lawyers were holding the office of Attorney-General of the United States. In 1854 he was chosen Secretary of State in Rhode Island, but was defeated at the election the following year, when the "Know-Nothing," or National American party, of which he was not a member, swept the State by immense majorities. In 1856 he was chosen by the General Assembly State Auditor, and continued in that office until May, 1863. His last official relation to any institution was that which he sustained to the City Insurance Company, of which he was appointed President nearly a year before his death, which occurred in Providence, August 29, 1864. Mr. Watson was also, during much of his life, a writer for the political press, and in several instances, usually at seasons of election, for brief periods, conducted, as editor, certain papers with which he was politically connected. His writings were almost invariably of a political character, and in the interest of the Whig party, of which he was a devoted champion in Rhode Island. The most elaborate of these were a series of papers, first published in the *Providence Daily Journal*, in 1844, under the pseudonym of "Hamilton," which were afterwards collected and printed in pamphlet form. The doctrines then held by the Whig party were there explained and vindicated with remarkable force and vigor. He was distinguished alike for the integrity and ability with which he discharged the duties of the many and varied public offices which he filled; for the elegance and force with which he wielded a facile and not ungraceful pen; and for a kindness of heart and dignified urbanity of manner, which attached to him the warmest friends, who appreciated his agreeable qualities as a citizen in private life. He married Mary Anne, daughter of Hon. Caleb Earle, of Providence. His children were William Henry Watson, a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1852, now an eminent physician, who has held the highest rank in his profession, and been honored with the most important trusts in his gift, who resides at Utica, New York, of which State he is the Surgeon-General; Eleanor, who married Dr. Charles Judson Hill, of the same place; Amey, and Anna, deceased.

**STAPLES, HON. WILLIAM READ, LL.D.**, was born in Providence, October 10, 1798, and was the youngest son of Samuel and Ruth (Read) Staples. The studies of his early childhood days were pursued with Oliver Angell, who, for nearly a half century was a teacher in Providence. His studies, preparatory to entrance into college, were carried on in what is now known as the University Grammar School, at present under the management of Messrs. M. and E. Lyon. He was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1817. The

theme of his oration was "The Dangers of American Liberty." After studying law in the office of Hon. Nathaniel Searle for two years, he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, September 21, 1819. A little more than two years after he commenced the practice of his profession, he married Rebecca M. Power, eldest daughter of Nicholas and Anna (Marsh) Power. Two children were the fruit of this union, both of whom died in early life. Mrs. Staples died September 14, 1825. The second wife of Mr. Staples, whom he married in October, 1826, was Evelina, only daughter of Levi and Susan (Howe) Eaton, of Framingham, Massachusetts. A large family of eleven children was the fruit of this marriage. In 1832 Mr. Staples was elected a member of the first Common Council under the new city organization. He served, for two years, as Justice of the Police Court. For nineteen years (1835-54) he was Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and soon after the resignation of Hon. Richard Ward Greene, in 1854, he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Having held the office not quite two years, he resigned in 1856 in consequence of failing health. For nearly thirteen years (1856-69) he held the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. In his earlier life Judge Staples worshipped at the First Baptist Church, of which his mother was a member. During a part of his college life, and after his first marriage, he attended the services of St. John's Church. For many years he was a devout worshipper at the meetings of the Society of Friends. His death was sudden, and was occasioned by heart disease. He died October 19, 1868. Judge Staples took special interest in everything connected with the history of his native State. He was fond of historical studies and antiquarian research. He was one of the Corporators of the Rhode Island Historical Society, founded in 1822, and its first Secretary and Librarian. He published, in 1835, an edition with notes of Gorton's *Simplicity's Defence against Seven-Headed Policy*. In 1843 appeared his *Annals of Providence*, a work which covers a period of nearly two centuries (1636-1832). It will always be reliable authority on all matters of which it treats. His *Documentary History of the Destruction of the Gaspé* was published in 1845. Two years after, 1847, he published *Proceedings and Code*, under the Parliamentary Charter, and, in 1859, a *Collection of Forms*, designed to be an aid to persons called upon to draw up legal documents. By a vote of the General Assembly, he prepared a history of the State Convention of 1790, for the adoption of the Federal Constitution. This is a large volume of nearly seven hundred pages, and the compilation and arrangement of the papers placed in his hands must have cost him no small amount of hard labor. It has well been said by Hon. William Greene that "the career of Mr. Staples, in all that belongs to industrial power, truthful demonstration and manly decision of character, was a model for the adoption



of any young man, who, eschewing the shams of life, would make the most of its realities; and who, most worthily fitting himself for its duties, would most certainly assure himself of its rewards."

**HOPKINS, HON. DAVID**, son of Rufus and Amy (Shippee) Hopkins, was born in Exeter, Rhode Island, February 10, 1797. He was of the fifth generation from Joseph Hopkins, who married Martha, the daughter of Theophilus Whale, of South Kingstown. He was a great-grandson of Judge Samuel Hopkins; the name of his grandfather was also Samuel. His early days were spent upon his father's farm. At the age of fifteen he entered a cotton factory that his father had then bought in the northeastern part of Exeter. In 1818 he removed to Noose Neck Hill, in West Greenwich, and commenced business on his own account as a manufacturer of cotton-yarn. Here he remained as long as he prosecuted cotton manufacturing. He was in almost every respect a self-educated and self-made man. His application to business and his economy and integrity gave him good reputation and strong credit. Until near 1840 he shunned political life, but was called out in the Harrison Presidential campaign. He was a Whig and afterwards a Republican. Through his influence the previous Democratic majority in his town, West Greenwich, was overcome. Repeatedly his townsmen sent him to the State Senate, where he efficiently served the interests of the State. Whether in town offices or in the Legislature he was the same diligent, careful, honest, faithful man that he was in his house and in his factory. In his business he was steadily prospered, and became eminently successful in the accumulation of property and in gaining the confidence of his fellow-men. Rhode Island had no better type of a self-reliant, laborious, steadfast, consistent citizen. He made no boasts or professions that he did not fulfil. He married, August 11, 1818, Sarah, daughter of Uriah and Lurana (Allen) Franklin, and had six children, Julia A., Caroline W., Lyman R., Marcy M., Edwin W., and Mary M. These children came to positions of usefulness and honor. Having acquired a competence in his last years, he withdrew from active life and removed to Cranston, to enjoy the ease he had earned, and the quiet that he needed. He died in Cranston, March 17, 1881, aged eighty-four years, and was buried in the family cemetery in Noose Neck Valley, in which region most of his life had been spent.

**DENHAM, DANIEL C.**, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, November 13, 1798. Among the grave-stones in the old cemetery at Newport, near Commodore Perry's monument, is that of Daniel Denham, who came from Plymouth, New England, and died February 2, 1758, at the age of seventy years. In

the same row of stones are four other Daniel Denhams, the last of whom was born April 14, 1764, and died January 7, 1831. This one, Dr. Channing says, in his *Memoirs of Newport*, lived on the corner of Thames and Bridge Streets, and was a noted politician of the Republican type, and the town meetings of his day were held once a month under the leadership of Messrs. Thomas Pitman and Daniel Denham, who held the reins of town affairs for many years, and were in so high esteem that their decisions were seldom questioned by those of the opposite party. He was also a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. At an early age he united with the First Baptist Church of Newport, and died in its membership. His son, Daniel C. Denham, was one of the most prominent and useful citizens of Newport. At the age of eighteen he united with the First Baptist Church of that city, and was one of the founders of the Central Baptist Church, of which he was Clerk for many years. In early life he was a watchmaker and silversmith, and subsequently occupied public positions. He was one of the Judges of the Court of Justices, and for about twenty years Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and Captain in the Militia in the olden training days. Mr. Denham was one of the foremost in forming the improved system of public schools in 1824, being a member of the School Committee. He was President of the Mechanics' Society. On the 2d of May, 1824, he married Sarah L. Sherman, daughter of Lieutenant William Sherman. They have had four children: Charlotte W. S., Sarah D. S., Daniel C., Jr., and Henry J., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Providence. Daniel C. Denham, Jr., has been a jeweller in Newport for fourteen years, and served in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. He married, December 9, 1858, Miss Cynthia R. Tuell, daughter of James and Priscilla Tuell, of Newport.

**PHILLIPS, THOMAS**, son of Thomas and Lydia (Whitford) Phillips, was born in Exeter, Rhode Island, January 23, 1799. His father was a tanner and a farmer. The Phillips family has a long and worthy history in Rhode Island, and are honorably mentioned in Updike's *History of the Narragansett Church*. The father of the subject of this sketch lived between Exeter Hollow and Pine Hill, and became one of the wealthiest men of the town, being noted for his aptness of speech, humor, and wit. His children were Dorcas, Elizabeth, Lydia, Thomas, Mary, John, James, Samuel, and Abby. Thomas was educated in the common schools and at Washington Academy in Wickford. He was a man of varied reading, and distinguished for telling good stories. He early settled as a farmer on Pine Hill, a conspicuous and historic spot. He became the owner of the large mansion at the forks of the roads,—the intersection of the famous "Ten Rod Road," from Wickford to Beach







*Willis Cook*

Pond, and the Providence and New London Turnpike. This was then the social and commercial centre of the town. Here he opened and managed a first-class country store. In October, 1831, he was chosen the first Postmaster on the hill, an office which he faithfully filled for more than forty years, until his death. His house and barns were a relay-station for the old line of stages running between Providence and New London, and at one time the line connecting Boston and New York. June 4, 1833, he was elected Town Clerk of Exeter, a position which he filled with such marked ability and fidelity that he was regularly re-elected to the office until his death, serving in all thirty-eight years and ten months. For a few months prior to, and also after, his death, his daughter, Abby M., discharged the duties of the office as a deputy, so reluctant were the people to have the town records pass out of the hands of this family. Near 1834 he was chosen the first cashier of the Exeter Bank, whose vaults were in his large mansion, and he continued to fill this responsible position for about thirty-five years. He became one of the wealthiest men in the township, and, though quiet in his ways, was always the leading man of his town in its affairs. Politically he was an "Old Line Whig," a regular "Law and Order" man, and then a staunch Republican. He was, however, no partisan. His house was the social, military, and political centre of the township. Here were held all the old-fashioned "general musters," and all great questions had to be discussed and decided at the old Phillips mansion. Mr. Phillips joined the Baptist Church, where Rev. Gershom Palmer ministered, but afterwards became a member of the Exeter (Shrub Hill) Church, and was of great service to that body. He was well known in all the business circles of Providence, and as a public man had a reputation throughout the State. He married, February 26, 1828, Mercy Hoxie, daughter of Hon. Joseph Hoxie, of West Greenwich, Rhode Island. She was born August 13, 1802. Judge Hoxie was chosen to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1795. He had four children: Mercy, Nicholas G., Benjamin R., and Tryphena. Mr. Phillips had three children: Annie E., who died at the age of twenty-one; Thomas H., who married Isie E. Brown, of Syracuse, New York, and is now a merchant in Kewanee, Henry County, Illinois; and Abby M. He died April 2, 1872, in his seventy-third year, and was buried at Shrub Hill Meeting-House in the town cemetery. It is testified of Mr. Phillips that he "was always genial and social, outspoken and frank; a true friend to the poor, a kind husband and father, and an upright man."

cision to obtain an education led him through the hard experiences which have been the lot of so many New England youth who have reached positions of distinction in their different professions and callings in life. Although called to contend with many difficulties he struggled on, and at length graduated with high rank from Brown University in the class of 1823. After teaching for one year he was appointed tutor of mathematics, which office he held for four years (1824-28). In connection with George W. Keely, afterwards the distinguished Professor Keely, of Colby University, in Waterville, Maine, he carried on a young ladies' school in Providence. Having pursued a course of theological study under the direction of Rev. Dr. N. B. Crocker, the rector of St. John's Church, Providence, he was ordained a Deacon by Bishop Griswold in 1832. Giving up his school he became Rector of St. Stephen's Church, in Middlebury, Vermont, where he received ordination as a Presbyterian in 1833. He removed to Burlington, Vermont, in 1837, with the expectation of taking charge of a theological seminary which it was intended to establish there. The plan for founding such an institution having failed he accepted an invitation to become President of Kemper College, in St. Louis, Missouri. Two years, with considerable pecuniary sacrifice on his part, were spent in the endeavor to build up the institution. Becoming discouraged he returned to New England, and became Rector of St. Luke's Church, in East Greenwich, then a small, feeble church, which under his long-continued and faithful ministrations came to be one of the strongest Episcopal churches in the State. Brown University in 1855 conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He married in 1831, Mary Elizabeth Martin, of Providence. Dr. Crane died at East Greenwich, July 16, 1872.

**COOK, WILLIS, and LYMAN ARNOLD**, sons of Levi and Rhoda (Darling) Cook, were born in the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island, Willis September 5, 1803, Lyman, December 15, 1805. Their father was a prosperous farmer, and a man of sterling worth, who rendered the public good service in various places of trust, in the Town Councils, and as a member of the General Assembly, being also frequently employed in the settlement of estates. There being but two years' difference in the ages of the brothers, they were naturally brought together on the farm, and in occasional opportunities for attendance at school on Cumberland Hill, more than a mile distant, which they attended in the winter season, and this association ripened into an almost life-long partnership, at Woonsocket, covering fifty years of most rapid growth and prosperity of the village and town, with which development they are most closely identified as important contributors. Commencing when the principal business portion of the village was centred about "The Falls;" when Main Street was only a country road; when the first

**CRANE, SILAS AXTELLE, D.D.**, son of Benjamin and Alinda (Briggs) Crane, was born in Berkeley, Massachusetts, October 21, 1799. His father was a farmer, and he, the eldest of ten children, spent the early days of his life in agricultural pursuits. The de-



building north of the house of Paine, the miller (located on the present site of the National Globe Bank), was Waldo Earle's house, at the "Social," more than half a mile distant, they have lived to see the town in its present thickly settled and prosperous condition, and are still largely interested and actively participating in its business interests, aiding materially in its further growth. Leaving home at the ages of seventeen and eighteen, respectively, they learned the machinist's trade, at which they worked, turning their pay over to their father until the last year of their minority, when each bought his time, for one hundred dollars, and continued work at day wages, saving a portion of their earnings each year, until 1828, when they formed a partnership with Willing Vose, for the building of machinery, the style of the firm being Willis Cook & Co. They leased a portion of lot No. 1, of the Arnold heirs (the present site of the Lippitt Woollen Mill), and there carried on a successful business until burned out in 1835, when they leased of Samuel G. Arnold (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island), and his sister, the lot since occupied by the well-known Woonsocket Furnace Company (recently purchased by the American Worsted Company), with one-eighth of the water-power of the Blackstone River. There they built the foundry and machine shop, and extended the trench along Main Street from lot No. 1 to its present fall, securing of W. & D. Farnum, the owners of what was afterwards bought by Edward Harris for the location of his mills, the extension of the trench through that property. Soon after locating here Mr. Vose withdrew from the company. In 1846 they added to their business the manufacture of cotton goods, pursuing it for twelve years, at the end of which time they leased this mill to other parties for the same business, but continued the foundry and machine works. At the expiration of the first fifteen years' lease, it was renewed, and within the second term they purchased of the Arnolds the whole property, including the large estate on the opposite side of Main Street, where they erected dwellings, store, and office buildings, the last of which, completed in 1868, was what is known as Cook's Block, now one of the finest buildings in the town. This block is on the site of their former residence, which when built was thought to be "out in the woods," and is now the business centre of the town. They sold their mill property in 1868, at which time they retired from the machine business, but retained their other landed estates opposite. A few years later the copartnership of nearly fifty years' standing was dissolved by mutual agreement, Willis purchasing the company real estate, and Lyman, who is still active and enterprising, invested in other manufacturing interests. This long business association is remarkable in its uniform record of integrity and unquestioned financial credit and stability during the whole time. In politics, Mr. Willis Cook was an "Old Line Whig," an active and earnest opponent of the Dorr party, and, later, prominently identified with the Republican party. He

served as a member of the General Assembly at different times, but did not seek political offices, often refusing when asked to accept them. During the greater part of his business career he was connected with the Smithfield Union Bank, as director, from 1833, and as President of that corporation, now the National Union Bank, continuously from 1862 to the present time. He was one of the original incorporators of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings, in 1845, with which he has since been officially connected, first as trustee and director, and since 1873 as its President. He has contributed largely to its success, by attention to its investments, and advice in its management. He has been an active director of the Woonsocket Gas Company since 1858, and of the American Worsted Company since 1876. Mr. Cook has been interested in the subject of religion from early life. He founded his belief upon the views of universal salvation, as proclaimed by Rev. Hosea Ballou, and through his influence, with that of others, Mr. Ballou, Rev. Thomas Whittemore, and other Universalist divines, were induced to expound their faith to the people of Woonsocket. Mr. Cook assisted in establishing the first Sunday-school in Woonsocket, a union school for all denominations. In 1834, he, with others, was instrumental in organizing a Universalist Society, and, later, the Sunday-school and Church. He was for many years President of the Society, and until 1879, a member of the Prudential Committee, from which position he withdrew on account of failing health. He has always contributed largely towards the support of the Society, and has been, in many ways, a constant and permanent contributor to its growth and prosperity. Mr. Cook has been distinguished for immovable integrity and uprightness, for his interest in all matters pertaining to the good of the town, State, and nation, for thoroughness in all that he undertook, and for sound judgment in all matters of business. He married, July 3, 1828, Cyrena Thayer, daughter of Moses and Anna (Paine) Thayer, of Mendon, Massachusetts. They have had nine children: Eliphalet S., born March 22, 1829; Horace C., born November 13, 1830, died January 22, 1873; Ann Janette T., born April 18, 1833; Madora, born April 1, 1835, married R. G. Randall, June 16, 1857; Cyrena J., born August 11, 1837, married J. B. Aldrich, June 9, 1870; A. Olivia, born September 18, 1839, married J. R. Boyden, son of Rev. John Boyden, January 22, 1862; Susan A., born December 9, 1844, married Henry L. Ballou, son of Hon. Latimer W. Ballou, M.C., October 6, 1868; Ednah L., born October 28, 1849, died July 21, 1850; Gertrude, born May 7, 1851, married Richmond A. Bullock, October 10, 1871, died October 4, 1877. Mr. Lyman A. Cook, in addition to the partnership business of the brothers, has been an active participant in the organization and promotion of several other manufacturing interests, some of which have been among the most successful and prosperous, giving employment to many, and contributing materially to the



*Lyman A. Cooke*





growth of this and other localities. He was one of the original organizers of the Bailey Wringing Machine Company, and on its incorporation, was elected its President, which office he has held from time to time, and now occupies; also of the Woonsocket Rubber Company, of which he is the principal stockholder, and has been President since its incorporation, in 1867. He is now, and has been since 1863, President of the Woonsocket National Bank; also, of the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company at Pawtucket; the Hautin Sewing Machine Company; and the Narragansett Nail Company. He is a director in the Providence & Worcester Railroad Company, and a large owner in the Lawrence Felting Mills, at Millville, Massachusetts, to which village it was lately removed from Lawrence, Massachusetts, and to which it has infused new life and vigorous growth. Mr. Cook has also, from time to time, held considerable interests in various other mechanical and mining enterprises. He has not been an active participant in politics, but has at various times represented the town in both branches of the General Assembly. He has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, and was formerly a Whig. In religion, he was for many years an attendant at the Baptist Church, and, later, at the Episcopal Church, of which he is a member and the senior warden. He has always been a liberal contributor to the organizations with which he was interested. Mr. Cook married, September 22, 1830, Lavina B. Smith, who was born August 22, 1808. They had three children: George Smith Cook, born January 14, 1832, died December 30, 1842; Henry Lyman Cook, born October 8, 1834, died March 31, 1835; Edward Lyman Cook, born July 6, 1842, and married, January 17, 1871, Sarah Knapp Heath, who was born July 30, 1847. Mr. Cook has always been highly esteemed for his sterling worth and integrity, for his energy and tenacity of purpose, public spirit, and generosity towards all worthy objects and enterprises. Although now seventy-five years of age, he is still actively engaged in all the business enterprises in which he is interested.

**L**AWRENCE, HON. WILLIAM BEACH, was born in the city of New York, October 23, 1800, and is the son of Isaac and Cornelia Lawrence, the latter of whom was a descendant of one of the oldest and best families of the metropolis. His ancestors came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, and received a patent for a portion of Long Island, now constituting the towns of Flushing, Hempstead, and Newtown. His maternal grandfather was the Rev. Dr. Beach, for many years the rector of Trinity Church, New York, and a descendant from the first white child born in Connecticut. Mr. Lawrence entered Rutgers College at the age of twelve, spending two years there, after which he entered Columbia College, at the age of fourteen, and graduated

therefrom with high honors at the age of eighteen. Soon afterward, he entered the law office of William Slosson, the most eminent commercial lawyer then in the city of New York. He also spent some time under the instruction of Judges Reeves and Gould, in whose law school, at Litchfield, Connecticut, Calhoun was then a student; in 1821, visited Europe, and spent two years in England, France, and Italy, and meanwhile a winter in Paris, giving special attention to the law school there, and to the lectures of Say on Political Economy. His father had been honored as President of the New York branch of the United States Bank, and as one of the Presidential Electors of President Monroe, who conferred special favors upon the subject of this sketch, giving him letters of introduction to Jefferson and Madison. Mr. Madison introduced him to Mr. Rush, our Minister to England, and Mr. Jefferson made him bearer of letters to Lafayette, who, at a subsequent period, invited Mr. Lawrence to be present at his recital to Mr. Sparks of the circumstances that induced him to join Washington in the struggles of the Revolution. He related a few instances of Washington's unbending reserve, even with his warm friend Lafayette in those trying times, not reported by Mr. Sparks. President Monroe also introduced Mr. Lawrence to Lord Holland; and John Quincy Adams, the Secretary of State, introduced him and Mrs. Lawrence to all our diplomatic representatives. They were also favorably introduced to European society by M. Hyde de Neuville, then French Minister at Washington, and by King Joseph to the Bonaparte family at Rome, a centre of most elegant European society. Mr. Lawrence returned to America in 1823, and was then admitted as counsellor to the Supreme Court of New York. His special attention was then, as previously, given to international law, but not to the neglect of his taste for the beautiful, as seen in his address in 1825 before the New York Academy of Fine Arts. In 1826 he was appointed Secretary of the Legation to London, Mr. Gallatin being our Ambassador, and his influence in the negotiations may be inferred from Mr. Gallatin's report to the Secretary of State, that Mr. Lawrence was "competent alone to conduct the affairs of the mission." In 1827 he was appointed by the President as *Chargé d'Affaires* for the ratification of foreign treaties concluded by Mr. Gallatin, our Minister to Paris, and as the Plenipotentiary of the United States he selected the arbiter for the settlement of the boundary of our northern and northeastern frontier. The correspondence of Mr. Lawrence with Lords Dudley and Aberdeen concerning that boundary evinced his great power of diplomacy, which was greatly admired by his countrymen, and established his reputation as an expounder of international law, and for which he received the highest commendation of the President and Henry Clay, then Secretary of State. While in London, he was intimate with members of the Political Economy Club, of which Mr. McCulloch, Sir John Bowring, and Grote were members, and he was then a con-

tributor to the *Westminster Review*. He was also intimate with Jeremy Bentham. From London he went to Paris, in 1828, and there translated into English the history of the Treaty of Louisiana, by Marbois, and became intimate with Guizot, Villemain, Cousin, and other men of eminence. On his return home, he contributed largely to the *American Annual Register*, from 1829 to 1834, the first fruits of his foreign observations. In the meantime he displayed great ability in prosecuting claims for indemnity under the treaty of 1831, called the Rives Treaty, in which his family were greatly interested, the claims being for spoliations under the decrees of Napoleon in violation of the laws of nations, and his arguments were commended by Webster, with whom he was associated in some of the cases. His lectures on Political Economy before the Senior Class of Columbia College, repeated before the Mercantile Library Association, were published in 1832. These lectures were in defence of free trade. That year his *Origin and Nature of the Representative and Federative Institutions of the United States* was published. He was Vice-President of the New York Historical Society from 1836 to 1845. The following articles from him attracted special attention: "Bank of the United States," in 1831; "An Inquiry into the Causes of the Public Distress," in 1834, and "History of the Negotiations in Reference to the Eastern and Northeastern Boundaries of the United States," in 1841. During his practice of law he was in partnership with Hamilton Fish, of New York. In 1845 Mr. Lawrence procured, by his able arguments before the Court of Errors, a reversal of the Chancellor's decision (*Miller vs. Gable*, 4 Denio, 570). In 1850 he removed to Newport, Rhode Island, where he resided until his death, upon his estate known as Ochre Point, one of the most charming localities in that place so renowned for its natural scenery. Soon after his settlement there he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, in 1851. In a short time, by a provision of the Constitution of the State, he became Governor, and while serving in that capacity was instrumental in procuring a reform in the management of the jails, by an abolition of the laws for imprisonment for debt. His friend Henry Wheaton, LL.D., died in 1848, and Mr. Lawrence then prepared an edition of Wheaton's *Elements of International Law*, which was published in 1855, a work more than doubled by the added original matter of Mr. Lawrence. This was partly a work of charity, for the benefit of Mr. Wheaton's family, who, in 1848, were left in destitution. This work greatly increased the publisher's fame, not only at home, but abroad, being made a textbook in the English universities and courts. A second edition was published in 1863, with its annotations by Mr. Lawrence rewritten by him, and it is now a world-wide standard authority. He was requested by Mr. Brockhaus, of Leipzig, to prepare a legal commentary in the French language, and in compliance with this request, has fol-

lowed the order of Wheaton's *Elements*, but the work is composed entirely of his own original matter; four volumes, 8vo., have been published, the entire work to be complete in twelve volumes. Mr. Lawrence incurred the expense of many thousand dollars in publishing the English and French editions of the *Elements*, the large proceeds of which were realized by the family of his friend Wheaton. The excellence of his work is seen in the litigation of *Lawrence vs. Dana*, for infringement of copyright, during which action in the Circuit Court of the United States, for Massachusetts, Judge Clifford said: "Such a comprehensive collection of authorities, explanations, and well-considered suggestions, is nowhere, in the judgment of the Court, to be found in our language." His *Visitation and Search in Time of Peace*, in 1858; his *L'Industrie Française et l'Esclavage des Nègres aux Etats Unis*, in 1860, published in Paris, and many elaborate articles in magazines of the highest order in Europe and America, are among his later productions. His superior merits as a commentator on international laws have been acknowledged by the ablest men of England and France. At Berlin, in a personal interview with Count Bismarck, the latter acknowledged his frequent use of the annotations of Mr. Lawrence. While in Europe, Brown University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and he was distinguished as the first recipient of the title of Doctor of Civil Law granted in the United States, a degree conferred by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Mr. Lawrence was one of the original members of the "Institute of the Law of Nations," composed of the most eminent publicists. Indeed, his fame was so thoroughly established abroad as well as at home, that it may be said of him that he was not less European than American. As an international counsellor he was unrivalled perhaps on either side of the Atlantic. His ability was well proved in the case known as the "Circassian," involving over \$500,000, before the British and American Joint High Commissioners, at Washington, in 1873, when Mr. Lawrence obtained a reversal of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and received a fee of \$40,000. His politics were ever true to the principles which in early life he learned from Jefferson and Madison. His long and laborious life requires an elaborate memoir to do it justice. His several residences in Europe, associated there with the first diplomatists and scholars, and for half a century enjoying the same privileges in his own country, contributed in giving him a classic, statesmanlike venerableness not easily described nor often equalled. Mr. Lawrence married, May 19, 1821, Miss Esther R., daughter of Archibald Gracie, a distinguished merchant of New York. She was born May 5, 1801, and died November 19, 1857. Among their children are General Albert Gallatin, distinguished in our late war, and Isaac, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, in 1878. Mr. Lawrence died in New York



city, March 26, 1881. To a work entitled *Men of Progress* we are indebted for most of the facts contained in this biography.

**F**EARING, JOSEPH WARREN, M.D., son of Benjamin and Salome Fearing, was born in Wareham, Massachusetts, September 6, 1800. He prepared for college in Sandwich, Massachusetts, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1823. He pursued his medical studies with Dr. John Mackie, of Providence, who was his relative, and attended lectures in the city of New York. In 1826 he began the practice of his profession in Providence, Rhode Island, where he continued until his death, which occurred November 24, 1862. He was remarkably skilful and successful, and had an extensive practice. His long residence of thirty-six years in Providence brought him into professional and friendly relations with a large number of families, whose respect and affection he won by the urbanity of his manners and the tender sympathy he manifested for them in times of trial and suffering from bodily disease. He was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca Brattell, daughter of Asa Ames, of Providence, who died April 28, 1837. On the 13th of December, 1854, he married Matilda, daughter of James Pickens, of Boston. She and a daughter by his first marriage are living. "Dr. Fearing," said Professor Gammell, "was a devout Christian, and often ministered the consolations of religion at the bedside of the sick and dying. He thus unconsciously secured for himself from the whole community that respect which is always accorded to a modest, faithful, and true man."

**H**ATHAWAY, REV. GEORGE WASHINGTON, was born in Dighton, Massachusetts, April 12, 1800. He was fitted for college in his native town, under the tuition of Rev. Abraham Gushe, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1822. While in college he became a Christian, and his mind was at once turned to the ministry. Having passed through his college course of study, he went South, and for a time had charge of a school in Cheraw, South Carolina. While occupied with his duties as an instructor, he found time to pursue the study of theology. Bishop Bowen, of South Carolina, ordained him as a Deacon at Charleston, in December, 1824, and he officiated for several years as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church in Cheraw. Failing health compelled him to return to the North, and as it was doubtful whether he would be able to resume his professional duties, he engaged for some time in mercantile pursuits in Providence. But his health being restored he returned to his chosen vocation, and in July, 1830, was ordained a Presbyter by Bishop Griswold, and was called to be the Rector of St. Mark's Church in Warren. Under his min-

istry, which covered a period of more than twenty years, his parish was highly prosperous, and he gathered a large congregation. In 1852 he resigned his rectorate of St. Mark's to become the minister of the church at Lonsdale, where he remained six years, and was then Rector for a few years of Trinity Church in Troy, New York, when the state of his health compelled him to abandon his ministerial work. He came back to spend his last days among his Rhode Island friends. While at the home of a relative in Dorchester, Massachusetts, he was smitten down by disease and died November 15, 1853, leaving a widow and two children. "He was a laborious and faithful minister, devoted to the Christian communion of which he was a member, and very active and efficient in promoting its prosperity and extending its sphere."

**G**OODWIN, REV. DANIEL LE BARON, son of Daniel and Polly (Briggs) Goodwin, was born in Easton, Massachusetts, July 20, 1800, and was fitted for college at the Phillips Academy, Andover. He was a graduate, with high honors, of Brown University, in the class of 1822. After completing his college studies, he was a tutor on a plantation at Chantilly, not far from the place where were fought the famous battles of Bull Run. Mrs. General Lee and other connections of the Washington family, were among his pupils. He pursued his theological studies at Andover, and was ordained by Bishop Griswold a Deacon of the Episcopal Church, May 3, 1825, and soon after became Rector of the church in what was East Sutton, Massachusetts, now Wilkinsonville. He was ordained a Presbyter, July 26, 1829. He occupied his position as Rector of the East Sutton Church twenty-nine years, and then removed to Providence. A mission was established at the Woonasquatucket Print Works, of which he took charge. Out of this mission has grown the present Church of the Messiah, at Olneyville. He received the appointment of City Missionary of the Church Missions in 1855. His labors in this department of church work continued for six years, when his official connection with the society was terminated. His labors among the poor and spiritually destitute did not, however, cease. Subsequently he received an appointment, from the Convention of the diocese, again to act as City Missionary, and for two years was so occupied. While residing in Providence he was of great service to the clergymen of his church, aiding them when called upon in their Sabbath and other ministrations. Mr. Goodwin married Rebecca, daughter of William Wilkinson, December 12, 1825. Ten children were the fruit of this union, of whom five were living at his decease. His only son, Rev. Daniel Goodwin, a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1857, is an Episcopal clergyman, and now in active service as a minister of his church. Mr. Goodwin died in Providence, December 25, 1867.



**PATTEN**, HON. WILLIAM SAMUEL, the eldest son of the Rev. William and Hannah (Hurlbut) Patten, was born in Newport, March 14, 1800. His college preparatory studies were pursued under the tuition of his uncle, George Jaffray Patten, who had charge of a classical school in Hartford, Connecticut, and he was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1818. He studied law with the Hon. William Hunter, of Newport, and was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1821. For eight years (1823-1831) he practiced his profession in Providence, and held for some time the position of Editor of the *Rhode Island American*, filling the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Professor William G. Goddard. He was chosen cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, in November, 1831. This institution, which had been established in Pawtucket by Samuel Slater, was removed to Providence soon after the election of Mr. Patten, and he held the office to which he had been chosen during the remainder of his life. During this time, a period of forty-two years, he was called, by his fellow-citizens, to fill many important and honorable positions. For a number of years he was a member, and for two of these years President of the Common Council. He also represented Providence in the Rhode Island General Assembly, being Speaker of the House of Representatives in the session of 1847-1848. Of the Reform School he was a Trustee, and an Inspector of the State Prison. He took a very active part in the establishment of the Providence Athenæum, being for more than thirty years one of its leading managers. For nine years he was Vice-President of its corporation, and President for fourteen years. He was for twenty-three years the Chairman of its Library Committee. To no one person is this institution more indebted for its prosperity than to Mr. Patten. He was chosen a trustee of Brown University in 1836, and on the death of Samuel Boyd Tobey, in 1867, he was elected Chancellor of the Corporation. He was also a member, for many years, of the Executive Committee of the University. The papers which he presented to the corporation were models of graceful writing, and clear statement of the subjects discussed. Mr. Patten married, in 1827, Eliza Williams, daughter of the Hon. Samuel W. Bridgham, of Providence. He died in Providence, December 27, 1873.

**ADAMS**, SETH, merchant, son of Seth and Susan (Simmons) Adams, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, January 14, 1800. His father, who died in 1848, was a well-known business man of Providence, and accumulated a fortune, which Mr. Adams inherited. After receiving his education he engaged in trade in flour and corn, and continued in the business till his death, January 16, 1866, a period of forty-five years, when he was succeeded by his sons, George,

John, and Charles, the latter two being the present members of the firm. For many years he ranked among the most prominent and successful merchants in New England. Few men pursued their business with more untiring energy than he, and in everything pertaining to it he was methodical and exact. His probity was above all suspicion. It spurned all evasion or subterfuge, and every obligation was punctiliously fulfilled. He was eminently conservative. In business, as in almost everything else, he preferred the good old ways. He shared with others the desire to accumulate wealth, but he never sought it by ambiguous or doubtful means. He was for many years, and to a considerable extent, a lender of money, but he never took more than legal interest. As an investment for money Mr. Adams had a predilection for real estate. He was fond of building houses, and prided himself on the most substantial thoroughness of construction. Whoever satisfied him might be sure that he had done his work well. During his long mercantile career Mr. Adams had in his employ several young men who afterwards attained prominence among the business men of Rhode Island, owing, no doubt, in part, to the practical education they received from him. For many years Mr. Adams was a Director of the Providence Institution for Savings, and a member of its Standing Committee, and also a Director of the Roger Williams Bank. In politics he was first a Whig and afterwards identified himself with the Republican party. During the "Dorr War" he was a member of the "Law and Order" party, and earnest and active in the effort to restore it. Mr. Adams was twice married; first to Harriet E., daughter of Arthur Fenner, Esq., of Providence, and, second, to Sarah, daughter of Hon. Abijah and Hannah (Gardner) Bigelow, of Worcester, Massachusetts. By the first marriage he had one son, Seth, who married Martha Long, of Newtown, North Carolina. By the second marriage there were ten children,—Elizabeth Bigelow, who married Hon. Caesar A. Updike, son of Hon. Wilkins Updike, of Kingston, Rhode Island; Sarah died while an infant; George William, who married Sophia Harrison, daughter of Governor John Brown Francis, of Warwick, and served honorably in the War of the Rebellion, receiving a hurt as Colonel of Artillery; Hannah Gardner, who married Hon. Edward L. Davis, son of Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and died in 1861; John, who married Robie Hathaway, daughter of William H. Hopkins, Esq., of Providence; Francis Gardner, who served in the United States Navy during the war, and died while in command of the United States Steamer Honduras, at Key West, in 1865; Harriet, who married Charles H. Henshaw, Esq., son of J. P. K. Henshaw, Bishop of Rhode Island; Charles; Susan, who married Rev. Reginald H. Howe, son of M. A. De W. Howe, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania; and Abijah Bigelow, who married Maria E., daughter of E. Spencer Dodge, Esq., of Providence. Mr. Adams was a constant attendant of St. John's (Episcopal) church, and deeply





*Thomas M. Clark.*



interested in its welfare. His influence was always on the side of temperance, justice, and good morals. Though not a leader in public enterprises, he gave them efficient and judicious aid, and the records of the University and Hospital, and other public institutions, will show his interest in establishing and sustaining them. He was a man of strongly marked character, and one who acted in accordance with conscientious conviction.

**CLARK, RT. REV. THOMAS MARCH, D.D., LL.D.,** Bishop of Rhode Island, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, July 4, 1812. He took the name of his father, a well-known citizen of Greenland, New Hampshire. His mother, Rebecca Wheelwright, was a direct descendant of the Rev. John Wheelwright, one of the early ministers of Boston, who, with his sister, Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, was banished from the Massachusetts Colony for divers heresies, and who is said to have retreated to New Hampshire and founded the town of Exeter. Bishop Clark received his early education for the most part at the Newburyport Academy, having passed a brief term at Framingham and Phillips Academy, Andover. In the year 1827 he entered Amherst College, and in the Sophomore year removed to Yale, where he graduated in 1831. Among his classmates was the present distinguished President of Yale College, the Rev. Dr. Porter. After his graduation he became Principal of the Lowell High School, which was opened for the first time under his administration, and that he should have begun his active life there is made the more interesting from the fact that his father had been employed some years before in the purchase of the land upon which the city of Lowell now stands. Having been educated in the Presbyterian faith, after a year or two of school teaching, he entered upon his theological studies in the Princeton Seminary, and in 1835 received a license to preach from the Newburyport Presbytery. In the autumn of the same year, while in temporary charge of the Old South Church, Boston, he determined to enter the Episcopal ministry, much to the grief of his relatives and friends, who were, almost without exception, attached to the Presbyterian Church. In 1836 he was confirmed by Bishop Griswold, and in the following week admitted to Deacon's orders in St. Paul's Church, Boston. In the month of June the same year Grace Church, Boston, was consecrated, and he was called from Portland, Maine, where he had been officiating for a few months, to take charge of the new enterprise. In 1838 he was married to Caroline Howard, daughter of Benjamin Howard, Esq., senior warden of Grace Church. They have had five children, three of whom are living. In 1842 he removed to St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, where he remained about four years, and then removed to Boston, to become the assistant minister of Trinity Church. Four years after this he became the Rector of Christ Church,

Hartford, Connecticut, where he continued until he was elected Bishop of Rhode Island. He was consecrated to his present office in Grace Church, Providence, on the 6th of December, 1854, and at the same time became Rector of that church. In 1866 he resigned the rectorship, provision having now been made for the independent support of the episcopate. On the 6th of December, 1879, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration was observed in Grace Church, and an address of congratulation was given by the Rev. Daniel Henshaw, the son of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Henshaw, who was Bishop Clark's predecessor. At the same time a liberal offering was made by the churches of the diocese for the increase of the episcopal fund. From the statements made on the occasion it appeared that there were 28 presbyters and deacons on the roll of the convention at the time of the Bishop's election, which had increased to 50 in 1879; a large number meanwhile having been added to the list who had either died or removed. The number of communicants had increased from 2614 to 6394; Sunday-school teachers from 341 to 782; Sunday-school scholars from 2231 to 6374. The whole amount of offerings for missionary and charitable purposes reported in 1854 was \$10,167, in 1879 it was \$34,218. The whole amount contributed in 1879, including the support of public worship and other parish purposes, was \$143,608. Bishop Clark has received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Trinity College, Hartford; of Doctor of Divinity from Union College, Schenectady; and also from Brown University, Providence; and of Doctor of Laws from the University of Cambridge, England. Among other works he has published the *Primary Truths of Religion*, which has been reprinted in London, and translated in the Chinese language for the use of missionary schools in Japan. He has written also two or three other books, and an unknown number of addresses, lectures, sermons, and review articles. During the late Civil War he was an active member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and acted as Chaplain to the First Light Infantry Regiment of Providence, still retaining his position as Chaplain to the veterans. It was to his exertion that the citizens of Providence are indebted for the chime of bells that hang in the steeple of Grace Church, the first contribution coming from the Light Infantry, on condition that the bells should always be rung on the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie. Bishop Clark has twice visited Europe, on the last occasion officiating in all the Protestant Episcopal churches established on that continent. In an editorial suggested by the brilliant tribute paid to Bishop Clark on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration, the *Providence Journal* thus refers to the popularity and influence of the Bishop: "It was no more a graceful than a dutiful recognition of the good words and works of Bishop Clark which impelled so many of his brethren in the ministry, of divers faiths, to unite in the manifestation of good will rendered by the clergy and people of his own church. To many outside of his

communion Bishop Clark is well known as a prelate and as a citizen. His episcopal duties call him periodically into every part of our commonwealth, and everywhere he is welcomed as one to whom it is both pleasant and profitable to listen. His influence extends beyond the limits of his denominational authority, he is heard with the comfortable assurance that his purpose is to make men wiser and better, and his only propagandism is that of a clear, earnest, and able exposition of divine truth."

**GREENE, GENERAL GEORGE SEARS**, Major-General by brevet, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers in the service of the United States, son of Caleb Greene, of Warwick, Rhode Island, was born May 6, 1801. General Greene came from an honored ancestry, his progenitors and relatives being among the most distinguished of the citizens of Rhode Island. He was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated second in the class of 1823, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Artillery. His rank as a scholar is indicated by the circumstance that he was appointed acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the last year of his academic course, and after he was commissioned he remained three years at the Academy in that capacity, and one year as Assistant Professor of Engineering. He was on duty with his regiment for several years, resigning in 1836 to devote himself to civil engineering. In this part of his professional duties he was occupied in mining and in the laying out of railroads. He was also engaged in the Croton aqueduct, and had charge of the enlargement of the works. While thus occupied with the more peaceful duties of his calling, the Civil War broke out. As soon as he received the intelligence of the attack on Fort Sumter, he offered his services to General Scott and to the Governor of New York. In January, 1862, he received from Governor Morgan his commission as Colonel of the Sixtieth New York Regiment. On the 28th of April of the same year (1862) the President and Senate appointed him Brigadier-General, and he joined General Banks at Strasburg, Virginia. He was present at the battle of Winchester, and on the 29th of May was placed by General Banks in command of the Third Brigade of Williams's division of the Army of the Shenandoah. A few weeks after General Pope placed him in the Second Army Corps of the Army of Virginia. In the Third Brigade of Auger's division, which he joined in July, he found his old regiment, the New York Sixtieth, who were led by him in the battle of Cedar Mountain on the 9th of August. By his bravery and military skill, as seen in the guidance of affairs which came under his control during the next few months, he deserved and received the warm commendation of his superior officers. On the 17th of September, 1862, General Greene was in the thickest of the Antietam fight, having had his

horse killed under him while at the extreme front. A few months after this, in May, 1863, he was at the famous battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, and his brigade performed the most efficient service. He was also in the battle of Gettysburg. It is said on good authority that it was owing to the skilful tracing of the works on the right of General Greene, and the heroic defence of them by that officer and his command, that the army was saved that night from great disaster. He was transferred, in September, 1863, to the Army of the Cumberland. In an attack from Longstreet's corps he was severely wounded, a rifle-ball passing entirely through his face, and wounding him so severely as to unfit him for active duty for some time. As soon as he was ready to take the field again he repaired to Newbern, North Carolina, and joined General Schofield's column, then on the advance to open communication between Beaufort and Goldsborough. Soon after he was again wounded. Subsequently he marched with Sherman's army to Washington, where he was detailed for President of a general court-martial. He remained in this position until the close of the war. On his arrival in Washington he received the appointment of Major-General of Volunteers by brevet in the service of the United States, to date from March, 13, 1865.

**PHILLIPS, REV. WILLIAM**, son of William and Thankful (Cahoone) Phillips, was born in Provincetown, Massachusetts, August 24, 1801. He remained at home during his boyhood, assisting his father, and then removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he prepared for college, under the tuition of Rev. David Benedict, D.D. He graduated at Brown University in 1826. After leaving college he studied theology with Dr. Benedict, and was ordained at Attleborough, Massachusetts, in February, 1827. The first parish in which he was settled was that of the Third Baptist Church in Providence, where he remained for eight years, highly prized as a preacher, and beloved as a pastor. In 1836 he became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he remained till 1842, when he retired from the care of that church, and never afterward became a settled pastor on account of his impaired eyesight, which compelled him to relinquish the studies of his profession. He preached, however, with great acceptance, in different places, especially at Lonsdale, Fruit Hill, Wanskuck and East Providence. In the pulpit Mr. Phillips gained attention by his rich, persuasive voice and pleasing delivery, and his sermons, clear and orderly in their method, and full of instruction, had a charm and force of their own, imparted by the gentle and gracious character of the man, and "the excellent spirit that was in him." Mr. Phillips was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Brown University in 1836, and remained in the office till his decease. In 1858 he made a tour abroad with a company



of friends, visiting England and France, also Egypt, Palestine, and other places of Bible history. In after years this journey was food for many an interesting theme, and from him his friends learned much of those countries. In 1836 he became President of the Charlestown, Massachusetts, Female Seminary, which position he retained for many years. Mr. Phillips married, in 1827, Susan, daughter of Cyrus Cole, of Providence. She died in 1842, leaving two sons, William B. and Frederick A. In 1843 Mr. Phillips married Roxalana G., daughter of Benjamin Edmunds, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who survives him. The children by the second marriage are Francis J., Benjamin E., Daniel W., and Edmund S. (twins), Anna S., and Henry J. In his *History of the Third Baptist Church of Providence*, Rev. Dr. E. H. Johnson reviews at some length the work of Mr. Phillips while pastor of that church, during which time the membership increased from fifty to one hundred and ninety, and pays a beautiful tribute to his worth. During the closing years of his life Mr. Phillips resided in Providence, where he died suddenly, May 30, 1879, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. At the announcement of his death, Rev. Dr. Pharcellus Church, of Tarrytown, New York, wrote of him as follows: "His gifts were of the heroic order; his voice clear and emphatic, his features kindly, his manners winning, and his sympathy ever on the alert to aid and befriend the weary and broken-hearted. The strong will-power of the man was felt in whatever assembly he entered. By his friends he was always looked upon as 'a man among men,' and as one of their number exclaimed, 'I knew I relied upon his strong character, but never knew how much till I lost him!' His sermons, his life, his social qualities, and his whole being concurred to the one result, of advancing the work which the Holy Spirit and the call of his church had consigned to him."

**CHACE, SAMUEL B.**, manufacturer, was born in Somerset, Massachusetts, March 11, 1800. His father, Oliver Chace, and his mother, whose maiden name was Susannah Buffington, were members of the Society of Friends. Consequently their son was connected by birthright with that body, and he remained in it during his life. His education was such as the common schools of the town and the time afforded. At a very early age he commenced working in a small cotton manufactory owned by his father, in Swansea, Massachusetts, and with slight intermissions in his youth for a little more schooling, he was ever after personally interested in the manufacture of cotton goods. Herein he developed a sound, practical mind, which manifested itself in extreme fondness for the construction of machinery, buildings, water-works, and all the appliances for a well-ordered, well-managed manufacturing establishment; also in great accuracy in all his plans and calculations, and in unbending integrity in his dealings

with others. The curved stone dam across the Blackstone River, at Valley Falls, built under his superintendence in 1852, will stand for centuries, a monument to the solidity and thoroughness of his methods of work; and those who were long in business relations with him will bear testimony while they live to his strict regard for what he considered just and right. In 1828 he was married to Elizabeth Buffum, daughter of Arnold Buffum, formerly of Smithfield, Rhode Island. About this time he entered into manufacturing, as an owner, at Fall River, Massachusetts, where he then resided, in company with Joseph C. Luther; and soon afterward, with the same partner, and the addition of his brother, Harvey Chace, in another establishment at Grafton, Massachusetts. In the financial crisis of 1837, having intrusted a large amount of goods to parties who failed to pay for them, they were obliged to stop their spindles, and compromise with their creditors by paying them eighty cents on the dollar. When the storm was over the two brothers (the third member of the firm having retired) resumed the business, and in 1839 removed their machinery to Valley Falls, Rhode Island, their father having purchased for their use the manufacturing property on the Cumberland side of the river. Practicing the strictest economy and a never-failing industry, they were able in a few years to enlarge their business by the purchase of the Smithfield side of the river. What was better still, and what gave to the subject of this sketch unspeakable satisfaction to the day of his death, they searched out the old debts of 1837, long since settled by a partial payment, and paid the balance of them all, both principal and interest. Devoting himself thus, with great energy and perseverance, to the material interests of life, apparently less for the accumulation of wealth for himself, than from an innate love of improvement and use, and spending his leisure quietly and unostentatiously in the home which he loved, he yet gave a warm and cordial support to some of the vital moral questions of the age in which he lived. The cause of temperance never lacked his liberal deed or word in its support, and his good example of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks for more than thirty years, shed its healthful influence on all around him while he lived, and is one of the best legacies he has left behind him. In the latter years of his life he became very much interested in the education of the factory operatives, and provided liberally for the support of evening-schools for their benefit. The following extract from the remarks of William Lloyd Garrison, at his funeral, tells, in most fitting words, what he was to the American slave through all the darkest periods in our country's history: "It is an easy matter to be an abolitionist at the present day, because it is to be on the winning side. But it was a very different affair to assume that title even only ten years ago. Yet, not ten, but thirty-five years since, our departed friend, in the darkest and stormiest period of the anti-slavery conflict, gave in



his adhesion to the cause. From that day his door and heart were open to the proscribed advocates of the oppressed; and, in the face of the iniquitous Fugitive Slave Law, his home was converted into a station-house on the branch of the underground railroad, running from New Bedford to Canada; and no efforts were wanting on his part to make it a safe retreat. What a blending of moral courage with rare gentleness of disposition! Finally, after a life spent, as he often said he wished it to be, in "trying to make the world better than he found it," with too little care for his own rest and ease, an insidious disease, from which he suffered most severely for two years, closed his earthly life. No fear of death or the after-life ever, for a moment, troubled him. Trust in the Eternal Justice which governs all things never failed him. He departed from the earth on the 17th of December, 1870, leaving behind him his wife and four children, two sons and two daughters, whom he tenderly loved, and who keep green his memory in the home he has left.

**ARNOLD, MOWRY PAINE, M.D.**, was born in Smithfield (now Lincoln), Rhode Island, September 30, 1801, and is the son of Israel and Anna (Chace) Arnold. He is a lineal descendant, in the sixth generation, of William Arnold, one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence, whose grandson, Richard Arnold, was one of the first settlers of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. A genealogy of the Arnold family is embraced in the *History of Woonsocket*, published in 1876. His mother was the daughter of Barnard Chace, born in Swansea, Massachusetts, and her mother's maiden name was Margary Paine, her mother was a Mowry, all of Smithfield, Rhode Island. Dr. Arnold was educated at the public school in Belchertown, Massachusetts, where he resided in his boyhood, and at Amherst Academy, at Amherst, Massachusetts, at which institution he acquired a knowledge of Latin and Greek. He studied medicine with Drs. Cutler Gridly, of Amherst, and Potter Allen, of Glocester, Rhode Island, and graduated at Berkshire Medical School, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1827, taking the highest honors of his class. In 1828 he removed to Foster, Rhode Island, where he at once entered upon a successful professional career, and became prominently identified with the varied interests of that town, in which he still resides. He was superintendent of the first Sunday-school in Foster Centre, if not the first in the town, established in 1828, and has long served as librarian of the Foster Manton Library. In 1848 he was elected State Senator, and served one year, declining a re-election. He was a member of the School Committee for over thirty years, and has been Town Treasurer since 1865. In 1832 he united with the Christian Baptist Church in Foster, of which he was for some time secretary. He married, in 1828, Dorcas Peckham, daughter of Thomas and Anna

(Sweet) Peckham, of Glocester, Rhode Island, who died August 26, 1837. One of their children, Alma Anna Rich, is now living. In 1841 Dr. Arnold married Electa Randall, daughter of John and Cynthia (Hammond) Randall, of Foster, Rhode Island. She died January 24, 1846. One child by the second marriage, Mowry P. Arnold, is now living, and is a well-known farmer in Foster. Dr. Arnold's third wife was Asenath P. Place, daughter of Samuel and Marcia (Tripp) Place, of Foster. Their children living are Marcia A. Arnold, an experienced teacher, Barnard Arnold, M.D., and Henry Arnold, M.D., both of whom are engaged in the practice of their profession, the former at Brooklyn, New York, and the latter in Foster, being associated with his father, whose practice extends over a wide region. Notwithstanding his advanced age, being now in his eightieth year, Dr. Arnold is still actively engaged in the discharge of his professional duties, and exhibits rare mental and bodily vigor, which he attributes to his activity and strictly temperate habits.

**ROGERS, HENRY AUGUSTUS**, manufacturer, son of John and Elizabeth (Rodman) Rogers, was born in Providence, November 11, 1801. He was fitted for college in the schools of his native city, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1820. He entered the law office of Hon. Nathaniel Searle, soon after his graduation, attended the lectures of the Law School at Litchfield, Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1823. Having practiced his profession about one year, he decided to engage in mercantile pursuits, and placed his capital in the manufacture of cotton. He was successful in business, and established a reputation for sagacity and uprightness worthy of all praise. His college training had disciplined his mind and cultivated his tastes, and he had sources of elevated enjoyment of which the mere man of business is ignorant. This culture he rounded and enlarged by foreign travel, spending a year, 1846-47, in Europe and the East, and in the latter part of 1865 again seeking relaxation and needed rest in the countries of the Old World. He was preparing to return to this country when he was arrested by a disease which terminated fatally. He died in Paris, France, January 7, 1869. Mr. Rogers was never married.

**COOKE, REV. JAMES WELCH**, eldest child of Joseph S. and Mary (Welch) Cooke, was born in Providence, March 5, 1810. After a full academic preparation he entered Brown University, and was graduated in the class of 1829. Among his classmates were Dr. Benoni Carpenter, Governor Samuel Cony, of Maine, Governor Elisha Dyer, of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. S. P. Hill, of Washington, and Rev. Dr. H. A. Miles, of Boston. On leaving college he became a law

student in the office of Hon. S. W. Bridgham, the first Mayor of Providence. Finding his tastes inclining him to the ministry of the Episcopal Church, he pursued his theological studies at the Episcopal Seminary in New York, having completed which he became Rector of Christ Church, Lonsdale. Here he remained until 1835, when he resigned his rectorship, having accepted an invitation to become Assistant Rector of St. George's Church, New York, whose rector was the late Rev. Dr. James Milnor. This position he held until 1843, when he was called back to his native State, and became the successor of Rev. John Bristed as Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bristol. For nearly nine years he resided in Bristol, when, at the close of 1851, he was invited once more to New York, to fill the important office of Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions. In the performance of his official duties he visited the Isthmus of Panama. Here he became a victim to the malarial fever of that region, and shortly after reaching New York he died, April 12, 1853. The death of so prominent a clergyman awakened much sympathy, and called forth the warmest encomiums on his character. The wife of Mr. Cooke was Emily Stevenson, of Philadelphia, whom he married August 13, 1839. They had four children. Mary B. Cooke, born in Philadelphia, and married to George Vaux Cresson; Joseph Sheldon Cooke, born in New York, and died while at school at Port Chester, New York, August 21, 1854; James Welch Cooke, Jr., born in Bristol, married Josephine Johnes; and Emily Stevenson Cooke, born in Bristol, September 18, 1848, the wife of Rev. William Wilberforce Newton, now (1880) the Rector of St. Paul's Church, in Boston.

**V**INTON, MAJOR JOHN ROGERS, second son of David and Mary (Atwell) Vinton, was born at Providence June 16, 1801. Early in 1815, in the fourteenth year of his age, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, through the kindness of General Joseph G. Swift, a friend of the family, and at the time Inspector of the Academy. He completed the prescribed four years' course of studies in two years and a half, and received a commission as Third Lieutenant in the Artillery, July 19, 1817, being at the time only a month past the age of sixteen. He was appointed Second Lieutenant October 31, 1817, and First Lieutenant September 30, 1819. In the reorganization of the army, June 1, 1821, he was retained as First Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery. For several years after leaving West Point he was employed on topographical duty on the Atlantic coast and the Canada line. So good a tactician was he that General Eustis selected him as Adjutant of the Artillery of Practice at Fort Monroe, which office he held 1824-25. From March 1, 1825, to May 24, 1828, he was Aid-de-camp to Major-General

Brown, then General-in-Chief of the Army. We are told that while residing in Washington as General Brown's Aid, "he was employed by the government in several duties of a special nature; and certain papers which he prepared were so generally admired that, in a leading speech in Congress in favor of the Military Academy, Lieutenant Vinton was referred to as an instance of the kind of men the system of that institution could produce." He was appointed Brevet-Captain September 30, 1829, "for faithful service ten years in one grade," and received a commission as Captain, December 28, 1835. He was on duty with the army in Florida during the Seminole War, 1837. While here, so much did his mind become interested in the subject of religion, that he decided to resign as soon as he could consistently with the duty he owed the government which had educated him, and to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church, of which his two brothers, Drs. Francis and Alexander H., became such distinguished ornaments. The hoped-for opportunity to tender his resignation did not come, and at length circumstances led him to abandon the idea of entering the Christian ministry. At the battle of Monterey, September 21, 22, and 23, he acted a conspicuous part. "He was in five several engagements connected with the capture of that place, in each of which he was exposed to severe fire from the enemy. The taking of the bishop's palace was the result, in great measure, of his admirable conduct." For gallant conduct in these conflicts at Monterey he was breveted Major, the date of his commission being September 23, 1846. Some time after the battle of Monterey he joined General Scott in the attack on Vera Cruz, being called to the honorable post of Field and Commanding Officer in the trenches. The following is the sad story of his death: "Towards evening of the 22d of March, 1847, he went out upon an exposed situation to watch the effect of our shot and the direction of that of the enemy. He had just returned to his post when a large shell, striking the top of the parapet, glanced and struck his head, fracturing the skull. He fell instantly dead, lying upon his back, with his arms folded over his breast." In his dispatch from before the walls of Vera Cruz, General Scott says: "Captain John R. Vinton, of the United States Third Artillery, was one of the most talented, accomplished, and effective members of the army, and who highly distinguished himself in the brilliant operations at Monterey. He fell last evening in the trenches, where he was on duty as Field and Commanding Officer, universally regretted." The wife of Major Vinton was Miss Lucretia Sutton Parker, only daughter of Ebenezer Parker, merchant, of Boston, whom he married September 29, 1829. She died in Providence September 12, 1838. Their children were Helena Lucretia, who died August 2, 1830; Louise Clare, married by her uncle, Dr. A. H. Vinton, to Dr. Augustus Hoppin, of Providence, October 14, 1852; Parker, died in infancy; and Francis Laurens, born June



1, 1835, was graduated at West Point June, 1856, and appointed Second Lieutenant of Dragoons. In 1827 Major Vinton received from Brown University the honorary degree of A.M. He was unquestionably one of the most gallant and gifted sons of Rhode Island, of whose brilliant career his native State has reason to be justly proud. It is deserving of remark that he was one of three brothers—John, David, and Francis—who were educated at West Point, “The only instance in the history of the institution where three brothers of one and the same family have had the honor of being appointed cadets.”

**BARTLETT, HON. JOHN RUSSELL**, son of Smith and Nancy (Russell) Bartlett, was born in Providence, October 23, 1805. He was brought up in the drygoods business, and in 1831 was chosen Cashier of the Globe Bank, in Providence, upon its organization, which office he held until 1837, when, his health being impaired by close confinement to his duties, he resigned his office for a more active employment. While quite a young man he became interested in the cultivation of literature and science. He was one of the officers of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and was the original projector of the Providence Athenæum. Calling in the aid of the Rev. Dr. F. A. Farley and Dr. Thomas H. Webb, they became the founders of this excellent institution, which now possesses nearly fifty thousand volumes, and has upwards of six hundred members. In 1837 he removed to the city of New York, where he engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued until 1849. Fond of literary pursuits, he took an active part in various literary societies of that city. He was for many years the Corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society; also Secretary of the American Ethnological Society, of which he and the Hon. Albert Gallatin were among the founders, the latter being its President until his death. Before these societies he frequently read papers on historical and ethnological subjects. Mr. Bartlett is also a member of many learned societies in Europe and America. In June, 1850, he was appointed by President Taylor United States Commissioner, to run the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico, under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in which duty he was employed nearly three years, or until February, 1853. While on this service he made extensive explorations in Texas, New Mexico, Chihuahua, Sonora, California, and the country now known as Arizona. In 1855 he was elected Secretary of the State of Rhode Island, to which office he was annually re-elected until the year 1872, thus holding the office seventeen years. In 1867 he visited Europe, on which occasion he was made a Delegate by the American Antiquarian Society, to attend the International Congress of Archæology, at Antwerp; and from the American Ethnological Society to the International Congress of Anthro-

pology and Prehistoric Archæology, at Paris. On his return he presented a report of the doings, which was printed. In 1872 he again visited Europe, and was one of the United States Commissioners to the International Prison Congress, at London, and attended their meetings. Mr. Bartlett has devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, particularly in the field of Archæology, Philology and Bibliography. He is the author or compiler of a number of books, the principal of which are the following: *Progress of Ethnology*, an account of recent researches in various parts of the world, tending to elucidate the natural history of man, New York, 1847; *Dictionary of Americanisms*, four editions, a Dutch translation of which was printed in Holland, 1854, and a German edition at Leipzig, in 1866; *Reminiscences of the Hon. Albert Gallatin*, New York, 1849; *Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Etc., Connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission, 1850-53*, 2 vols., 8vo.; *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England, 1636 to 1792*, illustrated with documents, letters and notes, printed by order of the General Assembly, Providence, 1855-65, 10 vols., 8vo.; *Naval History of Rhode Island*, Providence, 1880, small quarto; *History of the Destruction of H. B. M. Schooner Gaspé in Narragansett Bay, June 10, 1772*, Providence, 1862, 8vo.; *Bibliography of Rhode Island*, 1864, 8vo.; *Literature of the Rebellion*, Providence, 1866, royal 8vo.; *Bibliotheca Americana*, a catalogue of books relating to North and South America, in the library of John Carter Brown, of Providence, with notes, maps, and other illustrations, Providence, 1865-75, four vols., imperial 8vo.; *Memoirs of Rhode Island Officers Engaged in the Service of their Country During the Great Rebellion of the South*, Providence, 1867, quarto; *Primeval Man and his Associates*, Worcester, 1868; *History of the Wadsworth Family, of Newport, Rhode Island*, 1878; *Genealogy of the Russell Family*, 1879, 8vo. On the 15th of May, 1831, Mr. Bartlett married Eliza Allen Rhodes, daughter of Christopher Rhodes, of Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, who died at that place, November 11, 1853, leaving seven children, viz., Elizabeth D., Anna R., Henry A., George F., John R., Jr., Leila, and Fanny O. November 12, 1863, Mr. Bartlett married Ellen, daughter of Nelson S. Eddy, of Providence.

**GREENE, JUDGE ALBERT GORTON**, son of John H. and Elizabeth (Beverly) Greene, was born in Providence, February 10, 1802. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Warwick, Rhode Island, Samuel Gorton, from whom he derived his middle name, being one of the most noted characters in early Rhode Island history. He prepared for college at the University Grammar School, and in his fifteenth year en-





*John Russell Bartlett*



tered the sophomore class of Brown University, from which institution he graduated in 1820. His law studies were pursued in the office of Hon. John Whipple, and he was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1823. His professional duties were faithfully discharged, and he was gaining distinction as a lawyer, when, on the organization of the new city government in 1832, he was elected clerk of the City Council and clerk of the Municipal Court. The onerous nature of the duties which he had undertaken to perform compelled him to abandon the profession of law. For nearly twenty-five years he held the office of clerk of the Common Council, and for twenty-five years that of clerk of the Municipal Court. Of this court he was elected Judge in 1858, and was in office until 1867, when the state of his health obliged him to resign. During all these years of service he was cultivating and gratifying in many ways his literary tastes, and interesting himself in the intellectual welfare of his native State. The original school bill of Rhode Island was the product of his mind and pen. He was a constant student of English literature, while with American and German literature he was very familiar. He had one of the most valuable and extensive libraries in Providence, the number of volumes being not far from twenty thousand. In the founding of both the Providence Athenæum and the Rhode Island Historical Society, he took an active interest. Of the latter he was President fourteen years. Among the products of his busy pen were a history of the "Jersey Prison Ship," the editorial matter of the periodical known as the *Providence Literary Journal*, of which he had charge one or two years, a number of poetical effusions, among the best known of which is the popular ballad "Old Grimes is Dead," and a poem delivered before the Philermenian Society of Brown University. On resigning his position as Judge of the Municipal Court, in 1867, he left Providence, to take up his residence with his daughter, the wife of Rev. Dr. Samuel White Duncan, D.D., then pastor of one of the Baptist Churches in Cleveland, Ohio. The wife of Judge Greene, whom he married in 1824, was Mary Ann, daughter of Benjamin Clifford, of Providence, who died in January, 1865. Three of the four daughters survived the death of their father, which occurred at Cleveland, January 3, 1868.

**P**ECK, ALLEN ORMSBEE, the son of Benjamin and Roby (Ormsbee) Peck, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, November 17, 1804. He prepared for college in the University Grammar School in Providence, and graduated from Brown University, in the class of 1824. Judge George Arnold Brayton, LL.D., Professor G. W. Keely, LL.D., and Judge Ezra Wilkinson, of Massachusetts, were among his classmates. After graduating from the University Mr. Peck studied law with Judge Thomas Burgess, and was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island. He did not long devote himself to the

practice of his profession. The American Insurance Company, which was established about the time he was admitted to the bar, elected him as Secretary. Having served in this capacity for some time, he was chosen President of the Company. Under his administration the Company widely extended its business, and he acquired a well-deserved reputation for the skill and success with which he managed its affairs. He remained in office as Secretary and President of the American Insurance Company over thirty-six years. The business of insurance proved to be so profitable that another Company, the Narragansett, was established in 1862, and he was invited to take the Presidency of it. He held this office during the remainder of his life. Mr. Peck was an influential member of the Unitarian Church, and took a deep interest in all matters affecting its prosperity in New England. In July, 1855, he married Mary E., daughter of Josiah Whitaker, of Providence, by whom he had five daughters, four of whom are now living. He died in Providence, September 15, 1871.

**M**ASON, EARL POTTER, son of Pardon and Anne (Hale) Mason, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 10, 1804. His father, a man of sterling worth, died May 18, 1845, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was descended from Sampson Mason, a dragoon in Oliver Cromwell's army, the famous "Ironsides." He came to this country in 1649; settled first in Dorchester, Massachusetts, afterwards removed to Seekonk, and thence to Rehoboth. Earl P. Mason attended the common schools of his native town until the age of fourteen, when, as a clerk, he entered the drug store of Dr. John H. Mason, on Broad Street. Continuing his studies during his spare time, he acquired a substantial business education, and prepared to enter Brown University. He however abandoned the idea of a collegiate education, and decided to continue in his chosen vocation. About 1827 he became a partner of Dr. Mason, and the business was conducted under the firm-name of John H. Mason & Co. until 1835, when Dr. Mason's failing health compelled him to retire from the firm. Earl P. Mason continued the business alone until 1837, when he was obliged to suspend and make a settlement with his creditors. But he soon recovered from his financial embarrassment and was enabled to pay all demands in full. In 1838 Dr. Mason again became his partner for about two years, until the business was re-established, after which Mr. Mason continued alone until 1849, when he purchased one-half of the block on Canal Street (built by S. & W. Foster), to which he removed, and associated with him B. M. Jackson, a former clerk, the business being continued as Earl P. Mason & Co. In 1856 Mr. Jackson retired, and George W. Snow and George L. Clafin, also former clerks, became Mr. Mason's partners,



under the same firm-name. In 1859 his employés, Levi L. Webster and John L. Draper, were received as partners, and in 1865 the interest of Mr. Webster was purchased by Frank Butts, the bookkeeper. The firm controlled an immense trade in drugs, dye-stuffs, and chemicals. April 1, 1866, a new firm was organized, consisting of the other members of the old firm above mentioned, Mr. Mason being special partner, the style being Snow, Claflin & Co., which continued till April 1, 1872, when the partnership expired by limitation. Frank Butts and Earl Philip Mason, son of Earl P. Mason, continued the business as Butts & Mason, Earl P. Mason continuing as special partner. In February, 1874, Frank Butts withdrew from the firm, and a new copartnership was formed, consisting of Earl Philip Mason and William P. Chapin, Charles S. Bush, and Samuel L. Peck, who for some time had been employed as clerks, and the business has since been conducted under the name of Mason, Chapin & Co. Mr. Mason was intimately identified with various railroad, steamship, and commercial interests. He was one of the founders, in 1831, of the old Arcade Bank, which in 1865 became the Rhode Island National Bank, and served forty-five years as a director of the same, and as President of the Bank from December 21, 1854, until his death. He was an incorporator of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, a director of the same from May 20, 1844, and served as President from February 4, 1861, to February 3, 1873; a trustee of the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill Railroad, from December 2, 1875; a director of the Providence, Warren, and Bristol Railroad, from January, 1863, to January, 1873; and an incorporator of the American Steamboat Company, of which he was President from April, 1873. He was one of the original subscribers to the capital stock of the Providence and New York Steamship Company, of which he served continuously as a director from July 8, 1868, until June 8, 1871; was re-elected November 10, 1873, and served until his death; and was part owner of many sailing vessels engaged in the coasting trade. Mr. Mason was an incorporator of the Burnside Rifle Company, in May, 1860, of which he was elected President and Treasurer, July 14, 1864, and served until the incorporation of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, October 19, 1865, continuing to serve in the same capacity until June 6, 1866, when he resigned the office of President but retained that of Treasurer until June 30, 1876. He was a large owner in the Wauregan Cotton Mills, at Wauregan, Connecticut, and a director from February 8, 1854; also an owner in the Ponemah Cotton Mills, at Taftsville, Connecticut, and a director from December, 1870; and an owner and a director in the Slater Cotton Company, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He owned one-half of the mill property at Waterford, Massachusetts; was a stockholder in the Blackstone Woollen Company; the Kent Woollen Company, at Centreville, Rhode Island, of which he was Treasurer from March 3,

1873, to September 15, 1876; the Crompton Company, and President of the same from January 22, 1851; the American Wood-Paper Company, and President of the same from January, 1868; the entire owner of the Saxon Woollen Mills, at Putnam, Connecticut. He was a stockholder in the Smithfield Cotton Mill, now the Smithfield Manufacturing Company, at Allendale, Rhode Island; the Sanders Print Works, at Sandersville, Massachusetts; the Woodland Woollen Mill, at Burrillville, Rhode Island; the American File Company, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island; the Reversible Boot-heel Company, at Providence; and other corporations. For several years he was a special partner in the commission cotton business with Anthony & Hall, and in the commission woollen business with Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., both of New York city. He was a director in several insurance companies; also an incorporator of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, in 1867, of which he was a director from October 24, 1867; one of the founders of the Rhode Island Hospital, to which he gave large sums of money for its support. He was a trustee of Brown University, in 1866-76, to which he also gave at one time twenty thousand dollars, and founded the Earl P. Mason scholarship. He was a stockholder in the Narragansett Hotel Company, and in the Providence Opera House Association, and was influential in promoting both enterprises. He was the largest stockholder in the First Light Infantry Building Association, of which he was a director from December 17, 1875. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and a Republican from the organization of that party until his death, but never took an active part in political affairs, held any office, or allowed the use of his name as a candidate. He was a regular attendant at the Westminster Congregational (Unitarian) Church for many years, but later in life worshipped at the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church, on Benefit Street. He gave liberally to the church with which he was connected, and was noted for his generous contributions to the various benevolent associations. On the 3d of May, 1836, he married Ann L. Larcher, daughter of John and Lucy (Hartshorn) Larcher, of Providence. She died November 13, 1873, in the fifty-sixth year of her age. They had six children, Frank C., Stella V., Charles F., Anne J., Earl Philip, and Arthur Livingston, of whom all but the two eldest are now living. Mr. Mason died September 21, 1876, in the seventy-third year of his age, and his remains were interred at Swan Point Cemetery. In a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Rhode Island National Bank, at the time of his death, his business character is thus briefly summed up: "In business undertakings he displayed a happy combination of boldness without rashness, sagacity without cunning, conservatism without timidity." In a notice of his death, the *Providence Daily Journal* says: "To name the business enterprises with which Mr. Mason was connected would be to enumerate half the great concerns that have contributed to the

growth and prosperity of Providence and Rhode Island. In the various manufactures of cotton, of wool, and iron, in the routes of transportation, opened and maintained, by land and by water, Mr. Mason was conspicuous by his investments, his counsel, and his management. Few men in the present or in the past history of Providence have been so conspicuous in connection with its material interests. Nor was he unmindful of its moral and intellectual needs. He was a liberal supporter of the institutions of religion, of education, and charity."

**E**VANS, DUTY, merchant, son of Daniel and Rhoda (Phetteplace) Evans, was born in Glocester, Rhode Island, May 12, 1797. He is a lineal descendant of Richard Evans, of England, whose son Richard, the progenitor of the family in this country, was born in Chiswick, County Middlesex, England, in 1614, emigrated to America in 1635, settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1643, and died 1661. The line of descent is as follows: Richard Evans, of England, Richard second, Richard third, David, Edward, Daniel, father of the subject of this sketch. Richard second was the first white settler in Killingly, Connecticut. Daniel Evans and his ancestors were farmers. Duty Evans remained at home, working on his father's farm and attending the district school until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to the village of Chepachet, Rhode Island, where he was employed as clerk in the store of his brother for seven years. In 1820 he opened a variety store in that village, which he carried on until 1842, being also engaged in the iron and hardware business from 1824. He then sold his store, bought a farm in the town of Glocester, and engaged in agricultural pursuits for two years. In 1844 he removed to Providence, where he has been extensively and successfully engaged in the iron and hardware trade until the present time, his present place of business being on Dyer Street. He was for several years a director of the State Bank, and President of the same in 1853. Since 1854 he has been director and President of the Liberty Bank. In 1815 he was a lieutenant in the Morgan Rifle Company of Glocester and Burrillville. During the Anti-slavery struggle he was an active member of the Abolition Society, and a member of the Free Soil party, which he represented as a delegate in the National Convention at Buffalo, New York, in 1848. He has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. For many years he has been a member of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society of Providence, of which he is an active supporter. He married, February 18, 1820, Ruth Owen, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Brown) Owen, of Glocester. They have had eight children, Abby Owen, Caroline Brunswick, Gilbert Fayette, Sabin Owen, deceased, William Edward, Mary

G., Annie, and Frances, deceased. Abbey married Dr. George M. Angell, of Illinois. Caroline married Stephen Foster, of Stanstead, Canada. Gilbert F. is engaged in business with his father. William E. married Hannah Hart, and is engaged in farming in Kansas. Mary G. married George A. Seagrave, a manufacturer in Providence. Annie married Daniel A. Hunt, agent of the Providence Tool Company. Frances married Henry B. Newhall, of New York, and died December 27, 1878.

**B**RINLEY, FRANCIS, lawyer, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 10, 1800. He was the eldest son of Francis Brinley, merchant, Boston, and Elizabeth Henshaw Harris, a sister of the Rev. Dr. Thaddeus Mason Harris, for many years a prominent minister of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Mr. Brinley is a lineal descendant of Thomas Brinley, Esq., of England, Auditor-General of the Revenues of King Charles First and Second. Thomas Brinley was a great sufferer for his loyalty to his prince, and for obeying his commands had all his estate that could be found seized, and an order issued from Parliament to apprehend his person. He was in exile with his majesty for nearly four years, and when King Charles the Second returned to England in 1660 was again possessed of his office one year prior to his death, which occurred in 1661, being then seventy years of age. Francis Brinley, one of the sons of the "Auditor," was intimately connected with the colonial history of Newport, Rhode Island. He was born in England in 1632. "In consequence of the losses sustained by his father for faithful adherence to the royal family," said the Hon. William Hunter in an address before the Redwood Library Association, "he accepted a grant either of lands or office in the Island of Barbadoes. The climate was not suited to his tastes and constitution, and he came early to Rhode Island with money in his pocket. He was much respected in his day. Business led him frequently to England. He was, as it were, the organ of intelligence between the Colony and the mother country. Upon his return on one occasion from England he came unexpectedly into the quarterly town meeting, whereupon (says the Record) all the people rose." He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Andros. His original commission and a catalogue of his law and other books are now in possession of the subject of this sketch. His wife was Hannah Carr, of Newport. He died in Boston, and was buried in King's Chapel Burial-Ground. His son, Thomas Brinley, was born in Newport, and became a prominent merchant in Boston. He was a founder of King's Chapel. In 1684 he went to England and there married Catherine Page. He died in London, in 1693, leaving a widow and two children, Elizabeth and Francis. On invitation of their grand-



father, Francis Brinley, the children and their mother came to this country in 1710. The daughter married Judge William Hutchinson. Her brother Francis, who was born in London, in 1690, was educated at Eton College. He did not remain in Newport but settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he erected a house after the model of the family mansion at Datchet, near Windsor, England, where he resided until his death. He married Deborah Lyde, of Boston, April 13, 1718. She was a daughter of Edward and Catherine Lyde, and granddaughter of Hon. Nathaniel Byfield, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and known as one of the "founders of Bristol, Rhode Island." Thus Mr. Brinley is a direct descendant of Judge Byfield. He is also collaterally connected with Matthew Cradock, the first Governor of the Massachusetts Company. One of the sons of Francis Brinley, of Roxbury, was Edward Brinley, of Boston, grandfather of the present Francis Brinley. Another son, Francis Brinley, removed to Newport. He married a daughter of Godfrey Malborn. They were buried in Trinity churchyard. Francis Brinley now (1881) living in Newport, was educated at private schools in Boston, and was prepared for college by the then venerable Ebenezer Pemberton. He entered Harvard College at the age of fourteen, graduated in 1818, and immediately entered the office of the Hon. William Sullivan, of Boston, as a student at law. In 1821 he was admitted to the bar, and taking an office in Court Street entered upon his professional career. He was elected a member of the Common Council of Boston in 1832, and also served as a member of the House of Representatives of the State. He took a very active part in the presidential campaign of 1840, and the following year, when General Harrison became President of the United States and Daniel Webster Secretary of State, he was invited by the latter to take the position of Law Clerk (a position created for him), in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and removed to Washington. Not long after, when the Hon. Walter Forward was Secretary of the Treasury, he asked Mr. Brinley if he would accept the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury if Congress would create the office. Mr. Brinley having consented Mr. Forward presented the matter to President Tyler, who agreed to the plan, but as the President expressed a desire that the position should be filled by one of his political friends, Mr. Forward did not ask Congress to create the office. Mr. Brinley wrote hundreds of legal opinions and was never overruled. One of these caused Congress to change the yearly termination of the fiscal year from the last of December to the last of June. On the accession of Mr. Polk to the Presidency Mr. Brinley was removed from office. In 1849 he was again returned to the Common Council of Boston, and was its President in 1850 and 1851, and *ex-officio* Chairman of the School Committee whenever the mayor was not present. While occupying that position in 1850, there being no superintendent of the public schools at that time, Mr. Brinley was appointed to make the annual

examinations, after the performance of which duty he made an elaborate report, which was highly commended for its style and practical character. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, and was one of the most popular and efficient members of that body; and in 1853 was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of Massachusetts; in March, 1854, he was transferred to the House. In both branches of the Legislature he served as Chairman of various important committees, and his reports were noted for the full and critical examination of the questions to which they pertained. He was appointed by Governor Clifford chairman of a special commission to ascertain the best methods of preserving Cape Cod Harbor. He spent several weeks in a thorough examination of the locality, and presented a report to the Governor containing a full and accurate history of the legislation of Massachusetts in regard to that part of the State, and was the means of procuring an appropriation from Congress for the protection of this harbor. While in the House he made a report as Chairman of the Committee on Probate and Chancery in regard to probate officers, which is still referred to as a document of high authority. In 1857 Mr. Brinley removed to Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, where a branch of his family had resided for generations, and for a time retired from professional life. He took deep interest in the educational welfare of the town; was chosen Chairman of the School Committee; and while serving in that capacity, succeeded in obtaining a new and large edifice for the Grammar School, and in elevating the character of all the district schools. In 1863, he was elected to the State Senate from the Senatorial District consisting of eighteen towns. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Brinley served for awhile in a military capacity, and in various ways manifested his spirit of loyalty. The death of the older members of his family induced him finally to remove to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1867. In referring to his removal, the *Lowell Citizen and News* spoke in high terms of his usefulness in promoting the educational and other interests of the town from which he was about to remove. During his residence in Massachusetts, Mr. Brinley was an earnest advocate, by voice and pen, of the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, and the establishment of a discreet system of insolvency. He was also equally zealous in behalf of a well-regulated militia. For several years, and long after the time when he was exempt from military duty, he became Adjutant, and then Major, of the "Independent Company of Cadets," of Boston. He was thrice elected commander of "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company." He was a worker in behalf of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and as one of its officers contributed to its present elevation among the prominent literary institutions of Boston, whose citizens are in some degree indebted to him for his aid and encouragement in behalf of the City Library in its early inception. He was an advocate of internal improvements, and was







*Wm. Goswinton*

among the first to encourage the building of railroads in Massachusetts. Mr. Brinley has resided in the city of Newport since 1867. In 1870, he was chosen to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and re-elected in 1871. During the first term he was Chairman of the Joint Special Committee to examine into the fisheries of Narragansett Bay. The thorough and impartial report which he prepared was sought for both at home and in England, France, and Germany. Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, pronounced it a most valuable document. Mr. Brinley was an early contributor to *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, and to the *American Furist*. His legal articles were elaborate, and those on "Dower" were cited by Chancellor Kent in his *Commentaries*. He has also been a frequent contributor to the newspaper press, and has lectured with much success. In 1830, he delivered an address before the Franklin Debating Society, of Boston, which was published. He is the author of a life of his brother-in-law, William T. Porter, the founder of the New York *Spirit of the Times*. Having resumed the practice of law on his removal to Newport, he still continues in his profession, and keeps up his interest in legal and other studies. The *Albany Law Journal* of December 29, 1877, contains an article by him intended as an "Introduction to a treatise on the Law of Damages," which he proposed to write, and which has been described by an authority of the highest character as a paper of "great ability and erudition." During his residence in Newport he has delivered various public addresses, and has been prominent in promoting the interests of the Rhode Island Historical Society, of which he is a Vice-President. He is also Vice-President of the Newport Historical Society; and for several years has been President of the Redwood Library and Athenæum. He was married, in St. John's Church, New York, June 11, 1833, by the Rev. Dr. Berrian, to Sarah Olcott Porter, daughter of Benjamin and Marthá (Olcott) Porter, of Newbury, Vermont. Mr. Porter was a prominent member of the legal profession; his wife was the daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Olcott, of Norwich, Vermont. They were friends of Daniel Webster from the time he commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, of Salisbury, New Hampshire, an uncle of Mrs. Brinley. Mr. Webster loved to revert to those days, and often said that Mr. Porter was the "most attractive social companion he had ever known." Although having been frequently called upon to fill public positions, his studious habits and retiring disposition have caused Mr. Brinley to seek the quiet walks of professional life rather than become engrossed with the cares and excitements of politics. He has done much, however, to advance the political interests of his friends, some of whom are greatly indebted to him for their elevation to office. He has been an intimate friend and adviser of many public men, and has exerted a wide influence in political, literary, and social circles.

GROSVENOR, WILLIAM, M.D., the youngest son of Dr. Robert and Mary (Beggs) Grosvenor, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, now known as Putnam Heights, April 30, 1810. He is a descendant of a distinguished English family, his ancestor, John Grosvenor, of Cheshire County, England, having emigrated to this country in 1680. His mother, a woman of sterling qualities of character, was of Scotch descent. He received his early education in the common schools for which his native State has been justly celebrated. From these he passed to the academies of Leicester and Munson, where he was fitted to enter the Philosophical and Chemical Department of Yale College. It was the earnest wish of his father that his son should study the profession in which he had been so successful, that of a physician and surgeon, and finally be associated with him in his office. Accordingly, he commenced the study of anatomy at the early age of seventeen, and after prosecuting his professional studies for three years, the last of which was spent in the office of Dr. George McClellan and in the wards of the Pennsylvania Hospital, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1830, at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, taking high rank in the class with which he graduated. Immediately after his graduation he returned to his native place, and in compliance with the wish of his father, became his assistant in his laborious and extensive practice. This position he held until the summer of 1837, when he removed to Providence, where, after practicing his profession for a short time, he retired from it, and, in consequence of peculiar circumstances in which he found himself, turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. For five years, as the senior partner of the firm of Grosvenor & Chace, wholesale druggists, he carried on business successfully in Providence. He then embarked in a business with which he had made himself familiar, the stocking of printers of calico with cloth, in which he remained until the year 1852. During that year the death of Amasa Mason, a relative on the side of his wife, prepared the way for him to engage in the manufacture of cotton fabrics. The factories of the Grosvenor Dale Company are situated in the beautiful valley of Grosvenor Dale, Connecticut. By a liberal outlay, and as the result of a thorough and wise organization of means to ends, the first purchase of less than eight thousand spindles by Dr. Grosvenor, has been increased to ninety-five thousand six hundred and ninety-six, being considerably the largest establishment for the manufacture of cotton textile fabrics in the State of Connecticut, and one of the largest of its class on the continent. The business capacity and integrity of Dr. Grosvenor, and his success in accumulating great wealth by judicious investments, have caused him to be widely known, and to rank high among the ablest business men of New England. He took a deep interest in public affairs during the Civil War. At its commencement he was travelling in Europe for the benefit of his wife's health.



The exciting scenes which were transpiring in his own country, and his sympathy with the government, and desire to aid in every way in his power to put down the Rebellion, induced him to cut short his foreign tour and return to his home. As Chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate of the State, he occupied a most responsible and delicate position. Among other matters which were brought to the attention of this Committee, was a petition to which were affixed the names of a large number of highly respected citizens of South Kingstown, asking for an appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Isaac P. Rodman. It was at a time when the State was issuing her bonds by millions for the defence of the government. Many gallant and distinguished sons of Rhode Island had lost their lives in the service of their country, to all of whom there was due the tribute of praise and grateful affection. Instead of selecting a single individual, honored, respected, and highly beloved though he was, and whose untimely death had awakened the most sincere sympathy in the hearts of hosts of friends, it was deemed best to postpone the consideration of the subject presented by the petitioners, with the hope that a plan might be adopted which would render ample justice to the brave lives and the heroic deaths of the soldiers of Rhode Island. The report of the Finance Committee had in it these eloquent and stirring words: "Rhode Island owes them a debt of gratitude which she can never fully repay. Testimonials they should have. All that granite and marble, bronze and gold can do to perpetuate the memory of their patriotism, heroism, and self-sacrifice, should be done; done not only in high appreciation of their priceless offerings, but as an incitement to patriotic duty to young men of coming time." The Committee recommended "that a monument becoming the affluence of the State and the memory of her illustrious heroes in this war with the rebels, be speedily erected." Subsequently, at the session of 1866, Dr. Grosvenor introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to select a site and obtain designs for the proposed monument, the result of which action was the elegant memorial in granite and bronze on Exchange Place, in Providence, directly in front of the City Hall. Dr. Grosvenor married, August 22, 1837, Rosa Anne, daughter of Hon. James Brown and Alice (Brown) Mason. On both her father's and her mother's side she was descended from the oldest and best families of the State. She possessed in her own right an ample fortune, and was a lady of rare qualities of mind and heart. Her death, which occurred April 12, 1872, brought grief to a large circle of friends. They had seven children, William, Jr., a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1860, who has charge of his father's business, and resides in Providence; James Brown Mason, the founder of the house of Grosvenor & Co., in New York, who are the chief agents for the sale of the goods of the Grosvenor-Dale Company; Amasa Mason, who died in infancy; Alice Mason, who became the wife

of Dr. John J. Mason, of New York; Robert, a graduate of Norwich University in the class of 1868, and until his death, July 19, 1879, associated with his brother in the home office; Eliza Howe, who died in infancy, and Rosa Anne, who is with her father.

**WEBB, THOMAS HOPKINS, M.D.**, son of Thomas Smith and Martha (Hopkins) Webb, was born in Providence September 21, 1801. While his father was residing for a time in Boston, he was placed under the tuition of Daniel Staniford, and by him was fitted for college. He was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1829. On completing his college studies he commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. John Mackie, and attended lectures at the Medical School of Harvard College, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1825. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Providence for nearly ten years, being occupied much of the time in matters of a scientific character, in which he took great interest. The Franklin Society and the Rhode Island Historical Society engaged much of his attention, and to the prosperity of these two organizations he devoted much thought and labor. He was one of the early founders and the first Librarian of the Providence Athenæum. He was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, in consequence of the interest which he took in the inscriptions found on the celebrated "Dighton Rock," and supposed to have been made by Northmen who visited this part of the country centuries before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620. For three years—1835-38—Dr. Webb was editor of the *Providence Journal*. In 1838 he removed to Boston, where he became connected with the publishing-house of Marsh, Capen & Lyon, and for several years was the Editor of the *Common-School Journal*. Government appointed him, in 1846, Secretary of the Commission, of which Hon. J. R. Bartlett was the head, for running the Mexican boundary. The movement which resulted in making Kansas a free State greatly interested him. He was appointed Secretary of the Emigrant Aid Society, and busied himself in the organization and fitting out of bands of emigrants for that then new Territory. For some time previous to his death he was the Secretary and the inspiring spirit of the newly organized Massachusetts Technological Institute, and to his efforts that flourishing institution is largely indebted for its present prosperity. In such employments as these, in which he was devoting himself to the promotion of the welfare of his fellow-men, Dr. Webb spent a useful life. In 1833 he married Harriet Athearn, daughter of James and Lydia (Casey) Athearn, of Nantucket, Massachusetts. He died in Quincy, Massachusetts, August 2, 1866.

**SHAW, GENERAL JAMES, SR.**, son of Captain James and Elizabeth (Westcott) Shaw, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 30, 1801. His education was obtained in the public schools prior to 1812, when his father died, leaving him the oldest of five children. To provide for himself and aid his mother he entered the counting-room of the late Samuel Nightingale, serving in the city and in Georgiaville. For a year he filled a clerkship in New York. Returning to Providence, he became a clerk and bookkeeper for Mr. Peter F. Ewer, an oil manufacturer. Shortly afterward he formed a partnership with the late James M. Earl, under the firm-name of Shaw & Earl, who for many years were well-known merchants and oil manufacturers on South Water Street in Providence. The business was prostrated in 1846, and Mr. Shaw surrendered all his property to his creditors, and at the age of forty-six, with a large family dependent on him, began life anew as an accountant. But all men respected and esteemed him. From 1848 to 1852 he was Deputy Collector of Customs of the port of Providence. In business affairs he filled offices with the Dunnell Manufacturing Company, Messrs. Foster & Fisher, and the Providence Rubber Company and their successors the National Rubber Company. He early exhibited a military taste and talent, and united with the First Light Infantry Company of Providence August 20, 1820. Rising from the rank of sergeant to that of captain in 1830, he became the prominent and efficient officer in the suppression of the Olney's Lane and Snowtown riots of September 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1831. The civil authorities, finding themselves unable to suppress the tumult, occasioned by a collision between a gang of sailors and the black inhabitants, ordered, through Governor Lemuel H. Arnold, the infantry under Captain Shaw to proceed to Olney's Lane *via* Hope Street, to meet the police who were to advance *via* Benefit Street. The infantry had been ordered out without ammunition, under the expectation that the bare presence of the soldiery would quiet the commotion. But the rioters turned and drove them to their armory, and continued the demolition of houses. A heavy rain prevented for the next night the assembling of the rioters. On the following evening they met in augmented force, and made their attack on Snowtown, near the head of the lane by Smith Street. Then all the militia were ordered out by Governor Arnold, with ammunition, both blank and ball cartridges. The reading of the Riot Act was followed by hoots, curses, and stones. Volleys with blank cartridges were fired without effect. The troops were pelted with stones, and many were severely bruised. The sheriff, Mr. Mumford, now ordered Captain Shaw to fire upon the assailants with bullets. Instantly Captain Shaw had his command prepared. Then followed the sharp, quick orders, "Ready! Aim!" The mob hurled back defiant curses. The distinct orders were heard over all the crowd as far away as the old jail on Canal Street.

Then Captain Shaw, with his habitual caution, turning to the sheriff, asked, "Shall I fire?" The sheriff answered, "You must." Then followed the ringing command, "Fire!" Nearly half a dozen of the leaders fell, and others were wounded. An awful silence reigned. In the next instant the living rioters fled. The tumult was quelled. The flying mob was pursued by the Cadets, who at that moment came down Smith Street. This was one of the first instances in which the citizen soldiery of our country were called upon to fire into a mob to disperse it. Captain Shaw commanded the Infantry for five years with the highest credit. In 1842, in the "Dorr troubles," he commanded the Third Ward Guards, and in the same year was elected Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade of State Militia, a position which he filled for five years. He married, October 1, 1827, Eliza Field Godfrey, of Providence, and had nine children, six of whom reached maturity: General James, Jr., elsewhere sketched; Captain Richard G., Captain John P. (killed at Spottsylvania), Frederic, Mary E., and Anna F. The mother died February 20, 1879. General Shaw died March 27, 1880, in his seventy-ninth year, and was buried among the city fathers in the North Burying-Ground. "He was a man of incorruptible fidelity in business, of fervid patriotism, of a high sense of honor, of generous hospitality, and of warm affection, everywhere esteemed for his worth and excellence of character." Fitting honor is done him in the military records of the State.

**THURSTON, HON. BENJAMIN BABCOCK**, son of Hon. Jeremiah and Sarah (Babcock) Thurston, was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, June 29, 1804. His early surroundings in the old Thurston mansion, alive with the best of social influences, were of peculiar advantage to him. Inheriting excellent powers, and enjoying superior opportunities of education, he early came into public notice, and gave evidence of usefulness. On the death of his father, in 1830, he succeeded to the occupancy of the Thurston homestead in Hopkinton City, and to the leading trade of the place. Naturally he became conspicuous in political affairs, following the political school of his honored father. His wide public career commenced in 1838, when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor. He was elected Representative to Congress, and served from 1847 to 1849, and again from 1851 to 1857. He was distinguished for his conscientiousness and his fidelity to all trusts. Since retiring from political life he has been actively engaged in banking and maritime interests. For some years past he has had his residence in New London, Connecticut, not, however, leaving his post as a leading Director in Washington Bank, nor relinquishing his interest in Rhode Island affairs. His business associates have been, Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, 2d, Oliver D. Wells, Charles Perry, Thomas Perry,



Simeon F. Perry, Charles Maxson, David Smith, Joseph H. Potter, and the Babcocks. He is a worthy and useful member of the Baptist Church. His abilities and amenities have given him a large place in the confidence and esteem of the circles in which he has moved. He married, first, March 5, 1828, Harriet E. Deshon, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Deshon, who died November 8, 1832; and, second, March 12, 1834, Frances E. Deshon, daughter of John and Fanny Deshon, who died May 11, 1865. His children by the first marriage were Benjamin F. and George E., and by the second marriage, Harriet E., Fanny R., and John D. His sons, Benjamin F., and John D., have become prominent citizens and lawyers of Providence.

**B**ULLOCK, OTIS, M.D., son of Dr. Samuel and Betsey (Dorrance) Bullock, was born in Stirling, Connecticut, February 20, 1806. His father practiced medicine until about eighty years of age, most of the time in the town of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he was born, and died at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He was a man of strictly temperate habits throughout life, and attributed his longevity to that fact. Dr. Otis Bullock was for three years a student at Day's Academy in Wrentham, Massachusetts. He studied medicine with Drs. Usher Parsons, of Providence, and Jeremiah Williams, of Warren, Rhode Island, and took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Harvard Medical School, in March, 1832, after a long and thorough course of study. For several years he was partner of Dr. Williams, of Warren, whom he succeeded, and acquired a large and successful practice. He was elected President of the Rhode Island Medical Society in 1866, and re-elected the following year. With the exception of the years 1866 and 1867, he has been Censor of the Rhode Island Medical Society since 1840. He has been a member of the Medical and Surgical Staff of the Rhode Island Hospital since the foundation of that institution, and has been a prominent member of the American Medical Association since 1860. From 1838 to 1845 he was surgeon to the Militia of Rhode Island, for Bristol County. In August, 1836, he married Martha M. Randall, daughter of the late Judge Samuel Randall. She died in 1837. In 1842 Dr. Bullock married Elizabeth H. Saunders, daughter of George Saunders, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She died in November, 1873, leaving two children, Herbert D. and George S. The issue of the first marriage was a daughter, Martha Otis. In 1875 Dr. Bullock married Mary F. Collins, daughter of Captain Haile Collins, of Warren. When Dr. Bullock entered upon his professional career his practice included both medicine and surgery, but as the Rhode Island Hospital took most cases of surgery he gradually relinquished that branch of the profession, and has since devoted his entire time to his duties as

a physician. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends.

**D**ENNIS, JAMES, now the oldest Elder of the Providence Monthly Meeting in Providence, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Sherman) Dennis, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, February 1, 1801. His father was an elder, and his mother was a minister of the Society of Friends in Newport. They both died on the island of Rhode Island. James had only the common advantages of the public schools, but enjoyed superior home training. At the age of seventeen he went to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and learned thoroughly the art of manufacturing cotton and woollen goods preparatory to his manufacturing career, which finally extended through a period of about forty years. On reaching his majority he went to South Kingstown (Peace Dale) and built woollen machinery, and also run a cotton mill; thence he went to Great Falls, New Hampshire, where for two years he operated a cotton mill. Subsequently he erected a cotton mill at Manchaug, Massachusetts. He next removed to Phenix, Rhode Island, and managed two large mills. From this place he went to Fiskeville, Rhode Island, and hiring a mill, in company with Horatio Rogers, engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth; thence he removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and bought and operated the famous Jenckes mill at Central Falls, and built the model dam at that place. His career as a manufacturer was attended with success. He served as a school trustee for many years; was President of the Pawtucket Gas Company for about ten years, and President of the Pawtucket Institution for Savings for nearly twenty years. Retiring from active business he removed to Providence in 1873. Whether in business affairs, or in the religious meetings of the Friends, where he has long held a conspicuous place, his reliability, good judgment, and purity of life have been justly recognized. In 1828 he married Hannah Jackson, daughter of Richard and Nabby Jackson. She died in 1833, leaving a daughter Catharine, now wife of Benjamin Barker, of Tiverton, Rhode Island. On the 31st of January, 1839, he married Anna T. Lockwood, daughter of Benoni and Phebe Lockwood, of Providence, the issue of the marriage being four sons and two daughters, three of whom are now living: James, Jr., Walter S., and Edward L. Anna is an active member and officer of the Friends' Society. The Providence Monthly Meeting, of which James and Anna Dennis are prominent members and representatives, dates back to 1701; and the present meeting house, on Meeting Street, is in part the building that was erected for worship in 1726, on the site of the first house built in 1704. The present meeting numbers over two hundred members. On the long roll of eminent preachers, past and present, may be found such names as William Almy, Daniel Anthony, Gilbert Congdon, John







*Daniel Leach*

Meador, Elizabeth Meador, Anna A. Jenkins, Moses H. Beede, Huldah M. Beede, Gertrude W. Cartland, Robert P. Gifford, Phebe R. Gifford. On the roll of elders we find Moses Brown, Obadiah Brown, Charles Appleton, Joseph Cartland, Elizabeth Congdon, Anna T. Dennis, Hannah F. Peckham. The subject of this sketch is always found, as an elder, at the head of the meetings, and active in all the interests of the Society. At present the Friends in Rhode Island have eighteen meetings, and the same number of meeting-houses. They have an honorable history in the State.

**LEACH, REV. DANIEL, D.D.**, son of Apollos and Chloe Leach, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, June 6, 1806. His early education was such as the schools of that time afforded. In these he was studious, and laid a solid foundation for the higher departments of learning to which he subsequently devoted himself. Possessing an active, self-reliant spirit, he, at the age of sixteen years, left the quiet of his native town to engage in mercantile pursuits in Boston. After becoming familiar with the rules and customs of trade, his mind, seriously impressed with the great truths of Divine revelation, inclined to the Christian ministry, and the more suitably to prepare himself for its duties, he entered Brown University in 1825, and graduated in 1830, his term having been extended one year on account of ill-health. While in college he became greatly proficient in mathematics. His knowledge of the ancient languages was also marked. The study of Hebrew, for which he had a special fondness, he continued to pursue after leaving the University, and made himself a thorough master of the nice shades of meaning to be drawn from the original tongue of the Psalter. He studied divinity at Andover, Massachusetts, two years, and one year with Bishop Griswold, by whom he was ordained an Episcopal clergyman in 1833. He was settled in Quincy, Massachusetts, five years, when he retired from the rectorship and accepted the position of Principal of the Classical School in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in which he continued four years, and then opened a private school, which he taught six years with eminent success. His interest in the cause of popular education led to an engagement as an agent of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, an associate of Dr. Barnas Sears. In the discharge of the duties of this office he examined the condition of the school-houses (more than one thousand in number) and the schools throughout the State, noting their defects, besides devoting much time to advising with school committees on points which conduce to the highest prosperity of schools. In 1853, in a report to the Board, he presented an improved system of ventilation for school-houses, devised by himself, which was soon introduced where needed, to the increased comfort and health of pupils. This sys-

tem has also been introduced into school-houses and other buildings in Providence, with entire satisfaction. In 1855 Dr. Leach was called to succeed Professor Samuel S. Greene, as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Providence, Rhode Island, the duties of which office he has, for twenty-five years successfully discharged. His previously large and varied experience, no less than his thorough knowledge of the philosophy of education, eminently qualified him for his position, and under his energetic and judicious management, the Public Schools of Providence have been distinguished in some of the best methods of teaching. The Quarterly and Annual Reports of Dr. Leach bear the impress of a discriminating mind, and have been eagerly sought by educators both in this country and Europe. In 1866 Rev. Dr. Frazer, a Commissioner appointed by the British Government to inspect the schools of the United States, visited Providence, and in his Report to Parliament spoke of the Public Schools of that city as among those he deemed worthy of special commendation, and particularly the remarkable accuracy of the pupils in spelling. In 1873 Dr. Leach prepared a series of directions to teachers of the Primary and Intermediate Schools, embracing the best methods of teaching the alphabet, spelling, reading, geography, arithmetic, general exercises, and object lessons, together with judicious counsels in the administration of discipline. The methods thus indicated (some of which have recently been published), have contributed much to the advancement of the schools, and have been adopted in many other places. The educational views of Dr. Leach are comprehensively expressed in the following extract from an address delivered by him at the dedication of Providence High School in 1878: "The first as well as the highest aim of education should ever be to develop in harmony and to strengthen all the powers and faculties, both of mind and body, by judicious training, beginning with the simplest elements of thought, to lead the pupil on, step by step, to think clearly, to reason correctly, and to classify all the materials of knowledge according to their true relations. The memory should be the repository only of important and well-attested facts and truths systematically arranged, and not burdened with useless details and words without meaning. An education that is chiefly ornamental and showy instead of thorough and exact, creating and fostering a distaste for labor, and fitting one especially for a life of leisure rather than for its active work, and responsible duties, fails of one of its noblest purposes. But all true culture, to be valuable, must have a moral as well as an intellectual basis, ever inspiring noble aims and aspirations for a pure and elevated character. It then adorns and ennobles every condition of life, the humblest as well as the highest. The education we have thus designated is now demanded by the spirit of the age, as an essential and vital element in all human progress." In 1870 Dr. Leach was elected a member of the Rhode Island Board



of Education, which office he still holds (1881). He has also been for more than twenty years a Vice-President and Director of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction. In 1875 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1877 he was elected a trustee of the University for life. Besides the numerous reports before referred to, he has published an Arithmetic, a Complete Speller, and a Manual of Geography. The rules and definitions of the former were based upon the decision of the highest mathematical authority. All of these publications have been in extensive use. Dr. Leach married, in May, 1834, Mary H. Lawton, daughter of Captain Robert and Penelope (Brown) Lawton, of Newport, Rhode Island, three children being the issue of the marriage, two of whom are now living, Henry B. and Mary C., wife of G. W. Wilcox, M.D., of Providence. Mrs. Leach died July 2, 1879, aged seventy-four years.

**S**PICER, GEORGE THURSTON, was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, August 4, 1802. His father was a farmer, who improved a large tract of land, and was also proprietor of the village hotel, which, with its host, is thus pleasantly described in a diary published nearly fifty years ago: "In the village of 'Hopkinton City,' so-called, where I stopped several months, was an inn, kept by a church member, and now aged landlord, Captain Joseph Spicer, a man of the most unbending honesty, whose full fare for man and beast, and his ready and urbane attention to the wants of the weary traveller, gave him as far as he was known the reputation of 'a good host.' But what struck my attention with no little interest was the sign in front of the house, suspended from the limb of a noble sycamore. At the top was a beautiful eagle, the emblem of our independence, over which was a cluster of stars. Directly underneath was seen the anchor, emblem of hope. At the base of the picture, in rich gold letters, were the words, 'In God we hope,' the only sure guarantee of individual or national safety. With such a hope was America once made free, and with it shall always remain so." George T. Spicer was the son of Captain Joseph and Mary (Saunders) Spicer, and one of a family of six children. He was early trained at home in habits of industry and self-reliance, receiving also such public instruction as the village school afforded. He was scarcely twenty years old when he received a commission from Governor Gibbs as Captain of the First Company of Hopkinton Volunteers, which he held for several years, when, desiring to learn the trade of a machinist, he resigned his commission and commenced work at the village of Potter Hill, about four miles distant. While here he became a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, for which he always cherished warm interest and affection. After learning his trade he removed to Phenix, in the town of Warwick, where he remained seven years, having

charge of the machine-shop a part of the time, and discharging his duties with the most exemplary industry and fidelity. He was also the first Superintendent of the Sabbath-school at Phenix, started about this time (1827). In an article on the Hon. Charles Jackson, published in the *Providence Journal*, January 24, 1876, the writer thus alludes to the work which Mr. Spicer was doing at Phenix fifty years ago: "That cheerful, bright, and I was going to say old gentleman (but he is only seventy-three, and never seems to me to be older than forty when I meet him), our Alderman Spicer, was then a young machinist at work for Daniel Gorham at 'the Phenix.' He was employed by Governor Jackson and his brother to make the machinery and looms for their mills. He had never seen a power-loom, and tells a good story how he got sight of one. It was at the Anthony Mill. While he was busy examining it the overseer came and ordered him out, but he had seen enough to enable him to construct one." Mr. Spicer was afterwards employed in Providence for a short time at the machine-shop of Thomas J. Hill, and in 1830 removed to Pontiac, in the town of Warwick, where he became connected, as Superintendent, with the mills and bleachery of John H. Clark, retaining full charge till he removed to Providence, fifteen years later. He also had the oversight of the school affairs of the district. In October, 1833, he married Mary Sheldon Arnold, daughter of Horatio and Celia Arnold, and granddaughter of Judge Dutée Arnold, of Warwick, who served the State as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from 1817 to 1822. In April, 1845, Mr. Spicer removed with his family to Providence, where he took up his permanent residence, and became interested in the manufacture of stoves and furnaces. He was superintendent of the High Street Furnace for five years. In 1850 he, with his brother-in-law, Dutée Arnold, and Zelotus W. Holden, erected a new stove foundry on Cove Street, and laid the foundation of the successful business, in which he retained an undiminished interest until his death, which occurred at his summer residence at "Fort Hill," Pawtuxet, August 17, 1879. He had six children, four of whom survive him, two sons and two daughters. The following editorial article concerning his business and official life, appeared in the *Providence Journal* of August 18, 1879: "George T. Spicer, the head of the house of Spicers & Peckham, a venerable and much-respected citizen, died yesterday morning, after a brief illness. Although still engaged in the active labors and duties of life, Mr. Spicer had reached his seventy-eighth year. He has continuously represented the Fourth Ward in the Board of Aldermen since 1870 (having previously served in the Common Council), and was twice elected President of the Board. Mr. Spicer also represented the city several years in the Lower House of the General Assembly. He brought to the discharge of his public functions broad general information, good ability, the habits

of a well-trained business man, and loyalty to what he believed to be right. In business and social and domestic life he was greatly respected and beloved. Born in Hopkinton at the beginning of the century, he was familiar with Rhode Island history, traditions, and sentiments, and his conversation upon past men and times abounded in pleasant personal reminiscences and unwritten political information." The same paper of the 21st says: "The funeral services were conducted by his pastor, the Rev. James G. Vose, D.D., of the Beneficent Congregational Church, who impressively dwelt upon the integrity, purity, and industry of the departed life, his faithfulness and tender affection for his family, and his reverence for religion, and constant attendance upon worship." During a long life in eventful times, he maintained a character for independence and honesty without being a partisan, and secured that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

**W**ATSON, DANIEL, M.D., was born at Jamestown, Rhode Island, April 13, 1801. In early times before railroads were built, manufactories established, or bonanza mines discovered, when land and its products constituted the chief wealth, the Narragansett country was a great centre of agricultural industry, and the large landholders were the important men of the day. Among the earliest names which appear on the land records of this fertile region, and among those who most largely possessed the soil, is the name of Watson. John Watson, the ancestor of the Narragansett Watsons, settled an estate on the eastern slope of Tower Hill some time in the latter half of the seventeenth century, where he resided until his death, which occurred at an advanced age, in 1728. He bequeathed the property to his children, and part of the estate has come down to the present generation, never having passed from the possession of the family. Dr. Daniel Watson, the subject of this sketch, was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of this John Watson. His father, Robert H. Watson, who was born in 1769, married December 30, 1790, and died October 13, 1840, lived a retired and reputable life in the improvement of a landed property inherited from his father, Job Watson, a large landholder, who died October 20, 1812. Job Watson was for many years one of the Senators or Assistants of the Colonial Government. Mr. Thomas R. Hazard in his *Recollections of Olden Times*, in connection with his comments on his great-grandfather, Robert Hazard, writes: "He had three sons and one daughter; the latter, Sarah, married Job Watson, of South Kingstown, who after his marriage purchased several farms on Conanicut, and removed to that island. He used to occupy during part of the year the house situated at the head of the Mall in Newport (now known as Park House), which I have heard represented as being in his day one of the finest mansions in Newport. He was an extensive and opulent farmer. It

is said he sometimes had not less than one hundred men engaged in his numerous hay-fields at the same time . . . Job Watson was the father of five sons, all of whom I used to know, viz.: Job, Walter, Borden, Robert H., and John Jay, each and all of whom exemplified in their stalwart mould of body and mind, and in uniform gentlemanly demeanor the characteristics of their descent." On the death of their father these five sons were made independent by a division among them, by will, of his large and valuable farms, which they all, with one exception, retained and improved to the end of their lives, bequeathing them in turn to their offspring. Walter Watson, brother of the first Job, born in 1753, was another large landholder and extensive farmer. He married a daughter of Thomas Hazard (Virginia Tom), "who was an eminent and successful merchant in Newport, and in 1760 presented a ship of war to the Government, built and equipped at his own expense. On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he adhered to the cause of the Crown, fled to the enemy, and his large estate was confiscated." This Walter Watson's daughter, Abby, on the 23d of September, 1809, was married to Wilkins Updike, Esq., a name honored and renowned in the annals of Rhode Island statesmanship. His only remaining daughter, Isabella, married, September 21, 1805, John Jay Watson (then a widower), son of the first Job. The late William R. Watson, who for forty years was one of the most prominent and active politicians of his native State, was a son of John Jay Watson. He graduated at Brown University in 1823, studied law and settled in Providence, where he resided until his death in 1864. He left one son, Dr. William H. Watson, who graduated at Brown University in 1852, and on acquiring his profession settled in Utica, New York, where he still resides in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, and the position of Surgeon-General of his adopted State, having been recently appointed to this position by Governor A. B. Cornell. John Watson, a retired merchant, who has long resided in the elegant mansion on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, New York city, and who acquired a princely fortune while a member of the business firm of Jonathan Thorne & Co., was a son of Wheeler Watson, who removed from South Kingstown, Rhode Island, to New York State soon after his marriage to a daughter of George H. Peckham, Esq., on the 5th of November, 1799. Wheeler Watson was a direct descendant of John Watson, a brother of the first Job and Walter above mentioned. One of Wheeler Watson's daughters married Zadock Pratt, who attained distinction in his day as a member of Congress, and founded the town of Prattsville, in Greene County, New York, where he conducted extensive tanneries, out of which he acquired and bequeathed to his children an immense estate. Judge Malbone Watson was another son of Wheeler Watson. He was an eminent lawyer and jurist, who was appointed to the bench of one of the higher courts of the State of New York. He died in the prime of life. His son, Major Mal-



bone F. Watson, graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1861. He behaved with great gallantry during the war of the Rebellion, and lost a leg at the battle of Gettysburg. He was twice breveted for gallant conduct on the field. Dr. Daniel Watson received his classical education at Plainfield Academy, a seminary of great popularity in its day. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Charles Eldredge, of East Greenwich, but subsequently became the pupil of Dr. William Turner, of the United States Army, an eminent physician and surgeon then stationed at Fort Walcott, Newport. After completing the course of study required at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he received the degree of M.D. from that institution in the winter of 1823-4. During his terms of study at Philadelphia Dr. Watson was a private pupil of the celebrated Dr. Nathaniel Chapman. In 1825 Dr. Watson settled in South Kingstown, where he enjoyed great popularity in the social and political world, and for a young man a large share of professional patronage. During his residence at Kingstown he entered warmly into political contests and had an inclination for public life. He was positive and self-reliant in his political convictions, and was essentially a man of principle, which no consideration of expediency could ever induce him to forsake. He was an ardent lover of our free institutions, and during the war of the Rebellion left no word unspoken or deed undone by which he could aid the cause of the Union. In 1835 he removed to Newport, where he resided until his death. During the first years of his residence there he devoted a large share of his attention to political affairs, and served at different times as a Representative of Newport to the General Assembly. He was a man of sound judgment and high purposes, to which he united remarkable strength of will, and proved himself to have been a most efficient and useful legislator. Later in life he devoted his entire energies to the study and practice of his profession. He acquired an extensive practice, was much beloved by his patients, and possessed the faculty of inspiring them with unbounded confidence in his professional skill. He might have made his practice much more lucrative but for the constant exercise of generosity and humanity toward that most unfortunate class of his fellow-creatures—the sick poor. His unostentatious benevolence in this regard is almost without example “in these times when none will sweat but for promotion,” as it really seemed to afford him more satisfaction to relieve the sufferings of the necessitous, hoping for nothing, than to receive a large fee for his ministrations to the rich. He seemed to have a magnificent contempt for money when human suffering was in the case, and had no sympathy for mercenary doctors. In this regard, as well as many others, he honored and adorned his high calling. In the exercise of his profession he was eminently practical, and did not give much time to the profound researches of science, but was a close

observer of the operations of nature, and held fast to all his observations and experience taught him. He was untiring in his devotion to patients laboring under acute and dangerous attacks of disease, but wofully negligent of such as were complaining of slight ills or chronic troubles which he felt he could not cure. An eminent professional *confrère*, who had much professional intercourse with Dr. Watson, thus concluded an obituary article written at the time of his death: “His character was a most positive one. Taking a high standard of professional orthodoxy, he adhered to it, and scorned to temporize with those whom he thought irreverent toward it, and consequently stood high with his professional brethren, which is a far better test of a physician's merit than any estimate that can be made by the public. He was rigid in the observance of professional etiquette, and strict in requiring it. He was a most faithful and diligent physician, a social and genial neighbor and friend, and a most affectionate and devoted parent.” Dr. Watson enjoyed an intimacy with many of our public men in days gone by, among whom may be mentioned Hon. Asher Robbins, Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, and Hon. Benjamin Hazard, Judge Sylvester G. Shearman, his brother-in-law, and Hon. Wilkins Updike, who was also connected with his family by marriage. Dr. Watson was happy in his domestic relations, having been married on the 21st of March, 1824, to Sarah G. C. Arnold, daughter of Captain Perry G. Arnold, of East Greenwich, who, with his brother Stephen, was for many years successfully engaged in the importation of West India merchandise, and granddaughter of Colonel John Cooke, who, during the Revolutionary War and subsequently, “was one of the most important and influential men in Newport County.” By this marriage there were eleven children, eight of whom still survive—five sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Dr. William Argyle Watson, followed his father's profession, and is now a well-known practitioner in New York city. He served throughout the War of the Rebellion as a surgeon in the United States navy, and on retiring from the service received from the Navy Department a letter of commendation for the satisfactory manner in which he had performed the duties of that responsible office. Another son, Joseph Watson (a name not unknown to the literary world), served with equal credit in the Pay Department of the navy, from which he retired only at the close of hostilities. His son Stephen A. Watson, inheriting a fine farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and, in response to the call of his fellow-citizens of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, became their Representative in the General Assembly, of which body he has proved himself an efficient and vigilant member. Robert P. Watson married a daughter of Wilson Shaw, Esq., of Glenshaw, Pennsylvania, where he now resides. The only remaining son, Daniel, resides at the old homestead, where his mother still lives, wearing with becoming grace “the silver livery of advised age.” Dr. Daniel Watson was endowed with a physical constitution







*A. C. Pinnow.*

of remarkable vigor, and hardly suffered from a day's illness up to the time of the attack which terminated his life, though he never spared himself in the laborious exercise of his profession. In February, 1871, he was taken with symptoms which denoted a slight hemorrhage into the substance of the brain. From this attack (which he foretold) he never rallied, but continued gradually to fail both in body and mind until his death, which took place on the 17th of May, 1871. The Rev. Mr. Hill, who spoke at his funeral, in the course of his remarks said, "In Dr. Watson we behold one who has devoted himself to the good of his fellow-creatures. . . . The influence of such a life lived in our midst will ever continue to touch hearts, to soften lives, purify souls. It can never die. It is true he left no written works to perpetuate his memory; he needed none. The unselfish deeds of his life, the tender love of a brother for suffering humanity—these testify to his greatness." His active and laborious life did not bring him wealth or worldly honors, nor did he covet or seek either. The central aim and desire of his life seemed to have been to promote the happiness and welfare of his fellow-beings. To this end he devoted his great abilities, and with most fruitful and beneficent results. Surely the record of such a life is the most precious legacy of his children, and his example one of great value to oppressed and suffering humanity, whose only hope lies in the dying out of selfishness and in the growth of self-sacrificing generosity on the part of those endowed with ability, wealth, and power.

**POTTER, HON. ASA**, was born in Rhinebeck, New York, October 13, 1802. He was a son of Asa and Hannah (Hagadon) Potter, of Rhinebeck. Upon the decease of his father, Mr. Potter removed to Kingston, his ancestral home. He was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1824. Having completed his college course of study he became a student of law under the tuition of Hon. John Whipple, and attended the lectures of the then celebrated law school at Litchfield, Connecticut. In October, 1827, he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and at once opened an office in Kingston. Here he resided for several years, occupied with the duties of his profession, which he finally abandoned, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of New York, the firm being Brown, Potter & Co. Here he remained for a number of years, and then returned to his former residence in the village of Kingston. For three years he was Secretary of State, having been chosen on the ticket which elected Hon. Philip Allen Democratic Governor of the State. When the Democratic party went out of power, in 1854, he lost his office. The remainder of his life was spent in New York and in Kingston. In the latter place he died, October 11, 1872, at the age of seventy years. The wife of Mr. Potter was Mary Ann, daughter of Governor Jeremiah Thurston, of Hopkinton. She died

several years before his decease. Their children were three in number, a son and two daughters: Eliza Palmer, who became the wife of James B. M. Potter, United States army; Sarah Thurston, who became the wife of George Rice, of Worcester; she died several years since, leaving one child, a daughter; Carroll Hagadon, in the United States army, now stationed at Helena, Montana Territory.

**EDDY, RICHARD EVANS**, son of Moses and Hannah (Carpenter) Eddy, was born in Providence, July 19, 1802. He prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. Isaac Kimball, of Middleborough, Massachusetts. His father was a merchant in Providence, of the firm of Potter & Eddy. On graduating from Brown University, in the class of 1822, Mr. Eddy took his father's place in business, and remained in it till 1841. When the Harrison and Tyler administration came into power, he was appointed Deputy Collector of the port of Providence. He held the office for four years. When a new administration took the reins of power, he retired from office. Soon after this the position of Treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union was accepted by him, and removing to Boston, he entered upon the duties of his new office, in 1845. The place was one of great responsibility, and required some one to fill it who had a thorough business training, and Mr. Eddy proved himself to be eminently fitted for the position. For nine years he continued in office, to the entire satisfaction of the society. Constant application to his work, and the long confinement connected with it, impaired his health, and in 1854 he resigned and once more took up his residence in his native city. He never fully recovered, and was unable to resume the care and responsibility of any situation which required continuous labor for any length of time. He was an active and most useful member of the First Baptist Church in Providence, acting for nine years as the Superintendent of its Sunday-school, and for fourteen years as one of its deacons. He married, in 1823, Emily Anne Hawley, who, without children, survived him a few years. He died in Providence, April 29, 1870.

**BARSTOW, HON. AMOS CHAFEE**, son of Nathaniel and Sophia (Chafee) Barstow, was born in Providence, April 30, 1813. He is a descendant, in the fifth generation, of William Barstow, who settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1636, and was the first settler of that part of Scituate, Massachusetts, now called Hanover. He was educated at the public schools in Providence, and, when seventeen years of age, enjoyed the privilege of instruction for three terms in the private school of Luther Ainsworth. He entered upon his mer-



cantile career at an early age, and has been engaged extensively in different branches of the iron business. Since the fall of 1836 he has given his personal attention to the manufacture of stoves, furnaces, and ranges, and has built up a large and successful business, which is now carried on under the name of the Barstow Stove Company, Amos C. Barstow, Jr., and others being associated with him. Mr. Barstow is also largely interested in other iron foundries. Roger Williams Hall, erected by him, was at one time the most convenient and central place for lectures, concerts, and moral entertainments, and for many years was used by the Free Evangelical Church, in Richmond Street. Subsequently Music Hall was built by him, on a grander scale, affording superior advantages to the public. Mr. Barstow has been connected with various banking institutions, one of which, the Mechanics' Savings Bank, was established largely through his influence and the use of his means, and has had the benefit of his experience and supervision. He has also been President of the City Bank since 1846, and a director of several other banks and organizations. Mr. Barstow has an honorable record in public life, having been chosen to office, not as a politician, but as an earnest advocate of moral principles. In May, 1847, he was the candidate of the Temperance party for Mayor of Providence, but failed of an election. He was first elected to the General Assembly of Rhode Island in the spring of 1851, and in the fall of that year was made Chairman of the committee to whom petitions for the Maine Law were referred, a position which he accepted with decided convictions in favor of the law, and in which he used earnest endeavors to secure it. In the agitation of this question Mr. Barstow took a prominent part. His speech on the Maine Law, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 27, 1852, was a vigorous description of the various phases of the issue, and made a deep impression on the public mind. An election followed, when the friends of the law triumphed, and at the session in May, 1852, at Newport, the law was passed. In that year he was elected Mayor of Providence, and his inaugural address, delivered the 7th of June, was published by request of the Common Council. On the occasion of the death of Daniel Webster, Mayor Barstow delivered a speech in Market Hall, November 4, 1852, which was a reverent tribute to one whose speeches and writings he had read from youth with increasing delight, and which had contributed much to his own mental discipline. Mr. Barstow has been elected to the General Assembly, by the Republican party, on several occasions, and was Speaker of the House in 1870. He has also served acceptably in the Common Council of Providence. In a report, February, 1855, he recommended the site on which the present City Hall was afterward built, and was Chairman of the committee which purchased it; and also of the committee which, on the 17th of July, 1855, submitted a plan for the City Hall. In his public speeches he has discussed themes

of the greatest importance. The day of the execution of John Brown, December 2, 1859, he was made Chairman of a meeting called to express the views of those who held anti-slavery opinions, and in his speech on the occasion, he ingeniously drew a parallel between the John Brown of Harper's Ferry, and John Brown of Revolutionary memory in Rhode Island, predicting the destruction of slavery. His address of welcome on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the High Street Congregational Church, of Providence, December, 1859, rich with memories of the sacred associations of the past, was published in the manual of that body. February 6, 1861, he delivered an address at the dedication of the library and reading-room of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Association. He was one of the Rhode Island delegates to the Southern Loyalists' Convention, held at Philadelphia, September 12, 1866, and the report of that body was prepared by him. He was one of the commissioners for the building of a bridge and foundation for a market building across Providence River. Mr. Barstow has been a trustee of the Dexter Donation Fund; also of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company; and President of the Butler Hospital for the Insane. He was the first President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Providence; has been President of the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers; of the Rhode Island State Temperance Union; and of various city organizations for the furtherance of the temperance cause. He has also been a liberal supporter of many benevolent enterprises. The later years of his life have been filled with onerous duties in connection with his office as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to which he was appointed by President Grant, in 1875, and of which Board he has been Chairman since 1878. His official duties have necessitated frequent visits to the far West, and extended travels in the overseeing of the Indian agencies, a large correspondence, and numerous public addresses. These duties have been discharged with a conscientious desire to improve the condition of the red man in our borders, by the carrying out of a humane and Christian policy. Mr. Barstow joined the Beneficent Congregational Church, of Providence, in the spring of 1832; became one of the first members of the High Street Church, formed in December, 1834; was elected Superintendent of the large Sabbath-school connected with the latter in March, 1839, and served twenty-six years in that capacity. He was elected a deacon of the High Street Church, June 27, 1865. In the union of the High Street and Richmond Street churches, he became a member and officer of the Union Congregational Church, on Broad Street, and was chosen deacon on the 16th of January, 1872. He has served for several terms as President of the Congregational Club of Rhode Island. His literary productions, which have been embodied in numerous printed reports, show careful thought, and as far as they have touched moral questions, breathe a Christian spirit. His *Letters from*

*Europe*, written while on a foreign tour, and published in the *Providence Journal*, have been reissued in a collected form. His *Letters from California*, first published in the *Providence Journal*, were afterward printed in 1870. In 1875, nine letters from California and Oregon appeared in the same paper, and were republished. Various poems of merit, and numerous articles from his pen on the Indian question, the Southern issue, and on temperance, and Congregationalism, have found their way into print. As a public speaker, his language is chaste and classic, his thoughts clear and convincing, and his manner easy and dignified. Mr. Barstow married, May 28, 1834, Emeline M., daughter of James and Sarah Eames. They reside in Providence, and have had seven children,—Sarah S., who married Charles L. Thomas; Emeline E., who married W. H. Bradford; Mary L., who married S. A. Cook, Jr.; Martha M., who married James H. Cutler, and died June 29, 1873; Anna J., who married Rev. E. O. Bartlett; Amos C., who married Grace Mason Palmer; and George E., who married Clara Drew Symonds.

**S**MITH, AMOS DENISON, manufacturer, was born in Groton, Connecticut, April 30, 1805, on a farm which had been owned by his ancestors since the settlement of the town, in 1650. His parents were Amos D. and Priscilla (Mitchell) Smith. To a work, entitled *Representative Manufacturers of New England*, we are indebted for many of the facts contained in the following sketch. Mr. Smith's father was a sea-captain, and his mother was a lineal descendant of the Pilgrim maiden, Priscilla, the heroine of *The Courtship of Miles Standish*. The subject of this sketch attended school at home until he was eleven years of age, when he went to Springfield, Massachusetts, where, with a relative, he commenced his business training. He remained at Springfield until he was eighteen, the latter two years of the time having the entire charge of the general merchandise business of his employer, who removed to a neighboring town. In 1823 he removed to Providence, where he was employed by James Aborn, who was then engaged in the lumber trade in that city. Two years thereafter he became Mr. Aborn's partner, and his brother, James Y., was employed as a clerk in their office. In 1828 Mr. Smith retired from the firm, and opened a store in Providence as a wholesale grocer. About the same time, in connection with Charles H. Franklin, whose sister he had married, he hired what was known as the Buttonmold Privilege, in Johnston, Rhode Island, and started the small cotton mill which had been built there some years before. They began with a few hundred spindles, and sent the yarn into the rural districts, to be woven into cloth on hand-loom. While still engaged in mercantile business, Mr. Smith also became interested in several vessels sailing from Providence, and was the agent, and, in part, owner, of a line of steamboats plying between

Providence and New York. Meanwhile he gradually increased his cotton-mill property. He became interested in the Union Mill, started by his father-in-law, Henry P. Franklin, and in 1848, in company with his brother-in-law, he purchased an interest in the Merino Mill, immediately adjoining their mill at Johnston. The varied interests of the Merino and Union Mill and the mill on the Buttonmold Privilege were finally consolidated, and in 1850 a corporation was organized by Amos D. Smith, Charles H. Franklin, and the heirs of Henry P. Franklin, under a charter of the Franklin Manufacturing Company. These mills have been continuously in operation since that date, and now run 34,500 spindles. In 1843 Mr. Smith and his brother, James Y., who for thirteen years previous to that time had been engaged in the lumber business, became associated together, under the firm-name of A. D. & J. Y. Smith, and the former also represented, as agent, the manufacturing interests in which each of the brothers had invested capital. In 1845 they purchased from Thomas J. Hill, of Providence, a mill at Willimantic, Connecticut, and the same year purchased the rights of others in the cotton-mill at Woonsocket, since known as the Groton Mill. In 1856 Mr. Smith's two sons, Henry J. and Francis M., and Benjamin B. Adams became members of the firm, the style being changed to A. D. & J. Y. Smith & Co. In 1857 they purchased the Providence Steam Mill, which had been started in 1827 by Samuel Slater and others. In 1862 Mr. Smith's brother, James Y., retired from the firm, and the style was changed to A. D. Smith & Co., at which time Amos D. Smith, Jr., the third son of the senior partner, was admitted a member of the firm. In 1865 they purchased the Durfee Mill, in Providence, which was remodelled and carried on under the name of Groton Mill, No. 2, its business being conducted in connection with that of the mill in Woonsocket. Mr. Smith died January 21, 1877, and the business which he established has since been continued under the old firm-name of A. D. Smith & Co., the present members of the firm being Francis M. and Amos D. Smith and Benjamin B. Adams. Mr. Smith was an energetic and successful business man, and was for many years prominently identified with enterprises affecting the general welfare and commercial prosperity of Providence and the State. He served for several years as a member of the Providence Common Council, and also as a member of the School Committee. For some time he commanded one of the fire companies, and served as Major-General of the State Militia. He was an active promoter of railroad interests, and for several years was President of the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad. He was one of the original corporators of the Providence Gas Company, and was its President from its organization until his death. For three years he was President of the Board of Trade, in the formation of which he took an active interest. He was, at different times, a director in eleven banks and insurance companies, and served as Pres-



ident of the American Bank and the National Bank of Commerce. He was also one of the founders of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, and Trustee and President of its Board, and was Treasurer and then President of the Rhode Island Hospital. Mr. Smith was twice married. His children by the first marriage were: Hannah C., Henry J., Francis M., and Amos D., and those by the second marriage, now living, are Charles Morris, Amey B., and George M.

**KNOWLES, HON. EDWARD PECK**, son of Edward, 2d, and Amey (Peck) Knowles, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 13, 1805. His grandfather was Jonathan Knowles. His father, Edward, was born in Providence, March 9, 1768, and died in that city January 8, 1811. His mother, Amey, was born in Providence, August 6, 1772, and died there October 24, 1838. Their children were John, Joseph B., James D., Elsy, Henry, Edward P., John P., and Amey A. James D. became a distinguished Baptist preacher and writer. John P. was for several years Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island. Joseph B. became a man of wealth in Nashville, Tennessee. Edward P., with only common school advantages, was trained to labor and self-dependence. When a boy, he assisted David Arnold in keeping the toll-gate of the Red (Central) Bridge, and afterwards worked in the old stone factory, run by the Providence Woollen Manufacturing Company, in the northern part of the city. He finally learned the jeweller's trade of Arnold Whipple, and afterwards pursued that business, at different stands, on North Main Street, dealing also in clocks and watches, till 1842. Having acquired capital by his industry and skill, he also opened a shop of tin and ironware, in which he engaged his brother Henry. He also entered into partnership with his brother-in-law (husband of his sister Amey A.), William S. Humphreys, in manufacturing weavers' reeds and harnesses, having one shop in Providence, one in Lowell, Massachusetts, one in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and one in Manchester, New Hampshire. Meanwhile he became active and efficient in military, civil, and political affairs. He was a member of the Common Council of Providence from 1835 to 1841; Alderman from the First Ward from 1841 to 1854; and was repeatedly chosen Acting Mayor. He was finally elected Mayor in 1854. He was specially earnest in the suppression of the "Dorr Rebellion." For many years he was a member of the School Committee, and was the first person in the city to introduce to the attention of the authorities the matter of evening schools. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1844, and again in 1858, in each case refusing a re-election. In all his official career, he never asked for a position or a vote, and never spent a dime to carry an election. Since 1852, he has been a director of the old Mechanics' and Manu-

facturers' Bank, now the Fifth National Bank, and was President of the old Butler Insurance Company. While Mayor of the city his efficiency was very marked in behalf of the temperance reform, which he espoused when a mere lad, on witnessing the drinking customs and habits then prevailing, and their ruinous results. Deservedly, his public services gave him a wide reputation. His portrait graces the Council Chamber of the new City Hall in Providence. The city will not forget his resolute hand that put such a check upon lawlessness and braced the rule of law and order. He was at one time Vice-President, and afterwards President, of the Mechanics' Association in its palmy days. While, for a short time, residing in North Providence, he was, in 1859-60, a member of the Lower Council of that place. Mr. Knowles has also been largely engaged in real estate transactions, and in the settlement of estates. His knowledge of legal principles and precedents, and his thorough acquaintance with the city records, have been of great value in settling questions of municipal rights. He has ever manifested a deep interest in educational matters, and in all public and benevolent institutions. "A good Sabbath-school," he has said, "is worth more to the city than a regiment of infantry and a park of artillery." His clear views of law, strong sense of justice, high appreciation of order, and inflexible determination in all his undertakings, have commanded the confidence and admiration of his fellow-citizens. For business purposes, and for the preservation of his health, he has travelled often and widely in the western and southern portions of our country. He married, first, February 15, 1827, Mary F., daughter of Captain John W. Fry, of Providence. She died May 2, 1848. Their children (now living) are Abby F., Joseph B., Amy, Mary Anna, and Stephen M. His second wife was Alice S., daughter of Jonathan Randall, of North Providence, to whom he was married May 10, 1860. She died January 17, 1871. They had one son, Edward R. In April, 1872, Mr. Knowles married Elizabeth H., daughter of Benjamin Crowell, of Providence. His sons, Joseph B. and Stephen M., are prosperous silversmiths in the city, and well known throughout the country.

**CALVERT, GEORGE HENRY**, author, great-grandson of Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 2, 1803. His mother was a lineal descendant of the painter Rubens. Mr. Calvert's long and busy life has been occupied principally in literary pursuits. He graduated at Harvard University in 1823; studied at Göttingen; and on his return to America, was engaged for several years as editor of the *Baltimore American*. His published works are: *Illustrations of Phrenology*, 1832; *Life of Robert Barclay*, 1833; a translation of Schiller's *Don Carlos*, 1836; *Arnold and Andre Cabiro*, a poem in two cantos, and



*Count Julian*, a tragedy, the last three in 1840; in 1845, he published a part of the correspondence between Goethe and Schiller, and in 1846 and 1852, two series of *Scenes and Thoughts in Europe*; in 1856, an introduction to *Social Science*; in 1863, *The Gentleman*; in 1864, two additional cantos of *Cabiro*; in 1865, a new edition of *Scenes and Thoughts in Europe*, and the same year, *Comedies, and Thoughts of Joseph Joubert, with Biographical Notice*; in 1872, *Goethe, Life and Works; Essays and Brevities*, 1874; *Essays Aesthetic*, 1875; *Life of Rubens*, 1876; *Charlotte Von Stein*, 1877; *Wordsworth, A Biographic Aesthetic Study*, 1878; *Shakespeare, A Biographic Aesthetic Study*, 1879. He has also been a frequent contributor to several leading magazines. In 1853, he delivered, in Newport, an oration on the "Fortieth Anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie," which was highly commended for its classic beauty and historic merit. As some one has said, Mr. Calvert is "a scholar of refined tastes and susceptibilities, educated in the school of Goethe, who looks upon the world, at home and abroad, in the light not merely of genial and ingenious reflection, but with an eye of philosophical practical improvement." He has been a citizen of Newport, Rhode Island, since 1843, and during his residence there has taken an active part in promoting city improvements, and has done much to advance the cause of education. In 1853, he was elected Mayor, and served most acceptably. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he is still actively engaged in literary work, and continues to manifest a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the city in which he resides.

**P**EARCE, EDWARD, son of Captain Nathaniel and Sally (Stoddard) Pearce, was born in Providence, May 27, 1804. His father formerly resided on Prudence Island, but removed to Providence and was engaged as a mariner at a time when that city was extensively engaged in foreign commerce. He received the usual instruction and training of the common schools of his day, and at an early age entered upon a clerical apprenticeship in the commercial house of Humphrey & Everett, which at that time carried on a large shipping business. He served faithfully in that capacity until 1826, when he gave up his position as clerk and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, the late William P. Bullock, in the same line of business in which he had been trained, under the firm-name of Pearce & Bullock, in which relation he continued until 1848, when he retired from mercantile life. He was connected with some of the most prosperous manufacturing companies in New England, in which he filled many important official positions. He was eminently successful in business, and exhibited rare prudence in the management of all his affairs. He not only accumulated by getting, but by saving and careful investment. On the 4th of March, 1835, he be-

came director of the Phenix Bank of Providence, and in 1855 was elected President of that institution, which position he occupied at the time of his death. He was also one of the directors of the American Screw Company. He was a man whose judgment was sought and respected by the community, and his opinions, which were always formed with caution and given with modesty, made his advice valuable. He was noted for his untiring industry and fidelity to his convictions, and won an uncommon reputation for financial ability. His motto was, "Owe no man anything," and of him it was said, "His word was as good as his bond, and his bond was as good as gold." He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and evinced a lively interest in extending its influence. At home his books and his friends were his solace and delight. He kept well informed in regard to the current events of the world, and read with eagerness books of travel and the latest triumphs of science and art. His religious convictions were of a practical and benevolent character. He was President of the Society of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church in Providence, and labored zealously to promote the affairs of that communion. In the building of its chapel, a few years ago, he gave liberally of his means and superintended the details of the business and work with the same energy and care that he exhibited in his own private concerns. He married, October 24, 1827, Harriet, daughter of Richmond and Rhoda (Peckham) Bullock, of Providence. On the 24th of October, 1877, they celebrated their golden wedding. They had five children, Edward, William Bullock, Henry, Ellen Richmond, deceased, and Julia Bullock, deceased, who married Alexander H. Davis, of Syracuse, New York. Mr. Pearce died January 1, 1881, in his seventy-seventh year.

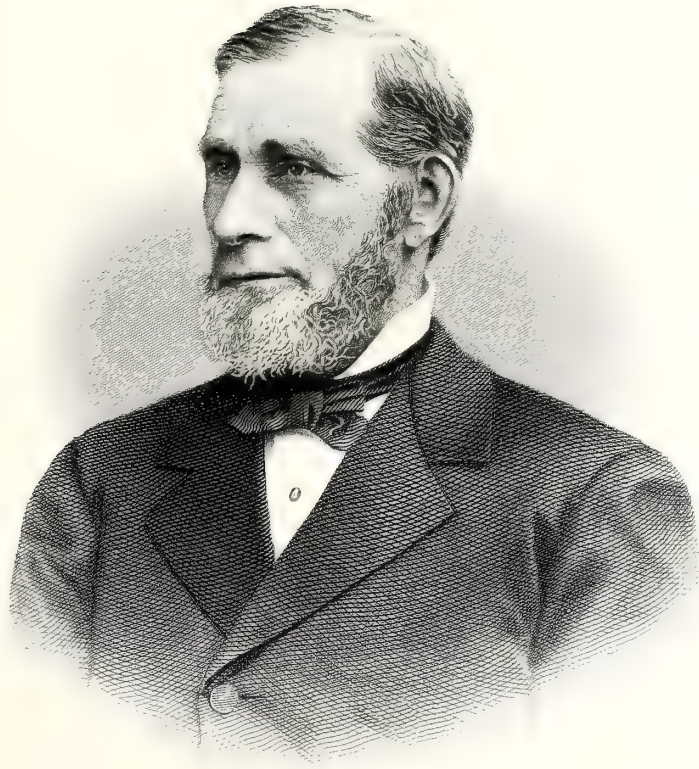
**A**MES, WILLIAM CURTIS, President of the Phenix National Bank, of Phenix, was born in Preston, Connecticut, June 26, 1805. He is the son of Caleb Tyler and Phebe (Hewett) Ames. His father was a farmer. Mr. Ames was educated in the common schools, and when seventeen years of age went to Groton, Connecticut, where he was employed for one year as clerk in the store of Gurdon Bill. For three years thereafter he was a clerk in the store of Paul & Wiley, of Voluntown, Connecticut. In 1828 he removed to Phenix, Rhode Island, and entered into business with Nathan A. Crary, with whom he continued, under the style of Ames & Crary, until 1829, when the firm was dissolved. From 1830 to 1837 he served as clerk in the store of the Phenix Company, and in the year last mentioned he bought the stock of goods owned by that company and engaged in business on his own account until 1846, when he sold his store to Brown & Stone and engaged in farming for six years. In 1852 he bought the stock of goods at his old stand, and continued in business there until 1860, when N.

E. & S. J. Hoxie became his successors. He was engaged in a general merchandise business in Spencer Block, Phenix, from 1865 to 1868, since which time he has devoted much of his time to farming. His mercantile career extended over a period of thirty years. He has been a director of the Phenix National Bank since its organization, and President since September 11, 1871, of which institution and of the Phenix Savings Bank he was one of the incorporators. He was a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1861 and 1862. Since 1836 he has been a member of the Six-Principle Baptist Church. He married, at Voluntown, Connecticut, April 12, 1827, Marcia Potter, daughter of Henry and Lydia (Baker) Potter. She died December 23, 1880. Their children are Emily Potter, Sarah Jane, and Lydia Baker Ames.

**HILL, THOMAS JEFFERSON**, son of Cromwell and Cynthia (Walker) Hill, was born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, March 4, 1805. He attended school until he was fourteen years of age, and for two years thereafter was employed in the shop of his father, who was a blacksmith. He subsequently served an apprenticeship in the machine shop of Pitcher & Gay, at Pawtucket, where he learned to manufacture cotton machinery. With the exception of six months spent in the repair shops of Jenckins & Mann, at Manville, he remained with Pitcher & Gay, afterwards Pitcher & Brown, as apprentice and journeyman, about nine years, the last four of which he took contracts and hired several men on his own account. He went to Providence, April 19, 1830, and took charge of the machine shop connected with the steam cotton manufactory on Eddy Street, then owned by Samuel Slater. In 1834 he purchased two-fifths interest in the machine shop, and the business was organized under the name of the Providence Machine Company. Mr. Slater died in 1835, and his interest in the Providence Machine Company and the steam cotton manufactory was sold to other parties. The business of the former company rapidly improved. In 1837 Mr. Hill bought the Lee Mill, at Willimantic, Connecticut, intending to remove his machine manufacturing business there. He thoroughly repaired the property, and after manufacturing his own machinery, started a thread mill, in 1840, which, in 1845, he sold to Messrs. A. D. & J. Y. Smith. The same year he built a new machine shop on land bought from the Stonington Railroad Company, and in 1846 purchased the entire interest of the Providence Machine Company, since which time he has been the sole owner of the property and the business. This is now one of the largest and most complete establishments in New England for manufacturing cotton and woollen machinery. In 1847 he made his first fly-frames, which have since been perfected and sold to manufacturers in all sections of the country. In 1849 the Androscoggin River Water-Power, at Lewiston, Maine, was bought by Benja-

min E. Bates, Francis Skinner, and others, and they formed the Lewiston Water-Power Company in 1850. Mr. Hill joined Boston capitalists in taking stock, and organized the Bates and Hill Manufacturing Companies. Four cotton mills, known as the Bates Mills Nos. 1 and 2, and the Hill Mills Nos. 1 and 2, were erected. In 1850 Mr. Hill built a foundry and rented a machine shop at Lewiston, where he built part of the machinery for the mills, associating with him Mr. Samuel W. Kilvert, a former foreman of his foundry at Providence. In 1864 he sold part of the stock to Amos D. Lockwood and others, who formed the Lewiston Machine Company. In 1866 he sold his remaining interest. In 1859 he bought part of the Peckham Mills, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, manufactured part of his machinery, and started a cotton mill, which he named the Bay Mill, on account of its location on East Greenwich Bay. This mill he afterward gave to his two sons. Mr. Hill now owns several hundred acres of land at Hill's Grove, on the Stonington Railroad, seven miles from Providence, where, in May, 1867, he, with G. Blackburn, Samuel W. Kilvert, and Smith Quinby, formed a partnership and organized the Rhode Island Malleable Iron Works, with a capital of \$100,000, of which company Mr. Hill is President and Treasurer. They have erected a large foundry for manufacturing malleable iron castings, and their work is confined entirely to orders. Mr. Hill paid one half the expense incurred in the erection of the depot at Hill's Grove, and gave the lot on which it stands. In 1869 he erected, at an expense of \$4000, a school-house containing a hall for religious purposes. In 1874 he associated with him his son, Albert Hill, his son-in-law, Charles M. Pierce, Jr., and G. J. Hazzard, who had been in Mr. Hill's employ. They organized under a charter which had previously been obtained for the Providence Machine Company, of which Mr. Hill is President and Treasurer, the capital being \$350,000. In 1875 Mr. Hill built, at Hill's Grove, a mill with a capacity of twenty thousand spindles, for the manufacture of fine cotton yarn, which he named the Elizabeth Mill, in honor of his wife. He owns Hill's Wharf and Pike's Wharf at Providence; also, wharves at East Greenwich. In 1866 he organized the Providence Dredging Company, and in 1874 the Providence Pile-Driving and Bridge-Building Company, which has since built the Crawford-Street bridge, in Providence, and some others. Besides being a large manufacturer, he has been prominently identified with various banking institutions and insurance companies, and has held several positions of trust and responsibility. He has been the President of the Lime Rock National Bank for twenty-five years, and Vice-President of the City Savings Bank, of Providence, since January 6, 1859, of which he is also one of the Board of Trustees. He was a member of the Providence City Council during the years 1848-52, 1855-56, and 1878. He has also served as a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island. He is a member of the Rhode Island





*Thos J. Hill*





Historical Society, and of the Rhode Island Agricultural Society. He has been married three times; first, October 12, 1825, to Betsy Brown, daughter of Sylvanus and Ruth Brown, of Pawtucket, who died May 9, 1859; second, December 9, 1861, to Olive L. Farnham, daughter of Stephen and Hannah Farnham, of Canterbury, Connecticut, who died November 16, 1866; and third, to Elizabeth C. Kenyon, daughter of John H. and Ruth Kenyon, of Warwick, Rhode Island, the date of his last marriage being August 9, 1869. By the first marriage there were six children: James Brown, Abby Ann, William Wallace, Albert, Amanda Elizabeth, and Thomas Henry, three of whom died in infancy. There were no children by the other marriages. In 1857 Mr. Hill travelled in Europe for his health, and in 1867 went a second time on business. Although now in his seventy-seventh year, he is still actively engaged in business, and is apparently as vigorous and energetic as a man of fifty. He has marked the growth of his native place from a small village to a town with a population of over sixteen thousand, and for half a century has been prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of Providence, where he is highly esteemed by all who know him.

**HOPPIN, GOVERNOR WILLIAM WARNER**, son of Benjamin and Esther Phillips (Warner) Hoppin, was born in Providence September 1, 1807. The Hoppin family emigrated from England to the Massachusetts Colony in 1653, and from thence removed to Rhode Island before the American Revolution. It is a family of good repute in colonial and national history, and is closely connected with other prominent New England names, such as the Cushings, Phillipses, Cottons, Rawsons, Warners, and Aylwins. Benjamin Hoppin, the grandfather of Governor Hoppin, was a man of such prominent loyalty that he held the commission of Colonel in the Colonial militia of Rhode Island from George III., but promptly retired from that position at the commencement of the Revolution, and accepted a captaincy in the regiment of Colonel Lippitt in the Rhode Island line of the Continental army, and served with distinction in the various eventful battles participated in by his regiment. In 1828, Mr. Hoppin, after a full course of instruction, received from Yale College the degree of A.B. On that occasion he delivered the class oration, in pursuance of his election to that position by the members of his class. Of his classmates might be mentioned the names of John Van Buren, Judge William Strong, United States Supreme Court, President Barnard of Columbia College, and Horace Binney, Jr., of Philadelphia. Subsequent to graduation he entered the law school connected with Yale College, under tuition of Judge Daggett and Samuel Hitchcock, and, having passed the requisite examination, was admitted to the bar in 1830.

His official political career began in 1838, when he was elected to the Common Council of Providence, his native city, in which he continued to serve until 1842. In 1845 he relinquished the practice of law and travelled with his family in Europe. On his return in 1847 he was chosen a member of the Board of Aldermen in Providence, and served in that office until 1852. In the year following he was elected to the State Senate, and while a member of that body advocated the adoption of the ten-hour system of labor, and obtained the enactment of a law that covered the principles and details of his scheme, which law is still in force. In 1854-5-6 he was elected Governor of the State by the Whig party by large majorities, and at a time when the numerical strength of the Whig and Democratic parties was about equally balanced. Repeatedly invited to accept the nomination of member of Congress in the Lower House, he declined to consent; and when in 1857 he was urged to be a candidate for the United States Senate, withheld his name and gave his influence in favor of the election of Mr. James F. Simmons. In 1858 he was again a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and in the first informal ballot of the legislative caucus received a plurality of votes. Governor Hoppin resumed the practice of law in 1857. The evils of intemperance and the liquor traffic engaged his attention and prompted him to advocate the passage of what was known as the Maine Prohibitory Liquor Law. The experiment of suppressive legislation was well worth the effort, in view of the good it had accomplished in the State of Maine. He also served for many years on the Providence School Board, and worked to bring about needed enlargements in that department. Governor Hoppin began his political life as a Whig, and so continued until that party ceased to be, when he became a Republican. On the 1st of February, 1861, together with Chief Justice Samuel Ames, Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, Hon. George H. Browne, and Alexander Duncan, Esq., he received the appointment of Delegate to the Peace Congress which met in Washington. He made a conciliatory speech before that body of able and distinguished men. At the opening of the war of the Rebellion, and during its existence, Governor Hoppin contributed of his means, influence, and personal efforts to the enlistment of troops, to their comfort in the field and hospital, and to the moral support of the national administration. In 1862 he was elected President of the Yale Alumni meeting, and in 1866 was again returned to the State Senate. In 1867 his personal friend Chief Justice Chase, invited him to accept the judicial office of Registrar in Bankruptcy, a post which he held until his resignation in 1872. Since 1871 his time has been principally engrossed with the cares of his private affairs, with the exception that in 1875 he was again chosen and served for that year as a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives. Upon the revival of the Rhode Island branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, he became a member of that body as the hereditary

representative of his grandfather, Captain Benjamin Hoppin, of Revolutionary memory. Governor Hoppin regards with satisfaction the fact that he had the honor of representing his State in the Clay, Fremont, and Grant Presidential Conventions, at the latter representing the branch of the National Union League organization of Rhode Island, of which he was President. In those matters which relate especially to the prosperity of his State and native city may be mentioned his successful efforts, in connection with Governor William Sprague, Sr., Governor Henry Lippitt, General James G. Anthony, Stephen Harris, Esq., and others, in accomplishing, against great opposition, the construction of the Providence and Fishkill Railroad, as far as Waterbury, Connecticut. Governor Hoppin was Treasurer of the road. He was also one of the earliest advocates of the introduction of gas and water into the city of Providence. All of these important undertakings, now accepted as matters of course, were hedged about at their inception with many difficulties. These special facts connected with the life of Governor Hoppin, together with his participation in the official management of many of the prominent moneyed and charitable institutions of the city, prove him to be a willing worker for the general good, and also that his mind is fully imbued with the correct idea of the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. Governor Hoppin was married June 26, 1832, to Frances A. F. Street, of New Haven, Connecticut, whose parentage is traceable through a long line of Puritan ancestors, distinguished for their deep piety and intellectual attainments. He has two sons, Frederick Street Hoppin and William Warner Hoppin, Jr. He is a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church in Providence, where his family have worshipped for many generations.

**D**UNCAN, ALEXANDER, born May 26, 1805, youngest son of Alexander Duncan, of Parkhill, Arbroath, Scotland, and Jessie (Scott) Duncan, daughter of Patrick Scott, of Rossie, Scotland. He came to the United States by the packet ship "Amity," from Liverpool in the year 1822. His first residence in the United States was in Canandaigua, New York, with the Hon. John Greig. Mr. Duncan's father, who was in the East India Company's service in 1797, visited America on his way to England from India, and made considerable purchases of lands in the far West. In 1825 the subject of this sketch entered Yale College, and graduated in 1828. Subsequently he studied law in Canandaigua. In 1827 he became a naturalized citizen of the United States, and after a short visit to England was married, October 11, 1827, to Sarah, only daughter of Samuel Butler, and niece of Cyrus Butler, of Providence, Rhode Island. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York as an attorney and subsequently as counsellor. In 1837 he removed to Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario, a property in which he was interested.

In 1839, on the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. William Butler, he removed with his family to Providence, and for about eleven years was associated with Mr. Cyrus Butler. Mr. Duncan always evinced much public spirit, especially in everything that concerned the interest of the city of Providence, and was an active member of many literary societies, and of the fire and military organizations of the City and State. He became soon after its organization President of the Providence & Worcester Railroad Company, in the construction of which he took an active and personal part. At the opening of the Civil War, Mr. Duncan, who then and always has belonged to the Democratic party, hoped for conciliation, and served for this end at the Peace Convention called prior to Mr. Lincoln's becoming President. This attempt, however, was futile, and when the war broke upon the country none was more loyal or faithful to the Union, or more confident in the ultimate results. In 1863 Mr. Duncan, primarily on account of his health, removed to England, where he now resides, having an estate in Leicestershire and a house in London. He annually, however, visits the United States, and continues to evince an interest in the welfare of Rhode Island, as is shown by the liberality with which he has from time to time contributed to its public institutions, notably Butler Asylum, which was itself founded by Mr. Butler in conjunction with Hon. Nicholas Brown, to which institution he has given large sums, and lately has added the important ward known as the "David Duncan Ward," named for his deceased son, which ward has been erected at a cost of \$30,000. He has also contributed to the Rhode Island Hospital and to Brown University, as well as to many of the minor charities. In the management of his Rhode Island property and that of his wife and family, he has shown great public spirit in the substantial character of the improvements which he has built thereupon. His present family consists of his son William Butler, his daughter Sarah, married to Sir Robert Hay, Bart.; his son Alexander, and his daughter, Adèle Granger, who married Mr. Hamilton Stubber, of Ireland. His son David, whose two children still survive him, died in 1870. Mr. Duncan retired from active business in 1860.

**B**LISS, RUFUS, manufacturer, son of Abiah and Rebecca (Kent) Bliss, was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 7, 1802. His father was a prosperous farmer, and gave his large family of eleven children a good common-school education. Rufus early manifested great dexterity in the use of tools, but his father did not sympathize with him in this propensity, and he was kept at work on the farm, much against his inclination, until he was twenty-one years of age. On attaining his majority he became an apprentice to a carpenter, and served in this capacity for two years. In 1825 he went to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he was employed for several years in a machine shop. In



1842, having accumulated a sufficient sum to enable him to enter into business on his own account, he commenced the manufacture of wooden screws for piano and cabinet-makers' use, and finally established the extensive wood-turning business now known as the R. Bliss Manufacturing Company. He was one of the pioneers, in this country, in this branch of business, in the development of which he exhibited remarkable ingenuity. He invented a machine to facilitate the cutting of screws, which greatly contributed to the superiority of his work. The honest machinist, to whom was intrusted the model of this machine, when asked to make another like it for an ambitious neighbor, replied, that he would make for him anything for which he had a pattern; this he could not furnish, and the method of cutting screws was for some time kept a secret. At this time it was his custom to convey in his wagon the products of his manufacture to Boston, where he made himself acquainted with the wants of the trade. By reason of his long acquaintance with Jonas Chickering and other piano manufacturers in that city, he had access to their works; and having ascertained the wants of the workmen, was enabled to devise and manufacture such appliances as would best aid them in the prosecution of their work. In 1845 he returned to Pawtucket, where he formed a partnership with his nephew, Albert N. Bullock, under the style of R. Bliss & Co. In 1857 A. C. Bullock and E. R. Clark were admitted to the firm. In 1863 Mr. Bliss retired from active business on account of impaired health. He had a fondness for travelling, and not only visited many parts of our own country, but in 1872, at the age of seventy, went to Europe, and travelled extensively through England, Ireland, and Scotland, where he made many warm friends, with some of whom he carried on a pleasant correspondence during the remainder of his life. Mr. Bliss was twice married. His first wife was Nancy Potter, of Coventry, who died May 9, 1840, leaving two daughters, Mary and Nancy. The latter died at the age of sixteen, and the former is the wife of Daniel A. Clark, of Pawtucket. On the 9th of May, 1843, he married L. Emeline Ide, of Attleboro. The children by this marriage were Ellen F., Edward Rufus, who died in 1873, aged twenty-five years, and Frederic Abbott, who died in infancy. Mr. Bliss died, after a brief illness, in Pawtucket, October 18, 1879, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a man of generous impulses, and heartily in sympathy with reformatory movements. In the early days of the Anti-slavery struggle he was among those who organized for the purpose of uttering their protest against that great evil, and earnestly labored for its overthrow when abolition sentiments were exceedingly unpopular. In September, 1838, he was a delegate from Rhode Island to the Peace Congress in Boston, which called together some of the most noted reformers of the time. As one who knew him well has said, Mr. Bliss was one of the few men who dared to do right because it was right,

firmly holding to the faith that right, not might, would prevail. He was unostentatious in his manner, thoughtful for others, and thoroughly conscientious in his dealings with men.



QUINBY, REV. HOSEA, D.D., was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, August 25, 1804. He was the son of Moses and Dolly Atkins Quinby, and was the eighth of thirteen children. He early evinced a great thirst for knowledge and love for study. At the age of seventeen he entered New Hampton Institution, at New Hampton, New Hampshire, and fitted for college. In connection with this preparation he taught extensively and successfully. In 1829 he entered Waterville College, now Colby University, and graduated with the class of 1832. In 1866 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his *alma mater*. Previous to his entering college he had become a member of the Free Baptist denomination, had had his attention called to the ministry, and had become quite widely and favorably known as a preacher. At that time the standard of education in the denomination was low, and Mr. Quinby encountered no little opposition in the course which he pursued; but he pushed forward, and he is now known as its "pioneer educator." The fact that he was the first Free Baptist minister who pursued a college course with the ministry in view, and the devotional work to which he largely devoted his subsequent life, gave him this deserved distinction. Immediately after his graduation, in 1832, he became the first Principal of Parsonsfield Academy, located at North Parsonsfield, Maine, and in this position, which he held for nearly eight years, he did an abiding work. At the founding of Smithville Seminary, subsequently Lapham Institute, at North Scituate, in 1840, he removed thither, and became its first Principal. He continued in this position fourteen years. The school was of a high order, and was largely attended. During these years many who have since occupied prominent positions, and have done useful work in this State and elsewhere, were taught by him. Prominent among his pupils were President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, Ex-Governor and Senator Sprague, Ex-Governor Howard, and the late Rev. George T. Day, D.D. In these years Dr. Quinby manifestly did the best work of his life, and is remembered with veneration and gratitude for it. In 1854 he returned to his native State. Until this time, he had preached in connection with his teaching as opportunity afforded; but afterward preaching became the more prominent part of his work and teaching subordinate to it. During a period of nearly twenty-five years, he was pastor of Free Baptist churches at Meredith Village, Pittsfield, Lake Village, and Milton Mills, New Hampshire, and West Lebanon, Maine. In several of these places he was Principal of schools in connection with his pastoral work. For two years, 1869-71, he was chaplain of the New Hampshire State Prison. He per-

formed his duties in all these positions with conspicuous fidelity. Dr. Quinby occupied other places of trust among the Free Baptists. For a series of years he was an editorial writer of the *Morning Star*, their denominational paper, and took a leading part in all their benevolent, as well as educational, enterprises. The influence of his life and example was marked. His piety was deep and his spirit catholic. He married, in 1828, Dorothea Burleigh, of Sandwich, New Hampshire, whose death preceded his by several years. Mr. Quinby died at Acton, Maine (Milton Mills, New Hampshire), October 11, 1878. Two sons and a daughter survive him. *Prison Chaplaincy*, a volume of respectable size and character, is among his published works.

**CLARKE, WILLIAM A.**, President of the National Bank of Rhode Island, Newport, was born in that city, in May, 1803. His father, Audley Clarke, was connected with the same bank from its organization, in 1795, until his death, in 1844—forty-nine years—and was its President the last twenty-nine years of his life, from 1815 to 1844. Mrs. Mary Clarke, the mother of William A. Clarke, was the daughter of Caleb Gardner, a prominent and successful business man of Newport. The son began his business career in the bank with his father, in 1818, and has worked his way up through all the grades of that time-honored institution, which is the second of its kind in Rhode Island. He was its Cashier for twenty-four years, and has been its President for eighteen years, from 1862 to 1880. He is said to be the oldest bank officer in the country, having served in the institution with which he is now connected for the long period of sixty-two years. All of those who were patrons of his bank when he entered it have passed away, and many have been the changes in his native city during his lifetime. His books contain the names of many citizens of Newport whose prosperity depended upon his veracity and wise counsel. He has accumulated a handsome fortune through patient industry and integrity, and but few persons of his age have the oversight of so large a business. Mr. Clarke has been variously interested in the local affairs of Newport, and was the first President of the company that introduced the telegraph into that city. He has led a quiet, unobtrusive life; is a worthy representative of his calling, and occupies a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**CHURCH, HON. SAMUEL W.**, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, February 13, 1803, and was the son of Thomas and Mary (Tripp) Church. His father and grandfather were both born in Bristol, and his mother was the daughter of Stephen Tripp, of Newport. His father was an extensive farmer, and cleared

the farms which he carried on for sixty years, and which his sons now occupy. He was also extensively engaged in the West India trade, owning several vessels, and for many years importing not less than two thousand hogsheads of molasses per year. He was for many years a member of the Town Council of Bristol, and shared the esteem of the citizens to such an extent that he was often urged to accept higher official honors, but always declined. He received a pension for services rendered in the War of the Revolution, and died in 1843. Samuel W. Church was educated in the schools of his native town. After leaving school, at the age of sixteen, he was employed for a few years as a clerk in Bristol. In 1828 he commenced business for himself in Taunton, Massachusetts, under the firm name of Church & Coggeshall, where he continued for about nine years. Here he conducted the most extensive flour and grain business in that section of the State, and on retiring from it, gave up his place to a younger brother, who still continues to do a prosperous business in Taunton. On leaving Taunton, Mr. Church bought "Mount Hope Farm," in Bristol, Rhode Island, consisting of three hundred and fifty acres, which he carried on successfully for nearly fifteen years. In 1853 he removed to the old homestead, on a famous neck of land known as Poppasquash, which farm he owned and occupied until his death. While managing the farm, he and his brother, Stephen T., built two large barks and engaged in the West India trade, in which they continued for about thirty years. The firm of Church Brothers maintained the highest standing in business circles. Their wharves and shipping houses were located on what is now the terminus of the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad, in Bristol. When this road was proposed, Samuel W. Church became the prime mover, and chiefly to his effort the road owes its existence. On its completion he was chosen a director, and held that office continuously until the time of his death. He was President of the Town Council of Bristol from 1839 to 1847, and again from 1860 to 1862. In 1859 he was elected, by the Republican party, first representative to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and re-elected in 1860 and 1861. In the latter year he was elected State Senator by the same party, and held the office continuously until 1869. During his public career he became widely known throughout the State, and by the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties required of him, won the esteem of all classes. He was one of the original members of the Board of State Charities. For nearly twenty years he was President of the Freeman's Bank of Bristol, and after it was changed to the First National Bank, continued to occupy the same office in that institution until October, 1875. Though not a member of any church, he was an attendant and liberal supporter of St. Michael's Episcopal Church of Bristol for many years, and afterwards of the Methodist Church of the same place. In 1828 he married Mary S. Tilley, daughter of Benjamin Tilley, of Bris-



W. A. Clarke







tol. She died February 23, 1852. In 1853 Mr. Church married Elizabeth M. Luther, of Bristol. The children by the first marriage were Anne E., deceased, Mary C., Sarah Ann, Thomas, deceased, Samuel W., a prominent grocer in Providence, Benjamin, Matilda, Eveline, deceased, Hezekiah, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Bristol, and Eleanor B. The names of the children by the second marriage are James W. C. and Charles H. W. During his active business life Mr. Church was a friend and associate of many of the leading business men of the country, and while in the discharge of his public duties was brought into intimate relations with prominent men in high official positions. He died, after a prolonged illness, March 27, 1881. His successful and honorable official and business career placed him among the foremost men in Rhode Island.

**B**BROWN, CAPTAIN JAMES SALISBURY, son of Sylvanus and Ruth Brown, was born in North Providence, Rhode Island, December 23, 1802. His father, who died in 1824, served in the Revolution, on board Commodore Hopkins's flag-ship, the Alfred, as Master-of-Arms. The grandfather of James S. was Philip Brown, a descendant of one of four brothers who emigrated from Wales to this country in early Colonial days, settled in Cumberland, and engaged in mining coal and iron, a business that was inherited by Philip. One of the furnaces stood near the mouth of Abbott Run. Captain Brown attended school until he was fifteen, when he entered the machine shop of David Wilkinson, where he learned the business of pattern making. In 1819 he was employed in the machine shop of Pitcher & Gay. When Mr. Gay retired from the firm Mr. Brown succeeded to his place and interest in the firm, and in 1842 purchased the interest of Mr. Pitcher, and continued the business in his own name. In 1846 he purchased nearly four acres on Main Street, and built a furnace and foundry for his own iron castings; and in 1849 erected a large brick machine shop. His special business was the manufacture of cotton machinery, though he often manufactured other machines. A sketch of his enterprises is found in Volume I of New England Manufacturers and Manufactories. In 1820 he invented the slide-rest, used in turning-lathes, adjusting the height of the tool while the lathe is in motion. In 1830 he invented a gear-cutter for cutting bevel-gears. In 1838 he patented a machine for boring the passage for roving through the arm of the long flier roving machine. In 1842 he patented his lathe for longitudinally turning bodies of irregular forms. In 1857 he received a patent for speeder improvement. In 1874 he obtained a patent for spindle grinding. He built the machines for the American File Works, and arranged them for their curious and successful work. He devised a machine for grinding file-blanks, and also a furnace for hardening files. During the War of the

Rebellion he was engaged in making machines and tools for turning gun-barrels. His patriotic spirit induced him to contribute largely to the enlisting, arming, and forwarding of soldiers to the field for the defence of the Union. Captain Brown was the architect of his own fortune, a thoroughly self-made man, and the secret of his success lay in his adherence to the principle of always doing honest and reliable work. He married, February 23, 1829, Sarah Phillips Gridley, of Boston, and had four children: Abby G. (who married Hon. Thomas K. King), Mary D. (who married Charles A. Warland), James (who died young), and James, who has succeeded to his father's business. Captain Brown died December 29, 1879, aged seventy-seven years. For sixty years he was identified with the mechanical interests of New England, and accumulated a large and valuable estate.

**B**UCKLIN, JAMES C., architect, son of James and Loraine (Pearce) Bucklin, was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, July 26, 1801. During his infancy his father died, and soon afterward his mother removed to Providence, to reside with her brother, the late Earl D. Pearce. After receiving the best education the common schools of the city afforded, Mr. Bucklin was apprenticed, at the age of fourteen, to Mr. John H. Greene, a builder and architect in Providence, and soon became an excellent workman. He was fond of study, and devoted his spare time to reading any works on architecture he could obtain, and in learning the principles of the construction and designing of buildings. When he was twenty-one years of age, he commenced business in partnership with William Tallman, and for many years the firm of Tallman & Bucklin was one of the most prominent and successful among the builders and dealers in lumber in Providence. During these years of active business life, Mr. Bucklin designed many public and private buildings in his own city and elsewhere, and for the last twenty-five years has devoted himself exclusively to his profession as an architect. He designed many of the finest buildings in Providence, including the Arcade, Westminster Congregational Church, Butler Hospital for the Insane, and numerous business structures and public school buildings, and was also the architect of three hundred mills and many elegant private residences in different parts of the country, all of which attest his professional skill and taste. His varied practical experience as a builder, and thorough knowledge of the rules and principles of architecture, have given him wide reputation, and caused him to be regarded one of the leading architects of New England. In early life Mr. Bucklin took an active interest in military matters, and for some time served as First Lieutenant in the First Light Infantry of Rhode Island. He has always been deeply interested in matters pertaining to the public welfare, and as a member of the Common Council of Providence for three years, and the incumbent of various offices

of trust and responsibility, has rendered the community valuable service. He has led a quiet, unostentatious life, and enjoys, in the highest degree, the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He married, March 16, 1829, Lucy Dailey, daughter of Captain Daniel Dailey, of Providence. They have five children living, Helen Dailey, who married Caleb Seagrave, of Providence; Loraine Pearce; James Albert, who for twenty years has been associated with his father in business; Daniel Dailey, and William Tallman.

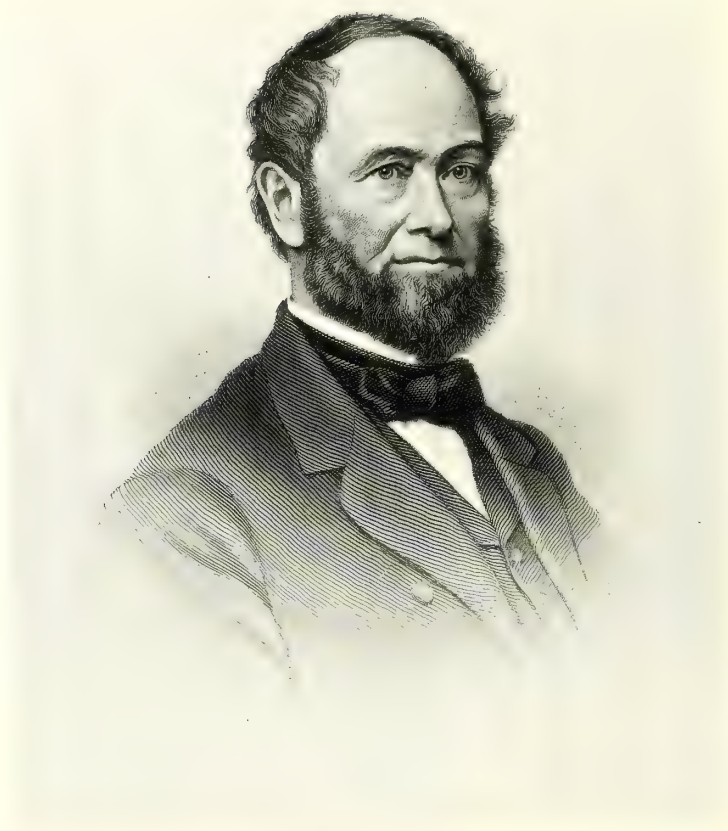
**BRAYTON, HON. GEORGE ARNOLD, LL.D.**, son of Hon. Charles and Rebecca (Havens) Brayton, was born at Apponaug Village, in Warwick, Rhode Island, August 4, 1803. His father was chosen Town Clerk of Warwick in 1804, and elected thirty-one times successively, holding the office at the time of his death in 1834. He was also elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1814, and was five times re-elected, holding the office until his death. The boyhood of George A. was spent at his home and in the schools of his native town. In 1817, he commenced attending Kent Academy, in East Greenwich, and had the benefit of the instruction of Benjamin F. Allen, a graduate of Brown University. He was diligent in his studies and punctual in his attendance, for more than two years, in summer and winter, walking the distance between his home and the Academy every day. He entered Brown University in 1820, and graduated with high rank in 1824. He pronounced an oration following the salutatorian, Joseph S. Jenckes. Among his classmates were Hon. Ezra Wilkinson, Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Dr. Nathan Duffee, of Fall River, Rev. William Leverett, of Newport, and Hon. Asa Potter, of Kingston. He studied law in the office of Hon. Albert C. Greene, afterward Attorney-General and United States Senator, and in 1825 entered the then famous Law School in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he remained until February, 1827. In that year he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in his native town. He served as a member of the School Committee in 1829 and 1830, and was chosen a member of the General Assembly in 1832. On the death of his father, in November, 1834, he was elected his successor as Town Clerk. In connection with his brother, he carried on a lumber business that had been established by his father, and continued this trade until both members of the firm were called upon to give themselves exclusively to public affairs. In 1841 he was a member of the Landholders' Convention, and also of the second convention in 1842, during the "Dorr troubles." Being a firm adherent to law and order, he was chosen a member of the General Assembly under the new Constitution. In 1843, having previously declined the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, he accepted an election as Associate Justice of the

Supreme Court. This office he held until 1868, when he was elected Chief Justice, which position he continued to occupy, with great credit to himself and honor to the State, until at the age of seventy-one, in 1874, he retired on account of ill health, after a judicial service of thirty-one years. His salary was continued until his death, and on his retirement the bar and State authorities paid him the highest honors in resolutions. In 1870, Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The last years of his life were spent in the retirement of his home in East Greenwich, where he died April 21, 1880, in his seventy-seventh year. He married, in November, 1831, Celia Greene Clarke, daughter of Ray and Rebecca Clarke, of East Greenwich. She was a descendant of Dr. John Clarke, known in connection with the "King Charles Charter," and was a grand-niece of General Nathanael Greene. They had two children, daughters, both of whom are married. Judge Brayton's talents, attainments, and character won for him the highest respect. Although exceedingly modest and retiring, he was yet decided and firm in adherence to his convictions. He was justly regarded as a pattern citizen and model public officer. His portrait may be seen in the Court-house in Providence. His widow died at Apponaug, August 4, 1880.

**BABCOCK, ROWSE, 3d**, first son of Rowse, 2d, and Hannah (Brown) Babcock, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, May 4, 1803. Though naturally possessing a feeble constitution, he was early trained to habits of labor and study. After passing through the best private schools of his native town, he pursued a course of higher education in Lebanon, Connecticut. Several of his classmates in that course of study became eminent in mercantile, political, and professional life. On the completion of his education he returned to Westerly, where he continued to reside until his death, exerting an influence which largely moulded the town's history. In 1828 he began his remarkably successful career as a manufacturer of cotton and woollen fabrics, operating the mills at Westerly Village, Stillmanville, White Rock, and Niantic. The business firm, consisting of Mr. Babcock and Jesse L. Moss, was for many years an incalculable power for good in that township and vicinity. There was scarcely an interest in that part of the State which did not, either directly or indirectly, feel its fostering and quickening influence. The heavy mills on the eastern bank of the Pawcatuck River, and the elegant hotel known as the Dixon House, are monuments alike to the enterprise and public spirit of Messrs. Babcock & Moss. Mr. Babcock was also concerned in different branches of business with several leading men of Rhode Island and Eastern Connecticut. In 1841 he succeeded his father as President of the National Phenix Bank, and retained that position till his death. He represented Westerly in the General Assembly in the







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years 1842, 1863, and 1864. He took a deep interest in the cause of popular education, and to his strong pleadings, seconded by his generous contributions, more than to any other, perhaps all other, causes, is Westerly indebted to-day for its superior educational advantages. He was a Warden of the Episcopal Church from the time of its organization there until his death, and was always one of the devoutest worshippers and most liberal supporters of that communion. For his gentlemanly qualities, Christian character, and the great services which he rendered to his native town, he was held in the highest esteem and respect by all. He married, April 27, 1852, Mary Townsend, an estimable lady of Newport, Rhode Island. Mr. Babcock died March 6, 1872, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

**BARROWS, IRA, M.D.**, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, November 18, 1804. His father, Ezra Barrows, also a native of Attleborough, married Bebee Peck, a descendant of Joseph Peck, who came to this country from England in 1638, and whose ancestry has been traced back for twenty generations. The subject of this sketch enjoyed superior educational advantages, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for over fifty years. After pursuing the usual academic course he entered Brown University, and in 1824 graduated at that institution, which in due time conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He studied medicine with Dr. Artemus Johnson, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and attended lectures at Harvard College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1827. For many years he practiced his profession in Pawtucket and the neighboring towns of Bristol County, Massachusetts. In 1851 he removed to Providence, where he has ever since been engaged in successful practice. Although trained in the "old school," his attention was early directed to homœopathy, and after thoroughly testing its merits he became a warm advocate of the truth of the principles laid down by Hahnemann. Dr. Barrows has attained a high rank as a homœopathic practitioner, and his professional career throughout has been attended with uninterrupted success. He is a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence, having united with that denomination in Pawtucket in 1833. Amid the active duties of his career as a medical practitioner he has ever taken time to fulfil his religious obligations, and has been active in promoting various benevolent and charitable enterprises. He was married, February 5, 1833, to Frances A. Bartlett, daughter of Oliver Bartlett, of Smithfield, Rhode Island, and has two sons and two daughters. His sons are George B. Barrows, a lawyer in Providence, who married Josephine Miles, of New York city; and William Ezra Barrows, a physician, who married Emma Astle, of Providence. His daughters are Sarah Frances Barrows and Elizabeth Rob-

inson Goodrich, wife of James W. Goodrich, of Springfield, Massachusetts. One of Dr. Barrows's brothers, the late Dr. George Barrows, of Taunton, Massachusetts, was a prominent homœopathic physician of that city, where he was engaged in the practice for more than thirty years.

**JOHNSON, OLIVER**, son of Elisha and Asee (Albro) Johnson, was born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, June 14, 1799. His paternal ancestor in this country came from Wales and settled on the island of Rhode Island, where, in company with his brother, he commenced the business of fulling and dressing cloth, which he had pursued in his native country. He subsequently removed to that part of East Greenwich, now called Frenchtown, where he purchased a tract of land (part of which is still owned by the Johnson family), and erected a mill and dwelling-house. Benjamin Johnson, the grandfather of Oliver, served for some time as a Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and at the time of his death, was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, which position he had occupied for several years. Mr. Johnson's maternal ancestors were of French descent. He was educated at the common school in his native town, and at Washington Academy at Wickford. At the early age of fifteen he began to teach school, and thus worked his way through the Academy, and was enabled to acquire a good education. He continued to teach until he was twenty-three years of age, having taught at different times in Exeter, East Greenwich, North Kingstown, and Warwick, being quite successful as an instructor, and in the management of the schools under his charge. In 1822, he quit teaching, and, with Whipple A. Arnold, engaged in general merchandising, at Centreville, Rhode Island, the firm-name being Arnold & Johnson. After being thus associated for about two years, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Arnold continued to carry on the business alone. He next opened a variety store in a building owned and occupied by Dr. Sylvester Knight, and having a desire to learn the drug business, added drugs and medicines to his stock. For some time he was assisted by Dr. Knight, and studied with him until he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the drug business. He continued in business at Centreville until 1833, and a part of the time while there kept the Centreville Hotel, and also engaged in cotton manufacturing, with John J. Wood. In April, 1833, he removed to Providence, where he has since resided. The same year of this removal to Providence, he and Dr. Knight opened a wholesale drug store on Weybosset Street, where they continued until the death of Dr. Knight, in 1841, the firm style being Oliver Johnson & Co. The stock and fixtures of this store were then sold to Grosvenor & Chace, of Providence, and he afterwards opened a store for the sale of drugs, groceries, cotton, cotton goods and manufacturers' supplies, at the present site of the *Journal* office,



where he continued in business alone, and succeeded in building up a large and profitable trade. In 1846 he removed his business to 13 Exchange Street, Providence, and has continued there until the present time. In consequence of increased trade, his store has been greatly enlarged, and now extends through to Exchange Place. In 1852 he associated with him his son, William S. Johnson, and the firm continued as Oliver Johnson & Son until 1859, when Benjamin W. Spink, who had for several years been in Mr. Johnson's employ, was also admitted as a partner, and the business has since been conducted under the firm-name of Oliver Johnson & Co. They also have a large building on the corner of Eddy and Elm Streets, where they grind white lead and colors. Mr. Johnson is now the oldest wholesale druggist in the State, and though not now an active partner, being eighty-one years of age, he still retains a relish for the activities of business, and may be seen almost every day at his desk in the counting-room. His uprightness of character and business qualifications have won for him the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and caused him to be called upon to fill various public positions. He was Justice of the Peace and Notary Public in Warwick for some time; in 1841-52-53-54-56, a member of the City Council of Providence, and for several years a member of the School Board. He was a representative in the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1854-55-57, and was a member of the two conventions in 1841, called for the purpose of drafting the Constitution of the State. He has been a director in several insurance companies; was a director of the City National Bank of Providence from 1834 to 1848, and has been a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank since 1864, having been one of the Incorporators in 1854. He has been an active and prominent member of the order of Freemasons since June 6, 1823, at which time he was initiated in Manchester Lodge, No. 12, at Coventry, Rhode Island. Notwithstanding the religious and political persecution to which Freemasons were subjected during the Antimasonic movement, Mr. Johnson remained firm in his adherence to the order. He was twice called before the church of which he was then a member, to answer the charge of being a Freemason; but the charge was finally withdrawn. He received all the degrees in ancient Masonry, and the orders of Knighthood, and was honored with the highest offices in the gift of the fraternity. He was elected Grand Master of Masons by the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island in 1855-56; (Grand Commander) Eminent Commander of St. John's (Encampment) Commandery in 1859; and Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Rhode Island in 1860. He has received, in all, forty-four degrees and orders, including the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites. On the 6th of July, 1816, when seventeen years of age, he joined the First Baptist Church in Exeter, Rhode Island, and has since been a member of the following churches: The Warwick and Coventry Church, with

which he united September 5, 1824; the First Baptist Church at Providence, of which he became a member November 30, 1837; the Ninth Baptist Church, August 10, 1847; and the First Baptist Church, with which he again united October 26, 1847. He has served with efficiency in various church relations. He has been twice married; first, to Hannah S. Davis, daughter of Ezra D. and Mable (Reynolds) Davis, of Davisville, Rhode Island, September 5, 1824. She died May 24, 1862, aged fifty-seven years. They had two sons, William S. and Edwin A. Johnson. He married, second, February 23, 1864, Cordelia M. Stanwood, daughter of Solomon and Jane D. (Hamor) Stanwood, of Ellsworth, Maine. Her mother's brother, David Hamor, was a Member of Congress from Maine. Mr. Johnson was for many years a member of the Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and has given considerable attention to agriculture, having for some time owned a farm on Coweset Bay, in Warwick. In 1839 he purchased a residence on Broadway, Providence, where he has since continued to reside.

**R**EAD, DEACON JAMES HERVEY, son of Rev. James and Rebecca (Barton) Read, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, August 30, 1801. His father (son of Joseph and Mary Read, and a descendant, in the sixth generation, of John Read, one of the first settlers of Newport), was a Baptist minister of Attleborough for fifteen years, and died in October, 1814, aged forty-six years. He had three children, Andrew B., James H., and Samuel S. He required his children to read through the Bible once each year, a rule for which they afterwards were thankful. James H. was early impressed by religious truth, and became a decided Christian in 1815. His baptism, with that of another lad, made a deep impression upon the community. He was educated at home and in the public schools. Leaving his native town he engaged, in 1817, as a clerk in a shoe store in Providence; and served a year, when he entered the dry-goods store of Sylvanus Gallatin, where he remained till 1822, when he commenced business at No. 7 Market Square, in company with Thomas D. Shumway, dealing in woollen goods, tailors' trimmings, and drygoods. At the end of a year Mr. Shumway retired, leaving the business with Mr. Read, who prosecuted it successfully till 1827, when he removed to No. 31 North Main Street, where he remained forty-five consecutive years, with different partners, and built up a prosperous business house widely known in the country. His second partner was George S. Partridge, a former clerk; his third, Josiah H. Ormsbee; for five years thereafter he was alone. From 1840 to 1843 his partners were Samuel H. Thomas and Stephen J. Mason; from 1843 to 1849 he was associated with S. G. Mason, after which he again carried on busi-

ness alone till 1859. In January of that year James Snow, Jr., became his partner, and the firm so remained for thirteen years; this firm removed, in 1872, to Butler Exchange Building, on Westminster Street, opposite the Arcade. In January, 1874 the old firm, James H. Read & Co., admitted as partners the former salesmen, George B. Hale and John C. Bosworth. In magnitude and character this house, as importers and jobbers, ranks with the most important houses in Rhode Island. The founder and head, Mr. Read, has now (1881) been in active and successful business in Providence for sixty-four years, and has won an enviable reputation for energy, sagacity, and reliability. He united, by letter, with the First Baptist Church in 1820; became Treasurer of the Charitable Baptist Society in 1831; was chosen Deacon in 1834; early became a member of the Board of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, and has continued to serve that body with remarkable efficiency. For many years he has been collector for the church and for the convention, and has ever been one of the largest contributors for all the objects advocated, near and far. In organizing and sustaining Sabbath-schools and churches, he has labored personally, and long, notably at Albion, Lime Rock, Cumberland Hill, Linsquisset neighborhood, and in his native town in Massachusetts. His earnest voice seconded the tracts and books he distributed, and the preaching of students and ministers whom he introduced to the people. He has donated hundreds of copies of the Scriptures to students and others on condition of their reading them through, and many conversions have resulted from his gifts of tracts, Testaments, and Bibles. His wide acquaintance in and beyond the State, and his reputation, gave him great favor and influence wherever he went. His counsel and judgment, often sought in important cases, have had great weight among the churches. Such was his interest in ministerial education that he founded three scholarships in Newton Theological Seminary. For many years he has been a Trustee and the Treasurer of the Relief Fund to aid destitute ministers and their families. In secular affairs he has also been prominent. In January, 1832, he was chosen a director in the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank, and was President of the institution from February, 1853, to June, 1862. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and has ever been interested in all the affairs of the City and State. In 1830, on account of pulmonary symptoms, he began riding many miles every morning on horseback, at last, making business tours through the State and into the adjacent States. He thus made more than a hundred tours to Boston. When locomotives superseded horses, and Mr. Read's health again began to be critical, he went to the medicinal springs of Saratoga, New York, where he was so greatly benefited that he has visited the springs now for thirty-eight consecutive years, and speaks enthusiastically of their corrective properties. Although now eighty years of age he still maintains the

habit of working fourteen hours a day, and is remarkably vivacious and cheerful, being ever ready, both in religious and business circles, for every good work. He married (1), Mary Ann Taylor, of Providence, the issue of this marriage being Anna M. (now wife of James Snow, Jr.), Cyrus B., Rebecca B. (deceased), Sophia T. (married A. M. Dean, of Syracuse, New York, and died May 9, 1872), the mother dying in February, 1836; (2), Rebecca C. Sessions, who had one child (deceased); (3), July 22, 1845, Hannah E. Eddy.

**CHEEVER, DANIEL**, the fourth child of Daniel and Joanna (Titus) Cheever, was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, July 23, 1802. He was a descendant of James Cheever, who, with his brother John, came from England. They are supposed to have been related to Bartholomew Cheever, who was born in Canterbury, England, in 1607, and came to America in 1637, and died in 1693. An inscription at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston (Pilgrim Path), says of him: "A Pilgrim Father, one of a handful God hath multiplied into a great nation." Mr. Cheever's educational advantages were very limited, but his reading and power of appropriating practical knowledge gave him a well-furnished mind. In the year 1817, at the age of fifteen, he left home for the city of Providence, Rhode Island, where he sought and found employment in a retail drygoods store. He rose rapidly in the estimation of his employers, and developed superior business capacity. In 1823, at the age of twenty-one, he commenced business for himself in Providence, and continued therein until 1840. He then removed to his country residence, near Wrentham, Massachusetts, where he resided until his removal to Cincinnati, Ohio, at which place he arrived November 1, 1844, his eldest son having preceded him one year. Here he was concerned in the first manufacture of oil from lard, which he finally abandoned for the more congenial business of his life, wholesale drygoods, in which he continued until 1849. During that year he removed to Delavan, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and also in buying and selling real estate. He was one of the original colonists who located and improved the town of Delavan, and in 1870 he laid out an addition to the town, from his farm adjoining it. From early life Mr. Cheever took a deep interest in religious matters, and was an active and influential member of the Baptist Church, with which he united in Providence, in 1820, being baptized by Dr. Stephen Gano, then pastor of the First Baptist Church of that city. On his removal to Delavan, Illinois, he at once united with the church there, in which he officiated as Trustee, Deacon, and Clerk. He served creditably in the latter capacity for twenty-four consecutive years. He married, December 7, 1825, Alice Eliza Henry, only daughter of Captain John Henry, of Providence. She died in Cincinnati, June 29, 1845. Her



mother, Mrs. Mary Henry, was a daughter of Nehemiah and Alice Brown Arnold, and a sister of Anthony Brown Arnold, of Providence, who, during his long life, has taken a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of her descendants. Of Nehemiah Arnold it is said: "He was an early friend of American independence, and served in its defence." On the 5th of March, 1846, Mr. Cheever married Ann Judson Appleton, a daughter of Rev. George W. Appleton, of Wrentham, Massachusetts. The children by the first marriage were Daniel Arnold, M.D., a prominent and successful physician of Peoria, Illinois; John Henry, for many years in active business in Cincinnati, Ohio, and now the capitalist and Treasurer of the Company by whom this CYCLOPEDIA is published; Mary Joanna, who married Thomas H. Parker, of Hillsboro, Ohio; Alice Eliza, who has been twice married, first to Abraham Reese, deceased, and second to Thomas E. Ward, of Delavan, Illinois, having one son by the first marriage, the Rev. Charles A. Reese, now Pastor of the Dearborn Street Baptist Church, Boston, Massachusetts; Martha Mason, who married Simeon R. Drake, of Pekin, Illinois; Anthony Brown, of Delavan, Illinois; William Hague, of Delavan, Illinois; and Lucy Fuller, who married Edgar Perkins, M.D., of Peoria, Illinois. The children by the second marriage were Frank Appleton, of Munster, Illinois; Ida Viola, who married Joseph F. Reed, of Delavan, Illinois; Walter Edgar, of Chicago, Illinois; and Harridon Guild, of Delavan, Illinois. Mr. Cheever died at Delavan, December 27, 1877, leaving a wife and twelve children. He was an enterprising and patriotic citizen, of exemplary Christian character, enthusiastic and hopeful, whose kindly, sympathetic nature, and affectionate regard for his family and friends, endeared him to all who knew him.

**C**APRON, GEORGE, M.D., was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, May 16, 1802. He is a son of Asa and a grandson of Joseph Capron. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Mahony. She was the daughter of Timothy Mahony, an educated Irish gentleman, who pursued a collegiate course in France, came to this country in early manhood, and devoted a long life exclusively to teaching. Dr. Capron's father was for several years a successful retail grocer at Cumberland Hill, but finally failed in business and was reduced to poverty. His son George and an elder brother were therefore obliged to earn their living at an early age. In his seventh year, George went to live with his grand-uncle, Judge Peleg Arnold, of Smithfield, who was for many years Judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. He remained with Judge Arnold three years, during which time he worked on the farm in summer and in winter attended the Academy in Union Village, which, with two months' school attendance the following year was the extent of his early


educational advantages. At the age of ten years he returned to his father's house, and for a number of years thereafter was employed as an operative in a cotton-factory. At the age of sixteen he had acquired a sufficient knowledge of the business to act as overseer of any department in the factory. His eager desire for knowledge caused him to pursue a rigid course of self-discipline, which enabled him to supply the deficiencies of his education. His leisure hours were at first devoted to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and his proficiency as a penman and an accountant, together with his knowledge of machinery, soon secured for him rapid promotion in the business in which he was employed. At this time he boarded with one of his employers, who had a large library, to which he had access, and among the books which had great attraction for him was a work on natural philosophy, which he studied with pleasure and profit. He also studied English grammar and devoted much time to chemistry, practicing the closest economy in order to be able to purchase the latest and best works upon this and other subjects. During a part of two winters he taught an evening school composed of factory children, and devoted his spare hours to the study of Latin and Greek. In 1820, at the age of eighteen, he commenced a regular course of medical studies, under the tuition of the late Levi Wheaton, M.D., an eminent member of his profession, under whom he studied for three years, and also attended a full course of lectures in Boston and at Brown University, there being at that time a medical school in connection with the latter institution, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While pursuing his medical course he read many of the works on rhetoric, mental and physical philosophy, and other branches then in use as textbooks at the University. In order to defray the expenses of his college course he taught a school in the country for a short time. In the spring of 1823, he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery at Fruit Hill, North Providence, where he engaged in a large country practice. Amid his professional duties he found time to become well versed in botany, and to pursue a thorough course of reading in history and general literature. In January, 1836, he removed to Providence, where he soon acquired an extensive practice, which he retained until his partial retirement from the profession on account of advancing age. Dr. Capron has had a busy professional career, extending over a period of more than fifty years, and but few physicians have done as much business without remuneration as he. His fees were always moderate, and among the poor his services have often been rendered gratuitously. His chief aim throughout life has not been to establish a lucrative practice, but to be instrumental in relieving distress. He has done much to advance his profession, and has been a valuable contributor to medical literature. He is the author of a large work on popular medicine, the first edition of which, published about the year 1844, had an extended sale, and to which



a supplement was added in 1854. In addition to this work he has written and read before the Rhode Island Medical Society, and the Providence Medical Association, numerous papers on medical subjects, many of which have been considered very valuable by the profession, and have been published in *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and in the Transactions of the society. Believing that the use of ardent spirits as a beverage is injurious to both soul and body, he has been a strict temperance man for over fifty-eight years, and aided in organizing the first temperance society in the place where he resided. He attributes his present sound condition of body and mind to the fact that he has never violated his temperance pledge, and has always avoided excessive and stimulating food. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he has a remarkably retentive memory, which he has cultivated and strengthened by dispensing, as far as possible, with the use of memorandum-books, believing that they weaken the faculty of recalling events. While at Fruit Hill he was chiefly instrumental in establishing a circulating library at that place. He was at one time Physician of the Marine Hospital; for three years Surgeon of a State military organization, and during the War of the Rebellion served for a short time at Hampton, Virginia. About the year 1850 he was President of the Rhode Island Medical Society. He was for many years the physician and friend of Thomas W. Dorr, whom he highly esteemed. Believing that it is the duty of a physician to confine himself exclusively to his profession, he has not taken an active part in politics since 1842. On the 9th of July, 1823, he married Clariet Brown, daughter of Waterman and granddaughter of Elisha Brown, of North Providence, who died in April, 1875, and was noted for her benevolence and her active interest in behalf of the blind. Her mother was the daughter of Joseph Farnum, of Smithfield, the projector of the Farnum Turnpike. On the 9th of July, 1873, Dr. Capron and his wife celebrated their "golden wedding." It was largely attended, and the occasion was a memorable one to those present. On the 1st of June, 1876, Dr. Capron married Miss Mary Ann Nixon, of Providence, and has since confined himself less closely to business, much of his time having been spent in travelling in the South and in the British Provinces. Two children of his first marriage are now living, one of whom is the wife of James F. Aldrich, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and the other the wife of Benjamin F. Aldrich, of Providence, a brother of the former. Dr. Capron's successful and useful career illustrates what may be accomplished under adverse circumstances by patient industry and perseverance. Although obliged to rely upon his own exertions for support at a very early age, he nevertheless succeeded in acquiring a good education, and has attained a high rank in his profession. He is widely known not only as a skilful physician, but as a man of large benevolence, whose home has been an asylum for the poor and the homeless.

**M**ANCHESTER, CAPTAIN CYRUS BUTLER, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 1, 1802. His parents were Isaac and Mary (Williams) Manchester. Until he was eleven years of age he assisted his father, who was a farmer, and attended school at intervals. He was subsequently employed as clerk in a store in Providence, at the junction of Westminster and Weybosset streets, where he remained until 1817, when, at the age of fifteen, he went to sea, and passed through the varied experiences of a sailor's life. He was gradually promoted for faithful service until he attained the rank of ship-master. He commanded several ships owned by Messrs. Stephen & Anthony B. Arnold, of Providence, who were engaged in the transportation of cotton and other staple American products to Europe and other foreign countries, and in importing general merchandise and carrying emigrant passengers. Their ships were among the largest afloat. Among those which Captain Manchester commanded were the Rhode Island, the American, and the Decatur. His first voyages were to the West Indies and Europe, his last to Southern ports and to Liverpool. During his career as a mariner, which embraced a period of twenty-three years, he twice circumnavigated the globe. In 1839 he abandoned the sea, and engaged in business in Providence. For nearly twenty years, from 1846, he was associated with Mr. Anthony B. Arnold in the emigrant passenger and exchange business, their office being in Providence. As agent for underwriters he was employed from time to time in important emergencies to take entire control of wrecked vessels in different ports of American and foreign countries, including the West Indies. While serving in this capacity he saved a vast amount of property, and owners of vessels far and near always intrusted him with full charge of wrecked vessels, allowing him to exercise his own judgment, even to the selling of vessels and cargoes. In some of his achievements in this direction he exhibited wonderful tact and energy. Having a tract of land well adapted to the cultivation of fruit, Captain Manchester many years ago turned his attention to horticulture, and in 1851 joined the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, of which he became an active and valuable member. For two years he held the office of Third Vice-President of the society, and subsequently that of Second Vice-President, in which capacity he served until January, 1875, when he declined a re-election. He took a very deep interest in the affairs of the society, and was one of the largest contributors to the products of the exhibition. During the "Dorr War" he served as an officer in a company of marine artillery. He has several times held positions in the city government, having been a member of the Common Council from 1850 to 1854, and Alderman from 1855 to 1858. In 1873 he was chosen Chairman of the Commissioners for building the Point Street School-house, one of the finest structures of the kind in the country. He was

one of the Commissioners on the Brook Street District, and served as Superintendent of the same from July 1, 1873, to July 16, 1878. The improvements in this district were very extensive, and required not only large expenditures of money, but much skill and good judgment to carry them out successfully. He is at present (1881) President of the Providence Marine Society. On the 17th of September, 1827, he married Abby Cook Mathewson, daughter of Captain Henry and Phebe Mathewson. Their children were Phebe Elizabeth, who married Hon. Nicholas Van Slyck, a prominent lawyer of Providence; Abby, who died August 3, 1833; and Henry, who died September 15, 1835. Although he has attained an advanced age, Captain Manchester is still in vigorous health. He is spending his declining years in a comfortable home, surrounded by his children and grandchildren.

NGELL, JONATHAN SPRAGUE, contractor and builder, was born in Corinth, Saratoga County, New York, April 5, 1803. His parents were Ezekiel Day and Sarah (Sprague) Angell. Ezekiel D. Angell was a house carpenter, and afterward a farmer. He was born in North Providence, Rhode Island, in 1771, and died in 1847. His father, James Angell, son of Stephen and Martha (Olney) Angell, was born in 1736, and married Amey Day, daughter of Nathaniel Day. Stephen Angell was an enterprising and successful farmer, and lived to see his nine sons settled on farms of their own. John Angell, the father of Stephen, was born in Providence, and owned a farm in Johnston, Rhode Island, where he died in 1744. He was the son of John and Ruth (Field) Angell, and grandson of Thomas and Alice Angell. Thomas Angell is supposed to be the son of Henry Angell, who was born in Liverpool, England, in 1618. He was an apprentice to Roger Williams, whom he accompanied from London to Boston, in 1631, and thence to Salem, where they remained until 1636. In that year Williams went to Providence, and soon afterward Thomas Angell, William Harris, John Smith, Joshua Verin, and Francis Wickes, the original settlers of Providence, joined him there. In 1638 Roger Williams conveyed by deed to Thomas Angell lot No. 2 of the celebrated "six-acre house lots." The lot fronted on North Main Street, and embraced the lots on which the First Baptist Church and the High School stand, and Angell Street. Sarah Sprague, the mother of Jonathan S. Angell, was a member of the old Sprague family of Rhode Island, and was a near relative of Governor William Sprague, Sr. She was a woman of unusual intelligence and ability. Her brother Thomas was a prominent manufacturer in Smithfield, Rhode Island. Her brother Jonathan was a sea captain, and after retiring from that calling resided in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, where he held important offices, and kept a public house for several years. Her sister Ruth married Emor Angell, who

was a brother of Ezekiel D. Angell, and was a carpenter in Providence. After the September gale and flood in Providence in 1815, which carried away the old Weybosset bridge, Emor Angell was employed by the town to build the great bridge, which still remains. He was also the builder of the old Blackstone factory. He lived to be over ninety-two years of age. Jonathan S. Angell was the fifth of ten children; Asha, born January 20, 1796, married Stephen Dewell; Alpha, born May 3, 1797, married William Comstock; Stephen, born January 30, 1799, married Sarah Archer; Emor, born January 25, 1801, married Patty Barrows; Jonathan Sprague, born April 5, 1803, married Mary Harris; James, born August 19, 1805, married Sally Lincoln; Benjamin, born January 18, 1808, married Mary Anthony; Thomas, born May 7, 1810; Frelove, born July 5, 1812; Amey, born March 18, 1815, married James Rumsey; of whom all except Alpha, James, Benjamin, and Frelove, are still living. Jonathan S. Angell attended the district school and worked upon his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he left home and apprenticed himself for four years to Stephen Dewell to learn the trade of a carpenter. On the completion of his apprenticeship he worked a short time for Mr. Dewell, and in March, 1824, went to Providence, where for two years he was employed by his uncle, Emor Angell. In 1826 he began business for himself, and for many years was the largest contractor and builder in Providence. Contrary to the usual custom of taking contracts by plans and specifications he bought all the stock, hired laborers, and superintended the work of construction, receiving pay for his services as agent and superintendent. He was employed by Alexander Duncan, Brown & Ives, William J. King, Richard Waterman, Governor Philip Allen, Governor Nehemiah Knight, Josiah Chapin, and many other prominent men, all of whom had great confidence in him; and under his supervision many business blocks, dwellings, mills, and other buildings were erected in various parts of the State, which are monuments of his workmanship. For many years he contemplated retiring from business in 1860, which intention he carried out, much to the surprise of many of his friends, as his business then was more extensive and profitable than ever before. Since his retirement he has resided in the house on Washington Street which he built in 1823, when that part of Providence was unimproved and uninhabited. His money is largely invested in houses and in a tract of land in Johnston, where he has a large and valuable cranberry bed, the care of which occupies most of his time. Mr. Angell was for twenty-five years (1830-55) an active member of the old volunteer fire department. In 1836 he united with the Beneficent Congregational Church, of which he has ever since been a member. In politics he is a Republican, and was formerly a Whig. He has been twice married. His first wife was Amey Harris, daughter of Abner and Martha (Farnham) Harris, to whom he was married September 5, 1826. She died April 14, 1849,







Dr. John Smith

aged forty-five. They had six children: Sarah Sprague, born May 26, 1827, died May 22, 1829; Mary Elizabeth, born September 22, 1829, died June 5, 1830; Albert, born March 19, 1831, died February 29, 1832; Abner Harris, born December 17, 1832; Henry Ezekiel, born January 7, 1829, died March 18, 1840; Amanda Smith, born October 28, 1843, married William Armour. On the 21st of May, 1851, Mr. Angell married Mary Ann Spring, daughter of Elkanah and Phebe (Capron) Spring, of Providence.

**READ, ELISHA THORNTON**, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, February 5, 1805. His parents were George and Abigail (Earl) Read, whose other children were Hannah R., widow of the late Dutee B. Aldrich; Sarah B., widow of the late Edward C. Cranston; Anna E., deceased, and Abby E. The subject of this sketch was educated in a private school, and at the Friends' School in Providence. His early business habits were formed in mercantile pursuits. For many years he had the agency of the line of stages between Providence and Worcester, which he retained until the line was superseded by the railroad. In February, 1847, he became Cashier of the Smithfield Union Bank, which position he held thirty-one years, until his death, March 1, 1878, and was then succeeded by his son, James S. Read, as Cashier. He married, first, May 16, 1834, Harriet Atwood Stockbridge, daughter of Dr. Horatio and Priscilla W. Stockbridge. She died January 11, 1857. Mr. Read's second wife was Mary B. Osborn, daughter of John and Elizabeth A. Osborn, to whom he was married, December 8, 1858. She died August 19, 1870. The children by the first marriage, now living, are James S., Cashier of the National Union Bank of Woonsocket; Harriet A., and George S. Read. The last-named is now Postmaster in Woonsocket. The issue of the second marriage was a son, Charles W. Mr. Read's life of activity and uprightness gave him prominence in the community, and his memory is cherished by all who knew him.

**ARNOLD, DR. SETH**, son of Nathan and Esther (Darling) Arnold, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, February 26, 1799, and is a descendant of William Arnold, who came in a canoe with Roger Williams to Providence. William Arnold's son Thomas settled in Smithfield, Rhode Island, and had several children, one of whom, Richard, was the first settler of Woonsocket, and an officer in the English government most of his life. His son John built the first frame house in Woonsocket, in 1711, which is still standing, and erected there the first grist-mill, which was located on the rocks just below the Falls. To this mill people came from Connecticut, on account of the great drouth then prevailing. It was carried away during the flood of 1807, but

rebuilt and kept in the Arnold family until recently. John Arnold's son Seth came into possession of that mill, and also owned a saw-mill adjacent. Seth's son, Captain Nathan Arnold, was a farmer, and a soldier in the Revolution, and while in the battle of Newport contracted a disease from which he soon afterwards died. His son Nathan, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1766, and died in 1812. He was a successful farmer, and also distinguished for his mechanical skill. He married Esther Darling, daughter of Samuel Darling, of Bellingham, Massachusetts, who was a Deacon in the Baptist Church. Esther Darling's parents had thirteen children, seven daughters and six sons. Four of the daughters married into families by the name of Cook, well known in Cumberland. Samuel Darling lived to the age of ninety-five, and his daughter Esther to the age of ninety-nine. Dr. Seth Arnold spent his boyhood on a farm until the age of fifteen, and then worked two years in a cotton mill, for twenty dollars a year and his board, being employed thirteen hours a day. The next two years he spent in a cotton mill in East Blackstone, where he was employed fourteen hours a day. He afterwards travelled in various States with an exhibition of natural and artificial curiosities. On his return to New England he again engaged in manufacturing, and became a proprietor of a cotton mill. From 1835 to 1839 he kept the Globe Hotel in Woonsocket, and withdrew from business for five years thereafter on account of impaired health. In the meantime, while seeking a remedy which would give relief in his own case, he discovered a cure for chronic diarrhoea, the receipt for which he sold, in 1869, to Gillman Brothers, wholesale druggists, of Boston, for \$12,500. Previous to this he had invented "Arnold's Cough Killer," and "Arnold's Bilious Pills," both of which medicines he still manufactures extensively. In 1872 the "Dr. Seth Arnold Medical Corporation" was founded at Woonsocket, and incorporated under an act of the General Assembly. The capital stock was divided into 1000 shares, of \$100 each, 300 of which he sold, and afterwards repurchased 175 at a bonus. His medicines are in use in various parts of the country, and the demand for them has become very great. In 1849 the Town Council of Smithfield appointed him "Cholera Physician" during the prevalence of that disease there. He has lived a quiet, retired life, declining public offices, and in his old age is highly esteemed in the community for his genial character and integrity. He married, first, in 1819, Belinda Streeter, daughter of William Streeter, of Smithfield, Rhode Island. They had six children: Fanny E., who married William H. Hathaway, of Pawtucket; Olney, President of the Providence County Bank of Pawtucket, who married Phebe Dudley, of Douglas, Massachusetts, and who was several times a Representative in the General Assembly, and Major-General of the Rhode Island Militia, on Governor Sprague's staff; Lucy, living in Pawtucket; William, who was eight years Town Clerk of Woonsocket; Alexander

S., of Valley Falls, printer and author; and Henry, who is engaged in business in Pawtucket. Dr. Arnold married his second wife, Abby N. Tillinghast, daughter of Henry G. and Phebe (Reynolds) Tillinghast, of Bristol, Rhode Island, August 28, 1851. Her father was the son of Judge Tillinghast, and was a resident of East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Their children are Seth, Jr., who married Flavilla Arnold, of Bellingham, Massachusetts, and is now an assistant in his father's laboratory; and Minnie E., now attending the Union Village Academy.

**THURSTON, WILLIAM TORREY, M.D.**, Superintendent of the Rhode Island Hospital, in Providence, son of Dr. John Robinson and Mary Ann (Bruce) Thurston, was born on the Island of St. Christopher, West Indies, July 14, 1805, where his parents were then residing, as Dr. Thurston, having been surgeon on board of a ship from Newport, Rhode Island, which was seized and taken to this island, was induced to settle there for a time as a physician and surgeon to the port. The Thurstons of Rhode Island, descended from Edward Thurston (born 1617, died 1707, in Newport), have been numerous and influential in the State from its origin. Dr. John R. was born April 24, 1774, and died May 7, 1819. He married Mary Ann Bruce in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1799. William Torrey, after spending his youth at St. Christopher, was further educated in the Episcopal Academy at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and finally entered Columbia College, New York, early in 1819; but his father soon after dying, he was called in 1820 to return to St. Christopher to manage a large plantation. Here he remained till 1827, when he removed to New York, and entered on a course of medical study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1829, having in the meantime served for eighteen months as assistant and home physician in the institution. His native talents and scholarly tastes were early apparent and gave him advancement. In October, 1829, he settled, and commenced practice in Westerly, Rhode Island, where he remained till 1838. He married, March 15, 1832, Caroline, daughter of Jeremiah Thurston, of Hopkinton, and sister of Lieutenant-Governor Benjamin B. Thurston, who were also descendants of Edward. In 1834 he was particularly active in the organization of Christ's Church (Episcopal), in Westerly, of which he was a consistent member. In 1838 he removed to St. Christopher, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, attaining high rank, and was appointed United States Consul to that port. He remained there until 1848, when the health of his family and the education of his daughters, Eliza, Esther H., and Caroline, induced him to return to Westerly, Rhode Island. His accomplishments always secured him favor, friends, and patronage. On the opening of the Civil War his patriotic impulses led him to volunteer as

Surgeon in the First Rhode Island Artillery Regiment. He took the field in the autumn of 1861, with Batteries A, B, and G, and remained with them at the front in Virginia, in the hottest of the fray, till the spring of 1863, when, as he had received a severe wound from a bullet in the scalp on the left side of his head, he was appointed to hospital duty, at first in Frederick City, Maryland, where he was placed in charge of United States Hospital No. 4, and afterwards at Lovell Hospital, at Portsmouth Grove, on the Island of Rhode Island. He was wounded in June, 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, and the injury has always given him pain, without disqualifying him for his profession. He left the service at the close of the war, in August, 1865, and removed to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where, besides his medical and surgical practice, he was Pension Surgeon for the government. His eminent qualifications as a physician and surgeon, together with his gentlemanly and Christian qualities, secured his unanimous election, in November, 1876, to the responsible position of Superintendent and Admitting Physician of the Rhode Island Hospital, one of the largest and best institutions of the kind in New England, which post he now (1881) continues to fill. Dr. Thurston wields a graceful pen, and has contributed important articles to medical journals.

**DORR, THOMAS WILSON**, son of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr, was born in Providence, November 5, 1805. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and graduated at Harvard College in 1823, with the second honors of his class. Shortly after his graduation he commenced the study of law in the city of New York, under the tuition of Chancellor Kent and Vice-Chancellor McCoun. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native city. He represented Providence in the General Assembly from 1834 to 1837. His attention was early directed to what were regarded as the imperfections of the Charter granted to the State of Rhode Island by Charles II. The privilege of suffrage was restricted to freeholders having property estimated to be worth not less than one hundred and thirty-four dollars, and to the eldest sons of such freeholders. Such inequalities in the representation of the people as were brought about by such a restriction were of so glaring a character that they arrested the attention of some of the most thoughtful minds of the State. The unfairness of the representation of the citizens in the General Assembly was recognized. Newport, which had at one time the largest number of inhabitants of any place in the State, was allowed six representatives, while Providence, although it came to have a population very much larger than Newport, could elect only four. Petitions, from time to time, had been presented to the General Assembly to



extend the right of suffrage, and to make arrangements for calling a convention to prepare a written constitution to be presented to the people of the State for their adoption. These petitions, however, were not granted, and the plea was urged that it was best to restrict the right of suffrage, as it had been done for so long a period. In 1840 the question was agitated with new interest. An association was formed in Providence, having for its object the extension of the right of suffrage. Auxiliary associations to aid it in its work sprang up in different sections of the State. A memorial from the town of Smithfield was presented to the General Assembly at the January session of 1841, asking for an addition to the number of her representatives in the Legislature. The Assembly recommended the calling of a convention of qualified voters, which should frame a new constitution for the State. The opinion generally prevailed that the time had come to make some radical change in the conditions which should determine the right of suffrage. The party which took the name of the "Law and Order" party contended that the change should be made, if made at all, by those who were the legally qualified voters of the State. The Suffrage party claimed that the people had the right in their sovereign capacity to hold a convention and decide upon the proper course to be pursued. Of this latter party Mr. Dorr was the leader and the champion. The convention recommended by the General Assembly was to convene in November, 1841. The friends of suffrage, doubtful whether the proposed convention would make the desired changes, decided to call a mass meeting of the people of the State, which met in Providence on the 18th of April, to confer upon the questions at issue. This meeting adjourned to the 5th of May, and was held, on that day, in Newport, and passed several resolutions, embodying the views which were maintained by the friends of reform, and asserting the right of the people to form a constitution which should be in harmony with the genius of democratic institutions. The convention again adjourned to meet in Providence the 5th of July following. Having assembled at the time specified, it reaffirmed the sentiments which had been avowed at the May meeting in Newport. A State Committee, representing the friends of reform in the five counties of Rhode Island, was elected, which, in due time, issued a call for the election of delegates from the different towns, who should meet in convention at the State House in Providence, the first Monday of October following, for the purpose of framing "such a democratic constitution as is guaranteed to every State in the Union by the Constitution of the United States, and laying it before the people of the State for their adoption or rejection." The proposed convention, made up of delegates from every town in the State, met at the time appointed, a constitution was laid before them, accepted and ordered to be published, and submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection. Every male citizen over twenty-one years of age,

who had resided in the State one year, was allowed to vote. The returns showed that 13,944 votes had been cast for the "People's Constitution," and 52 against it. Among those who voted in the affirmative were nearly 5000 freeholders, who, by the statute, were qualified to vote, and it was claimed that these 5000 were a majority of the voters of the State, entitled to the right of suffrage by virtue of the property qualification. The announcement was made that the "People's Constitution" had been ratified by the people, and it "of right ought to be, and is, the paramount law and Constitution of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." Under this Constitution State officers were elected,—Thomas W. Dorr, being chosen governor. The new legislature met in Providence, and Governor Dorr delivered his inaugural address to both Houses in joint session. On the same day the Charter General Assembly was holding its session in Newport. It regarded the action of the people which had evoked a new administration, as illegal; and maintained that the freeholders of the State were the only proper persons to change the form of government, and that the State officers and members of the General Assembly, chosen according to "law and order," were the only authority which, by right, had control of the affairs of the Commonwealth. In this emergency Governor Dorr advised that the Legislature elected by the people should take forcible possession of the State House and other public property, from which they had been debarred. This advice was not, however, followed. Meanwhile, the aid of the United States Government was invoked to sustain the "Law and Order" party, which took a decided stand against all that had been done by the "Suffrage" party, as being, from first to last, illegal. On the 18th of May, 1842, at one o'clock in the night, Governor Dorr, with an armed force of less than three hundred men, marched to the State Arsenal, in the vicinity of the city of Providence, and demanded its surrender, which demand was refused. Seeing that there was no hope of success if an attack should be made on the Arsenal the troops returned, and it was found, the next morning, that Mr. Dorr had fled from the State. Governor Samuel Ward King offered a reward of one thousand dollars for his arrest. A few weeks after this Mr. Dorr returned, and took up his headquarters at Glocester, from which place he issued, June 25th, a Proclamation, convening the General Assembly at Chepachet on the 4th of July. On the same day the "Law and Order" General Assembly passed an Act placing the State under martial law; troops were sent to Chepachet, and the place taken without resistance. Mr. Dorr a second time fled from the State. Governor King issued a second Proclamation, offering a reward of \$5000 for his apprehension. He remained out of the State nearly a year and a half and then, of his own accord, returned to Providence, and was arrested at once, on a charge of treason, and thrown into jail. Here he was confined until February 29, 1844, when he was transferred

to Newport, where he was confined until his trial before the Supreme Court, which commenced April 26, 1844, and continued nearly four weeks, when he was condemned to be imprisoned in the State prison for the rest of life, and to be kept at hard labor in separate confinement. His commitment took place on the 27th of June, 1844. One year after this the General Assembly passed an act discharging from prison all persons who had been convicted of treason against the State, and under this act Mr. Dorr was liberated from his confinement. As time passed away, it came to be believed that the trial of Mr. Dorr for treason was an unfair one, and that he was wrongfully convicted. Accordingly, the General Assembly, at the January session, 1854, passed an act, repealing, reversing and annulling the judgment of the Supreme Court, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court, for the County of Newport, was directed to write across the face of the record of said judgment the words, "Reversed and annulled, by order of the General Assembly, at their January session, A.D. 1854." Mr. Dorr survived this act of justice which was done him less than a year, his death occurring December 27, 1854. A communicant in the Episcopal Church, the Sacrament was administered to him a few days before his death by Rev. Dr. Waterman, rector of St. Stephen's Church in Providence.

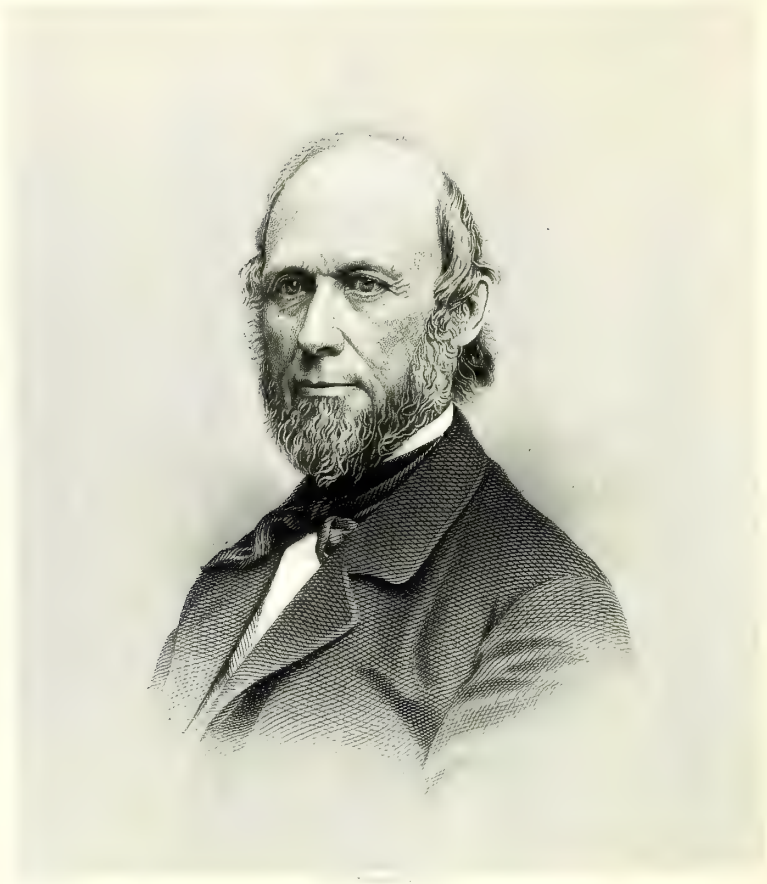
**T**OBEY, SAMUEL BOYD, M.D., was born in Bristol, Maine, November 12, 1805. He was the son of Samuel and Caroline (Martin) Tobey. He removed to Providence during his boyhood, and received his early education at the schools of Dr. Rowland Green, in Plainfield, Connecticut, and Samuel J. Gummere, Burlington, New Jersey. After leaving school, he studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Mauran, in Providence, attended a full course of lectures at the medical school in Philadelphia, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine March 27, 1828. He then entered upon his professional career in Providence, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. A part of the time he was a partner of Dr. Mauran, whose pupil he had been. To his thorough knowledge and skill as a medical practitioner, he added a gentleness of manner and a kindness of heart, which won the affectionate regard and confidence of his patients, many of whom were unwilling to give up his attendance when he retired from practice in order to devote himself to his own private affairs. He was for a long time an approved minister of the Society of Friends, and while he adhered to the tenets of his peculiar faith with all the strength of religious conviction, he manifested a most liberal and catholic spirit toward other denominations, rejoicing in the success of every effort designed to advance the cause of genuine Christianity. He was an efficient officer of the Friends' Yearly Meeting Boarding School; a trustee

of Brown University from 1835, and chancellor of that institution from 1854 until the time of his death. He was equally successful in commercial as in professional pursuits, and aided in building up several of the most prosperous manufacturing establishments in Providence. He was also one of the originators of the Rhode Island Hospital, and a member of its board of trustees; was a trustee of the Butler Hospital for the Insane; Vice-President of the Providence Dispensary; and commissioner of the "Dexter Donation." On the 13th of November, 1828, he married Sarah Lockwood, who died June 5, 1833, at the age of thirty-one years. They had three children, William, born September 9, 1829, and died December 6, 1830; William, born November 17, 1830; and Samuel B. On the 29th of January, 1835, he married Sarah Fry, who is still living. The children by his second marriage were, John F., Edward, Thomas F., Sarah Caroline, and Lydia A. Dr. Tobey died June 23, 1867, leaving six children. His widow and two daughters are now living in Providence. One of his sons is in business in New York city, and one in California; one is a lawyer in Providence, and another is Captain of Infantry in the United States army. The announcement of Dr. Tobey's death was received with deep regret by the entire community, and a special meeting of the Providence Medical Association, called to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, passed resolutions commemorative of his worth.

**J**ENKS, HON. WILLIAM A., son of Amos and Mercy A. (Hopkins) Jenks, was born in Foster, Rhode Island, June 19, 1805. His father was a well-known farmer, and being a man of excellent judgment and great force of character, was frequently called upon to act as arbitrator in the settlement of matters in controversy between neighbors. Mr. Jenks enjoyed but few advantages for obtaining an education. His early life was spent upon the farm, and the only time allotted him for study was during the intervals of manual labor. He attended a private school for a short time after he was nineteen years of age, and by rigid self-discipline succeeded in acquiring a knowledge of surveying. Soon after attaining his majority, he decided to prepare himself for the legal profession, but having married at a very early age, and being in straitened circumstances, he was prevented from carrying out his intention until late in life. For several years he engaged in farming and surveying as a means of support, meanwhile pursuing his law studies, and in 1852 was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. His entrance upon his chosen profession was attended with considerable embarrassment on account of various discouragements, but his thorough preparation, ripe experience, self-reliant spirit, and habits of industry enabled him to overcome every obstacle, and within a short time his merits were recognized, and he took a prominent position as a lawyer. In 1857,







Yours &c  
Bra B, Peck

he was elected to represent Foster in the lower house of the General Assembly, and was re-elected in 1858. As a lawyer, he commanded universal respect on account of his ability and adherence to a high standard of professional honor; as a legislator, he was noted for the faithfulness and energy with which he labored to advance the interests of the people, for his honesty of purpose, and quick perception of right and wrong. In early life he served as Colonel in the State militia, and was Captain of a volunteer company in the "Dorr Rebellion," being a member of the "Law and Order" party. Prior to that time he had been a Democrat, but finally became identified with the Republican party, of which he was a member at the time of his death, which occurred in Foster, July 27, 1859. He married, in 1826, Hannah, daughter of Colonel Israel and Anna (Hill) Phillips, of Foster. They had nine children, of whom Ethan A., Juliana A., Celinda, Hannah M., Helen M., and Peoria T., are now living.

**WHITMAN, ALMOND, C., M.D.**, was born in Aponaug, Rhode Island, January 3, 1805. His father, Martin Whitman, was a carpenter, which trade his son learned and followed for several years in the town of Coventry. Young Whitman finally abandoned his trade, removed to Fiskeville, Rhode Island, and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Daniel Baker of that place. After pursuing his studies for some time with Dr. Baker, he entered the Medical College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, from which institution he graduated in 1838. He engaged in the practice of his profession for one year in Johnston, Rhode Island, and then became associated with Dr. Baker, with whom he continued until Dr. Baker's death, when he succeeded to the entire practice of the firm, which had become very extensive. Dr. Whitman died January 13, 1879. About ten years before his death he was thrown from his carriage and received injuries from which he never recovered, although he continued his business for about five years afterward. Two years after his accident, however, his rapidly declining health compelled him to relinquish outside practice. For many years Dr. Whitman was a Director in the Phenix National Bank, always attending the meetings when able, and discharging the duties in a faithful and conscientious manner. He was for many years a member of the Masonic order, having united with the Warwick Lodge in 1857. He married Susan Congdon, daughter of Isaac Congdon, of Cranston. Upright and honorable in his dealings with his fellow-men, he gained the respect and confidence of all, while his kind and genial disposition drew toward him a large number of friends, whom he never failed to greet with a kind word or a pleasant smile. To the Pawtuxet Valley *Gleaner* we are indebted for the facts contained in this sketch.

**BAKER, REV. JOHN H.**, son of Elisha and Henrietta (Miner) Baker, was born on Dodge's Island, in the township of Stonington, Connecticut, September 26, 1805. His paternal grandfather, Elisha, was a soldier in the French and Indian wars. His maternal grandfather was Deacon Thomas Miner, distinguished for his excellent character and public services. Mr. Baker was educated under General Joseph Mason, and in the Academy at Stonington Borough under Samuel G. Fry, and witnessed the stirring naval scenes on the coast in the War of 1812. He sat under the preaching of Rev. John G. Wightman, Rev. Roswell Burrows, and Rev. Elihu Chesebro. In November, 1822, he united with the Baptist Church in Stonington Borough, and afterward became a teacher on Mason's Island, in Groton, Stonington, and North Stonington, meanwhile preaching in destitute places. After assisting in revival meetings with Rev. Jabez S. Swan and Rev. Asa Bronson, he was ordained in April, 1831. His theological studies were pursued at Hamilton, New York. Conversions followed his preaching in Groton, Stonington, and other places in Connecticut, and in Richmond, Exeter, Wakefield, Wickford, and Newport, in Rhode Island. The principal fields of his labors were Voluntown and Lebanon, Connecticut; Saybrook and Killingworth, Long Island; Richmond, Charlestown, Hopkinton, Westerly, South Kingstown, New Shoreham, and East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Remarkable revivals followed his labors. Mr. Baker was an evangelist rather than a pastor, and was regarded as a model missionary. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Hon. William Marchant, of South Kingstown, and his second was Marcy (Spencer) Miller. His family home from 1842 to his death was in the village of Greenwich, but he was constantly engaged, when health permitted, in missionary and evangelistic labors. From December, 1865, to October, 1866, he travelled 2935 miles, mostly on foot; made 737 visits; attended 256 meetings; preached more than 100 sermons; and baptized 140 persons. Overtasked, he fell by paralysis while engaged in prayer in the church on Block Island, January 5, 1867, and never fully recovered from the shock. He died at his home in East Greenwich, January 16, 1869, at the age of sixty-three.

**PECK, IRA BALLOU**, genealogist, son of Royal and Abigail (Ballou) Peck, was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, February 12, 1805. His father died September 20, 1849, in the ninety-first year of his age, honored and respected both in his public and private life. His mother, one of the best of women, who died June 6, 1846, in her eighty-fifth year, was the daughter of Noah Ballou, of Cumberland, Rhode Island. Ira B. was the youngest child in his father's family. He remained at home in his boyhood and youth assisting his father upon the farm in summer and attending the district schools in winter.

Becoming deeply interested in his studies he relinquished his farm duties and resolved to obtain a liberal education, and to do so without assistance from any one he entered Wrentham Academy and qualified himself for teaching, as a means of paying his expenses while pursuing his preparatory and collegiate studies. He studied and taught school with little vacation until the summer of 1825, which he spent in the counting-room of his cousin, Dexter Ballou, at Woonsocket, Rhode Island. In October of that year he resumed his studies, and for some time thereafter was engaged in teaching in Attleborough, Medway, Canton, and Dedham, Massachusetts, and in other places; his last service as teacher being rendered in what was then known as the Academy Building, in Attleborough, Massachusetts, where he had a select school of advanced scholars, some of whom had been teachers or were preparing to teach. Here he taught all the higher English branches, a work of which he was very fond, but which with his own studies proved too arduous for him. This school with others had been to him a continuous teaching while pursuing his own studies for a long time, when his health failed, and he was obliged not only to abandon his teaching, but his own studies also, and with them the hope of a life of usefulness in literature and science; and now, while exceeding his "threescore and ten," he looks back on his days spent in teaching as the most pleasant of his life. After partially regaining his health, by the advice of his friends, he turned his attention with much regret to less intellectual pursuits, and soon after became interested in cotton manufacture. In 1831 he removed to Woonsocket and took the mill then owned by Lemuel May, to run "by the yard." At the expiration of this contract he took charge of the mill of George C. Ballou for some time. In 1838 he took charge of the cotton machinery of W. & D. D. Farnum, at Waterford, and in 1839 purchased and moved it into the "No. 1" mill of Edward Harris, at Woonsocket, leasing this mill for a term of five years. Here he manufactured Sea Island cotton warps, supplying the mills of Messrs. W. & D. D. Farnum and Edward Harris and other mills with yarn until he disposed of his machinery. The winter of 1844 Mr. Peck spent in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, superintending the mill of George Blackburn, of Boston, and making such alterations and improvements as with his practical knowledge he thought necessary. In 1845 and much of the time until 1860 he was employed by Samuel B. Cushing, Master in Chancery, under a decree of the United States Circuit Court, to assist him in the division and apportionment of the water of the Blackstone River among the owners of the water-power at Woonsocket. To do this equitably and to have the water used to the best advantage, it was necessary to make a long series of measurements and experiments, which were made by Mr. Peck, by the direction of Mr. Cushing, and submitted to him for his consideration and approval. This, and taking charge of the apertures, occupied much of Mr. Peck's time until 1860, when it had be-

come apparent that the Master in Chancery should have power given him to enforce obedience to the decrees of the court, so far as to have the right to stop the mills of the several owners, if necessary, for the correction of any alterations which might occur in their apertures, or to stop any leakages by which the party would be drawing more water than he was entitled to. In 1862 the Court gave Mr. Cushing this authority, and also power to appoint a Deputy or Assistant Master in Chancery, to reside at Woonsocket, with all the powers which he himself possessed. This appointment was given to Mr. Peck, which he continued to hold until the decease of Mr. Cushing, after which his son, the present Samuel B. Cushing, was appointed by the Court to fill his father's place, and he re-appointed Mr. Peck, who still continues to hold the position and perform the duties of taking charge of the apertures, a task which he has faithfully performed during a period of more than thirty years. In 1847 he was appointed Administrator of the estate of Judge David Daniels, who was a lawyer of extensive practice, and engaged in other pursuits. After a period of five years' litigation with doubtful claimants, and after the disentanglement of questions of great perplexity, the settlement was accomplished by Mr. Peck. In 1862 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and continued to hold that position through the years 1862-4. For more than thirty years he has been a Director in the Woonsocket National Bank, and is one of the Trustees in the Woonsocket Institution for Savings, and a member of the Woonsocket Hospital Corporation. From his first settlement at Woonsocket Mr. Peck has taken an active interest in its wants and improvements. He was instrumental in the purchase of the first fire-engine, and afterwards of the first forcing-pump for the extinguishment of fires. He superintended laying the pipes connecting the forcing-pumps of the mills with the hydrants throughout the village. He was also influential in obtaining a charter for the Fire Corporation, and afterwards attended to its business, being its Secretary for several years. He also took an active interest in the introduction of gas, assisted in the erection of the works, and took charge of them until he saw them in successful operation, and then extended the pipes to Waterford and Blackstone, which supply these villages and mills with gas. In addition to his business pursuits, Mr. Peck has given much attention to some of his favorite scientific and genealogical investigations. In 1846 he began his researches concerning his mother's ancestry, tracing it back to the one who emigrated to this country. He continued his genealogical researches concerning the Ballous until he had traced all the early families of that name whom he could find, back from the present generation to the emigrant ancestor. In searching for old records, public and private, in the towns where the Ballous settled, he found a bundle of papers of deeds, wills, letters, receipts, etc., in the till of an old chest in a garret, which probably had not been read for more than a hundred years. As he



opened them some crumbled to pieces, while others could be read. One was found that contained a record of great genealogical value, enabling him to make an important correction in one of the earliest generations, with a certainty otherwise unattainable; another was a letter written by a son of the ancestor of the Ballous to his mother in his last sickness; another was a receipt, written and signed by Roger Williams, given to the maternal ancestor, who, on account of her great age, in some of the papers referring to her deposition in a suit at law between some of her children and grandchildren, was called the "ancient woman," who was highly esteemed, and to whom was willed property by her aunt. Mr. Peck continued his researches in relation to the descendants of this Ballou and the other Ballous who are supposed to have been his brothers, and in relation to the Ballous of France and England and their coat-of-arms, until he had expended about one thousand dollars in time and money, and not receiving the assistance promised to enable him to publish a history of the Ballous, he relinquished, with much regret, his purpose, and turned his attention to the genealogy of the Pecks, where he found more interest in the subject. He commenced with his father, and with much labor traced his lineage through all the generations to his ancestor Joseph Peck, who emigrated from Hingham, Norfolk County, England, in 1638, with his brother Robert, a minister, both of whom with their families and servants settled at Hingham, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, where Joseph remained, and Robert, the minister, after the persecution in England, from which they had fled, had in part ceased, returned to Hingham, England, with all his family, except a daughter, who married Captain John Mason, the conqueror of the Pequots, and resumed his rectorship, where he died and was buried in his churchyard. He was born at Beccles, Suffolk County, England, in 1580, was a graduate of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and received the degree of A.B. in 1599, that of A.M. in 1603, and was ordained to the ministry January 8, 1605. Mr. Peck traced the lineage of his ancestor Joseph, who remained in this country, and connected him with his father's and grandfather's families in England. Joseph's father, Robert Peck, was born at Beccles, England, in 1546, and died there in 1593. His will, after great research, was found at Ipswich. By the help of papers in the Herald's office, in London, and other places, the name of Peck has been traced by the subject of this sketch back in England, from son to father, through twenty generations, to John Peck, Esq., of Belton, Yorkshire. He then began to follow out the branches of the Pecks in America, supposing them all to be the descendants of his ancestor Joseph, who are now designated as the Massachusetts Pecks. But he soon discovered that other Pecks had emigrated to this country at an early date, whom he has designated as the Connecticut Pecks, and found that there were numerous descendants of each, who, with those of his own ancestor,

were settled in nearly all the States and Territories and in the Canadas. To trace out and separate these required a great amount of time and labor, but by his diligence and perseverance, the relationship of these intermixed branches has been traced out, and they have been separated from each other, and placed to their own ancestors, in their proper generation and families, with almost mathematical precision, covering centuries of time. As a result of his labors Mr. Peck published, in 1868, *The Peck Genealogy*, a work of 442 pages, 8vo., containing 11,000 names, carefully arranged in genealogical order, with several steel engravings of prominent men of the Peck family, their coats-of-arms, in colors, a chart of twenty generations in England, and the genealogy of ten in America. Of this work it was well said by the *Congregational Quarterly*, of July, 1870, "We scarcely know which most to admire, the genius to search out, arrange, and correctly to set forth the lineage of a great family for thirty generations, in all its wide-spreading branches, or the patience and hard work requisite to such herculean labor. The Peck family are highly favored in having one of their own members, who has been endowed with both the genius and patience essential to give one of the best genealogies it has been our good fortune to examine." In collecting material for his work, in addition to travelling in different towns and States for information, Mr. Peck has written many letters in relation to it, of which he has preserved copies of over six thousand, and in answer to which he has on file over four thousand, and has sent abroad several thousand circulars. Although he has requested those who had the work to point out any errors they might find in it, none have been brought to his notice in the arrangement of the work, and but a few, and those typographical ones, in names and dates. He is now preparing a supplement to his genealogy, in which he gives the descendants of the females of the Pecks, and is bringing his genealogy down to the present date. He is tracing out in England, for the supplement, the descendants of the Rev. Robert Peck, before mentioned, and others. He has already collected for the work the different coats-of-arms of about thirty families into which his branch of the Pecks of England have married, and the arms and pedigrees of different branches of the name, from the Herald's visitations of Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Yorkshire, and Norfolk, and hopes to obtain much more valuable and interesting matter in relation to the different branches of the name there. Mr. Peck is a member of the Harleian Society of London, England, and a subscriber to the works it publishes; a life member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of which he has been a member for many years; a corresponding member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and has been a member of the Masonic order for more than fifty years. His life has been one of quiet industry, seeking no office, enjoying his own religious views, conceding to others the same privilege, and keeping aloof from party

politics. He married, June 19, 1834, Mary Blackinton, daughter of Ellis and Mary (Jackson) Blackinton, of Attleborough, Massachusetts. She was born March 4, 1809, and died September 30, 1876. Her father was born March 18, 1783, and died May 22, 1870. Her mother was born February 17, 1787, and died February 11, 1859. Mr. Blackinton was a prominent man, and held various offices in his town. Mr. Peck's only child, Ira E. Peck, was born August 24, 1846, and resides in Cumberland, Rhode Island.

**B**ALLOU, ARIEL, M.D., son of Ariel and Edilda (Tower) Ballou, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, October 25, 1805. His great-grandfather, James Ballou, from that part of Providence known as Smithfield, with his brothers Obadiah and Nathaniel, purchased lands in Cumberland, which was then called Dedham, the name having been changed to Cumberland in 1747. His grandfather, Ariel Ballou, who, for a long period owned a portion of those lands, had two sons and nine daughters, seven of whom had large families, which were widely scattered. Dr. Ballou's father, Ariel, was a Revolutionary soldier. He occupied the land above mentioned, which still remains in the family. For many years he was a Deacon in the Christian Baptist Church, and was known far and wide as a man of great energy, decision, and integrity. His house was distinguished as the home of travelling ministers. He was one of the founders of the Social Manufacturing Company of Woonsocket, and its first agent. He was married, first, to Lucinda Comstock, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Comstock, of Wrentham, Massachusetts. Their children were Rosina, born December 2, 1783; Nabbie, born April 16, 1786, died in 1874, and was the wife of Hon. Davis Cook, of Cumberland; Cyrus, born March 18, 1789, died in March, 1816; Arnold, born March 31, 1792, died in November, 1816; Sally, born March 1, 1795, died October 11, 1803; Major Alfred, born June 2, 1799, and now occupies the land which descended from the ancestor, James Ballou. The second wife of Ariel Ballou was Edilda Tower, daughter of Captain Levi Tower, of Cumberland. Their children were Adin, born April 23, 1803, now a distinguished clergyman, known as the founder of the Hopedale community, and as an author of various religious works; and Ariel, the youngest of the family, and the subject of this sketch. Dr. Ballou's boyhood and youth were spent at home assisting his father, who was a successful farmer. He had ordinary advantages of education, but his rapid physical development for a time impeded his mental improvement, as he attained nearly his full stature of six feet at the age of fourteen. Soon after this his mental acquisitions were rapid and thorough. When seventeen years old he spent six months at the private school of Rev. Abiel Fisher, of Bellingham, Massachusetts, who prepared young men

for college. But being obliged to forego his desire of a collegiate course at the time, he resolved to faithfully serve his father until of age, and from that time forward to study, at least one hour a day, during his minority. These resolutions were faithfully adhered to, and the benefits resulting therefrom realized during life. He taught school in the winter-time, paying his wages to his father. For two years he taught in the public schools of Massachusetts, and at the age of twenty-one was Principal of the Academy at Cumberland Hill, and while there began the study of medicine. An able lawyer, and friend, of that place, Aaron White, advised him to omit a college course, which he regarded as unnecessary in Mr. Ballou's case, as he had a discipline of mind sufficient to enter upon the studies of his profession. After studying about one year under Professor Usher Parsons, of Providence, with the intention of entering the Navy as Surgeon, he spent about four months at the Berkshire Medical Institute, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he became acquainted with Governor Childs, one of the professors in the Institution, who manifested a deep interest in his welfare. He subsequently spent about a year with Dr. Daniel Thurber, of Mendon, Massachusetts, a man of note, and then returned to Woonsocket, where he studied and practiced with Dr. Hiram Allen four months. At the end of that time he entered his name as a pupil with Professor Daone D. Wells, of the Maine Medical School connected with Bowdoin College. Here he made rapid and thorough progress, and attained an enviable position. Having finished his course in May, 1830, he located in that part of his native town known as Woonsocket, in July, and in September of the same year received his degree of M.D. Here he has remained in a large practice until the present, a period of more than fifty years. He was President of the Rhode Island Medical Society in 1855-6, and since then has been one of its censors. He is the author of a thesis on *Lactation*, published in the American Journal of Medical Science about the year 1850, which has been copied extensively into European journals. For seventeen years he was an active member of the School Committee of Cumberland. From 1842 to 1852 he was most of the time a member either of the House or Senate of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and introduced the bill for abolishing capital punishment, which statute remains in force at this time. He was Chairman of the Committee on the Bill of Rights in the Convention for framing the People's Constitution of Rhode Island. In 1879-80 he was a member of the Rhode Island Senate from the new town of Woonsocket, and served several years as Coroner in said town. In 1852 he was one of the Presidential electors. As President of the Woonsocket Hospital Corporation, and of the Board of Trustees of the "Harris Institute" from its origin, he has rendered efficient service. From 1861 to 1865 he was Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island. For a long time he has been a worthy member of the Episcopal



Church in Woonsocket, and is now one of its wardens. For more than half a century he has maintained an honorable position, both as a successful physician and a citizen of integrity and moral influence. Dr. Ballou married, September 11, 1832, Hannah Horton, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, to whom he ascribes much of his professional and financial success. They have had five children. Ariel A., born November 23, 1833, who was drowned September 11, 1844; Annah; Ella, who died in infancy; Laura, who married Daniel M. Edwards, M.D.; and Noble, who died in infancy.

**BURLINGAME, REV. MAXEY WHIPPLE**, was born in Glocester, Rhode Island, May 4, 1805, and was the son of Stephen and Almira Burlingame, being the youngest of ten children. He was early susceptible of religious impressions, and when but a mere boy united with the Free Baptist Church in his native town, having received baptism from Rev. Joseph White. He applied himself to study and obtained an education in the schools at Killingly, Connecticut, and Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Having decided to devote himself to the work of the ministry, he received license to preach in May, 1828, and ordination the year following. He commenced his work in his native town and in the towns in close proximity to it, and was also engaged in teaching in the public schools. In this vicinity he spent the closing years and the larger portion of his life. Immediately after his license to preach he spent a year in Deerfield, Pennsylvania, where his parents had removed, and performed effective service. Becoming pastor of the Free Baptist Church in (Waterford) Blackstone, Massachusetts, he continued in this relation sixteen years, terminating it in 1846. During this time the church grew rapidly, and the influence of the pastor was great. He was subsequently pastor of Free Baptist churches in Greenville, Chepachet, West Scituate, Georgiaville, Tiverton, and Carolina, in Rhode Island; also, of churches of the same denomination in other States, notably of those in New Market and Danville, New Hampshire; Tapshorn and North Berwick, Maine; Farnumsville, Massachusetts; and East Killingly, Connecticut. During his ministry he was a promoter of missions, education, and reforms. From 1844 to 1859 he was a corporator of the Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment, the publishing house of the denomination. He died at Georgiaville, March 4, 1879. In January, 1830, he married Harriet Winsor, of Glocester, who, with a daughter, still (1881) survives. Mr. Burlingame possessed such qualities of mind and heart as served to make his ministry effective. In his intercourse with others he ever bore himself in a manner befitting his high calling. His life, which began with promise and trust, terminated with honor and blessedness.

**TOURTELLOT, COLONEL LEBBEUS CHANDLER**, son of Ethan and Alpha (Fletcher) Tourtellot, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, April 22, 1806. His father, who was born December 25, 1789, and died in March, 1876, was a direct descendant of a Huguenot family, and a soldier in the war with England in 1812. His mother was of English descent, and connected with the Bucklin and Britain families of Rhode Island. She was born in 1789, and died in June, 1853. Colonel Tourtellot is the eldest of five children. He remained in his native town until his eighteenth year, being employed most of the time on a farm and in a cotton factory at Blackstone. In 1829 he removed with his father to Providence, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1833. He removed to Woonsocket in 1832, and for seventeen years thereafter was with the Woonsocket Manufacturing Company, ten years of which as Master Mechanic and Chief Engineer. In March, 1849, he accepted the agency of the Albion Mills, in Lincoln, where he remained until June, 1857. In that year he returned to Woonsocket, and engaged in the manufacturing business for himself, renting the Bartlett Mills for one year. In 1859 and 1860 he had a hired mill at East Blackstone. In August, 1861, he raised a company for the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and went into camp at Amestown, afterwards went to Fort Hamilton, New York, and thence to Fortress Monroe. The third regiment joined Sherman's expedition to South Carolina, and participated in the important engagements at Hilton Head November 7th, and about Charleston, and he was senior in command of a battalion in taking Fort Pulaski, having two batteries and four companies. On the surrender of the fort he was detailed by General Hunter, through Colonel Terry, to garrison the same, and remained there until June, 1862. While in the investment of Charleston Colonel Tourtellot was prostrated with fever, and was not expected to live. After a respite of twenty days he rejoined his command, but was again prostrated and compelled to resign and return home, in October, 1862. In 1863 he became a manager of Messrs. J. P. & J. G. Ray's cotton mills, in Woonsocket, in which position he has remained until the present. He was in the State militia service from 1828 almost constantly, rising through the various grades to that of Brigadier-General, and in the great riot in Providence, in 1831, had his first experience "under fire." The riot originated at Olney Lane, with the crew of the ship Ann Hope, and is said to have been more serious in its effects than the "Dorr War." He was at that time Quartermaster of United Volunteers. In 1844 he was chosen Colonel of the Woonsocket Guards, and in 1854 reorganized the company. He held that position until 1857, and has ever since been recognized by the title of Colonel. He has been a prominent member of the Masonic order during the past twenty-nine years, and since 1845 has been a leader in the fraternity of Odd Fellows. He served for some time as a member of the



Town Council. By industry and integrity he has accumulated a competence, and won the esteem of his fellow-citizens. For several years he has been a member of the Episcopal Church. Colonel Tourtellot married, in May, 1831, Alzada Tourtellot, daughter of William, Jr., and Lydia (Eddy) Tourtellot, of Glocester, Rhode Island. She died in December, 1831. His second wife was Caroline Cornelia, daughter of William and Sarah (Lovett) Sherburne, of Wrentham, Massachusetts. Mr. Lovett was a wealthy merchant of Providence. Colonel Henry Sherburne participated in the Revolutionary War, chiefly in Newport, Rhode Island. Mrs. Tourtellot died in November, 1872. There were four children by the second marriage: Alzada S., Georgiana S., who died in November, 1862, in her twentieth year, Almy S., who died in infancy, and William Ethan, who is now in the printing business in Providence.

**GREENE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**, manufacturer, son of Captain Benjamin and Harriet (Greene) Greene, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, January 1, 1807. The family homestead was south of Pawtuxet, and included the famous Mark Rock, with its notable impressions and inscriptions, and in a region memorable for events in Rhode Island history. Captain Benjamin Greene was a bold commander in his day, making voyages to the Indies and to remote countries. His children were William M., Weltha A., Godfrey, Benjamin F., Harriet G., Henry P., Richard W., and Philip A. The grandfather of Benjamin F. was Godfrey Greene, a farmer of the old school, who had seven children, Amy, Betsey, Sarah, Godfrey, William, Caleb C., and Benjamin. The mother of Benjamin F. was the daughter of Hon. William Greene, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island in the days of the Revolution. The Judge was a brother of Major-General Nathanael Greene. The children of Judge Greene were Thomas, Christopher, Warren, Catharine, Harriet, and Jeremiah. At one time Judge Greene was the owner of about twenty slaves, all of whom he finally liberated. On the marriage of his daughter Harriet he gave her a slave named Sarah. From disasters at sea and other causes, Captain Benjamin Greene, lost his property, and his family were obliged to labor for their support. He was born June 25, 1771, and died September 21, 1847, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Harriet, born April 22, 1779, died March 21, 1837, in her fifty-eighth year, and was a woman of great energy and worth. Benjamin F. had small opportunities of education in the schools, but he supplied this deficiency somewhat by reading. At the age of eight he began to work in the Crompton Mills, in Warwick, for one dollar per week. In 1816 he worked in the Natick Mills for General Christopher Rhodes. Subsequently he worked for William Sprague, who first established calico works in the State. In 1824, at the age of

seventeen, he engaged at Central Falls as a second hand in making thread, for Walker & Allen, and in 1825 began to oversee the mill. Here he remained as an overseer till 1840. When he came to Central Falls he brought all his worldly goods tied up in a handkerchief. His industry, integrity, and skill soon won for him a good name. In 1840 he commenced business in Central Falls with Stephen Benedict, Joseph Wood, Thomas Benedict, and Samuel Wood, he overseeing the company affairs in the manufacture of thread, and the others furnishing capital. In 1845 he went to Mapleville (so named by him), and manufactured thread and warps for Hill & Carpenter. In 1850 he engaged in the thread manufacture at Clarke's Mills, in Richmond, Rhode Island, where Mr. Horace Daniels became his bookkeeper and suggested the idea of putting up the thread upon spools. In 1855 he leased a mill in Central Falls for ten years. Mr. Daniels finally entered into business with him as a partner, and invented a machine for polishing the thread. In 1860 they erected a new mill, which was enlarged in 1865, making a solid and beautiful brick structure four hundred and twenty feet long, four stories high, with a French roof, giving another story, and three large towers. The mill cost when completed about \$1,000,000, and runs about twenty-five thousand spindles. After the death of his partner, General H. Daniels, in 1876, Mr. Greene bought out the interest held by General Daniels in the mill and thread business and made all the mill property and operations his own. In 1877, however, he made a joint-stock property of it, though continuing almost the sole owner, and named the corporation the Greene & Daniels Manufacturing Company, the capital stock being \$300,000, all paid in. Of this company Mr. Greene is President, his son, Edward A. Greene, Treasurer, and George P. Grant, agent. Mr. Greene is now the oldest American manufacturer of thread in the country. During the Rebellion, though exempt from military service, he was an active member of the home-guard. In politics he was at first a Whig and then a Republican. In 1866 he served the town of Smithfield as a member of the State Legislature. He has long been a Director in the State National Bank, of Pawtucket. In 1835 he and his wife united with the First Baptist Church, in Pawtucket, and in 1844 they became constituent members of the Central Falls Baptist Church. In the building of the new church edifice, on Broad Street, Mr. Greene has contributed about \$16,000. He is a member of the home and foreign missionary societies of the Baptists, is one of the managers of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, and a Director in the Baptist Vineyard Association, of Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard. While applying himself closely and successfully to his manufacturing interests, he has yet found opportunity for travel throughout the United States and Canada. He has a large and beautiful residence in Central Falls. He married, June 17, 1833, Rebecca Borden Linnell, daughter of Jo-



*B. F. Greene*





siah and Rebecca Linnell, of Hyannis-Port, Barnstable, Massachusetts, a woman of great industry and rare prudence and piety. She was born June 28, 1808, and died in Central Falls, in the Greene mansion, June 3, 1878, in her seventieth year. Her memory is fondly cherished by all who knew her. Mr. Greene had six children, Eleanor, who died young; Sarah J., who married Wanton Durfee; Herbert F., who died young; Mary A., married Ellery W. Greene; Richard F., married Augusta Brown; and Edward A., who married Anna Houghton.

**B**ULLOCK, WILLIAM PECKHAM, merchant, the son of Richmond and Rhoda (Peckham) Bullock, was born in Providence July 6, 1805. His father was a prosperous merchant, and largely concerned in navigation. He was fitted for college in the best schools of his native town, and graduated from Brown University in the class of 1824. On leaving college he decided to pursue the calling of his father, and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Pearce, which continued until the death of his father in 1849, the firm of Pearce & Bullock being regarded as among the most enterprising and successful mercantile houses of Providence. Upon the decease of his father, finding himself in possession of an ample fortune, he retired from the cares of an active business life, and devoted himself to such pursuits as were congenial with his tastes. For fourteen years he was the President of the Commercial Bank of Providence, and for several years one of the trustees of the Butler Asylum for the Insane. For some time also he was one of the Inspectors of the State Prison. He was in the City Council of Providence for two years. He was also chosen Presidential Elector from Rhode Island. He sustained, moreover, intimate relations with some of the religious and financial institutions of his native city, and in a variety of ways made his influence to be felt for good. He did not court publicity, but sought rather to live the quiet, unostentatious life of one who was content to serve his generation in his own modest and unobtrusive way. He was twice married. His widow and seven children—two by his first marriage—survived him. His death occurred in Providence December 22, 1862.

**W**EST, SAMUEL, M.D., the son of Dr. Samuel and Polly (Whitridge) West, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, August 9, 1806. He prepared for college at the University Grammar School in Providence, under the tuition of Professor George W. Keely. On completing his preparatory studies he entered Brown University, and was graduated in the class of 1828. After pursuing the required course of medical study he received the diploma of M.D. from the Medical School of Harvard University, and commenced the prac-

tice of his profession in New Bedford, Massachusetts. The death of his father in 1838 led to his removal to his native place, where he took his practice, and for forty years was a well-known and successful physician in all the section of country in which he lived. "For this practice," we are told, "he was admirably fitted, both by the knowledge gained from thorough preparatory studies and by the qualities of his mind and character; by his clearness of perception and his promptness of decision; by his caution and patience and tact, and also by his genial disposition and his excellent conversational powers." Both his father and his grandfather on his mother's side had been physicians, and in the resolutions which were passed by his brethren when honoring the memory of their associate, it was said of Dr. West that he was "worthy of belonging to such a succession, by performing his full share of nearly one hundred years' hereditary and consecutive medical service in the community" in which he lived. In 1869 he married Mary, daughter of Judge Job Durfee. He died at Tiverton, Rhode Island, January 7, 1879.

**H**ARTSHORN, ISAAC, M.D., son of Edward and Nancy (Bucklin) Hartshorn, was born in Manchester, Vermont, July 6, 1805. At an early age he went to Providence, to reside with his uncle Charles, father of Thomas C. Hartshorn, who lived on Westminster Street. There he acquired his rudimentary education, and subsequently pursued his medical studies at Yale College, where he graduated from the Medical School. After receiving his degree he returned to Providence, opened an office on Eddy Street, and devoted himself to his profession with the same enthusiasm for which he was afterward distinguished in his business career. When the cholera broke out in this country, and was raging in New York city in 1832, Dr. Hartshorn went there and spent six weeks studying the disease, preparing himself to meet it in Providence. He soon became a thorough and successful physician, though young in practice. He was very studious, a keen observer, and always ready to profit by any new experience. He continued in the practice of his profession for ten or fifteen years in Providence and Pawtucket, and then decided to engage in some vocation that would afford him an opportunity for the exercise of his great energy and business capacity. He therefore relinquished the quiet duties of his profession and embarked in the india-rubber business, at Providence. That branch of industry was then in its infancy. Rubber shoes were then imported from Brazil. They were made by dipping lasts made of clay into the gum as it came from the tree, drying them, and then dipping again and again until the formative process was completed. The inventive genius of New England then endeavored to devise a better method of manufacturing that class of goods, and within a short time Edward M. Chaffee, of Providence, produced

a machine for grinding the rubber, long known as Chaffee's patent; a citizen of Connecticut, Nathaniel Hayward, discovered the secret of mixing the rubber with lead and sulphur, known as the sulphur patent; and very soon afterward the celebrated Charles Goodyear invented the heating process which produced what is called vulcanized rubber. These three great discoveries have brought the manufacture of india-rubber goods to its perfection. Dr. Hartshorn finally united with the late Charles Jackson, Earl P. Mason, and Duty Greene, and formed what was known as the Providence Shoe Company. As an evidence of the slow progress of improvement in this branch of manufacture by the new process, it may be stated that the first shoes were made of rubber dissolved by turpentine, mixed with lampblack, and spread upon cloth. These shoes had leather soles. The next method of manufacturing was to melt the rubber into sheets, putting it upon grass cloth, and tanning it with an acid. These shoes were found to become very hard. Then came the process of dissolving the rubber in camphene and heating it. This, however, was found to decompose, and finally the solvent was omitted, which left the vulcanized rubber. But the care and superintendence of these various processes were but a part of Dr. Hartshorn's trials. As there were no commercial "drummers" in those days, the manufacturer sold his own goods, and Dr. Hartshorn was therefore required to make many trips to New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, for the purpose of introducing his goods. Although he had many obstacles to contend against, he finally succeeded in carrying the manufacture of rubber shoes to perfection. But this point having been reached other troubles awaited him. Horace H. Day obtained possession of the Chaffee patent and sued Dr. Hartshorn for infringement. The suit was one of the most protracted and memorable ever prosecuted in Rhode Island, and resulted in a heavy verdict against Dr. Hartshorn. This decision was afterward reversed in his favor at Washington by the Supreme Court. At the termination of the trial his health was so seriously impaired by the long-continued strain upon his nervous system that he was obliged to give up business, and at the advice of his physician he went to Europe, to be treated by celebrated physicians in Paris and Berlin. He made three trips abroad for this purpose, and on the return voyage, in 1874, had an attack of paralysis, which finally terminated his life, January 29, 1877. He was also engaged in another celebrated lawsuit growing out of the rubber business. It was brought by Mr. Goodyear to restrain Horace Day and others from using his patent. Rufus Choate, Brady, and other eminent counsel were retained, and Dr. Hartshorn gave Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, \$25,000 to go to New Jersey and argue the case. Dr. Hartshorn was also agent and one of the original owners in the company which manufactured the Burnside Rifle, and made an improvement in that firearm which added very much to its effectiveness. He did much to advance the business interests

of Providence, and was well known politically and socially. During the "Dorr Rebellion" he maintained a firm position in favor of law and order. He was a frank, straightforward man, always true to his convictions. He married, April 20, 1852, Eliza Dayton Gardiner, of Brooklyn, New York (whose family were originally from Gardiner's Island), the issue of the marriage being three children, Nella W., and Edith B., who are now living, and Edward Gardiner, deceased. Edith B. married Arthur Livingston, a son of the late Earl P. Mason. Dr. Hartshorn owned an elegant country home on the south side of the harbor at Newport, where, with his family, he was wont to pass the summer.

**V**IALL, COLONEL WILLIAM, second son of Hezekiah and Ann Frances (Low) Viall, was born August 5, 1805, at the old homestead in Seekonk, Massachusetts. This homestead formerly belonged to the Hon. Thomas Willett, first Mayor of New York city, and at his death in 1679 was purchased by John Viall, ancestor of William, in whose family it has remained for more than two hundred years. In 1821, William Viall removed to Providence, and engaged in mercantile business with a considerable degree of success. He was for some time associated with his brother; was afterward a member of the firm of Child, Viall & Wood; and later became a cotton merchant and manufacturer of cotton goods. Thus for nearly fifty years he was actively identified with the business interests of Providence. In March, 1870, he was elected President of the Firemen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which office he held until his death, which occurred January 16, 1880. He was also a director in several banks, being connected with the Globe Bank in that capacity for forty-five years, and was a director in different insurance companies. In 1823 he became a member of the First Light Infantry Company, and afterward joined the Veteran Association, in both of which he was chosen to various offices. During the political disturbances in 1842, known as the Dorr Rebellion, he commanded the Third Ward Guards, which comprised many of the leading citizens, and soon after was appointed Aide-camp to Governor Fenner, with the title of Colonel, by which he was afterward generally known. Colonel Viall was for several years a member of the Common Council of Providence, and subsequently Alderman from the Third Ward. He also represented the city in the General Assembly. He was much interested in agriculture and horticulture, having been an active member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry from its formation, and for several years President of the Horticultural Society. Colonel Viall travelled extensively in his own and foreign lands, and possessed a fund of varied information which made him an entertaining conversationalist. About the year 1818 he united with the Congrega-



tional Church in Barrington, where his family had worshipped for many generations. In 1852 he was associated with others in organizing the Central Congregational Church of Providence, and was a member of it until his death. In 1831 he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Isaac Bowen, Esq. She died in 1836, and in 1839 he married Mary B. Anthony, daughter of the venerable Hezekiah Anthony, of Providence. The tall figure of Colonel Viall was noticeable on the streets of Providence for more than half a century. His love of outdoor work in his garden and graperies, and his keen enjoyment of society, kept him fresh and youthful, so that he was commonly supposed to be much younger than he really was, as he had neither the appearance nor the infirmities of age. His manners were easy and cordial, and somewhat after the type of the old school. His personal character was always above reproach. Though he had but few early advantages, and in boyhood was dependent upon his own exertions, yet by industry, perseverance, and native force of character he earned an honorable and useful position in the community, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him.

**PHELON, REV. BENJAMIN**, was born in Halifax, Yorkshire County, England, June 1, 1806. At an early age he became a member of the general Baptist denomination, and pursued a course of study at an institution of that denomination which has for its object the training of young men for the Gospel ministry. He also studied under the direction of the late Rev. J. G. Pike, and preached as he had opportunity. Having decided to make America his future home and scene of his labors, he arrived in this country in January, 1835, and through the influence of the late Rev. Dr. Sutton, an English missionary to India, but then in this country, he located at Apponaug, a village in Warwick. A Free Baptist church was soon organized there, of which he became pastor. He occupied the position some two years and a half. During the twelve years which followed, he was pastor of Free Baptist churches in North Providence, Rhode Island, Nashua, New Hampshire, and Boston and Fall River, Massachusetts. He was in the last-named place seven years, and devoted himself to vigorous and ceaseless efforts, though, in consequence of peculiar adverse influences, they were without large permanent results. In 1849, he returned to Warwick and continued to be pastor of the church there until 1870. During the past ten years he has resided in Providence, enjoying a serene old age, and beloved and respected by all. Devout in spirit, scholarly in his tastes, and industrious in his habits, he made a decided impression upon the community in which he for many years resided. Having a deep interest in public education, he superintended the schools of the town, and was thus enabled to increase his power for good. He

has been twice married, and has two sons. His second wife, who still (1881) survives, is a native of Warwick.

**THOMAS, ALLEN MASON**, son of Richard and Polly (Nichols) Thomas, was born in Wickford, Rhode Island, July 25, 1806. His father and his grandfather, Samuel Thomas, were also natives of Wickford. His great-grandfather, Samuel Thomas, was born in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, in 1720, and was the son of George Thomas, whose father, Colonel George Thomas, was a son of John Thomas, of Wales, who came to this country and settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, as early as 1688. Mr. Thomas has always resided in Wickford, and has been prominently identified with the various interests of that place. His father being a merchant, he early engaged in mercantile business, which he has prosecuted with success. Since 1832 he has been a Director in the Wickford National Bank. He united with the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1835, and for many years has served as Warden. He married, March 7, 1833, Charlotte Proctor Smith, daughter of Captain Elisha Peck and Hannah (Phillips) Smith, of Pawtuxet, Rhode Island. Their children are Elisha Smith, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Philander Jenkes, of the mercantile firm of A. M. Thomas & Son, Wickford; Clarence Eugene, a merchant in Providence; Aaron Smith, of the firm of Thomas & Covell, shoe manufacturers, New York city; Mary Charlotte, wife of Dr. Robert B. Talbot, of Hartford, Connecticut; and Hannah Allen, who married Waldo P. Clement, of Rutland, Vermont.

**CURREY, HON. SAMUEL**, lawyer, the son of Daniel Currey, was born near Fredericktown, Nova Scotia, October 12, 1806. His father, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, was a Lieutenant in the British army. So sensitive was he about serving in the neighborhood of Peekskill, New York, which was his native place, that he obtained a furlough from both General Howe and Sir Henry Clinton, by which his removal to another section prevented him from taking up arms against his old friends. In 1830, the subject of this sketch left Nova Scotia and came to the vicinity of Boston, with a view to preparing himself for the work of the Christian ministry in the Baptist denomination. To carry out this purpose, he completed his academic studies at what was then South Reading, now Wakefield, Massachusetts, and graduated at Brown University, in the class of 1835. Concluding not to enter the Christian ministry, he took charge, for one year, of the University Grammar School in Providence, in the meanwhile spending a portion of his time in the study of law, in the office of Hon. Albert C. Greene. Having been admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, April



21, 1857, he opened an office in Providence, in which city he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. "He was regarded," says Professor Gammell, "as a judicious and careful counsellor, and a clear and forcible orator, and his practice extended to the courts of other States and to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington." For two years he represented Providence in the General Assembly, in the House of Representatives, and for seven years in the Senate. In both branches of the General Assembly he occupied a conspicuous position. He was a good citizen, and advocated any movement which tended to improve the home of his adoption. He was never married. His death occurred in Providence, February 28, 1878.

**K**INSLEY, SHEPARD CAREY, merchant, was born in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, August 29, 1806. His parents were Rodolphus and Salome (Carey) Kinsley. He attended school in his native town until nine years of age, when he went to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and thence, in 1818, to Concord, New Hampshire, where he continued his studies for three years under the tuition of the Rev. J. L. Blake, a graduate of Brown University. In 1823 he was employed as clerk in the store of Barney Merry & Co., in Pawtucket, and continued in that position until 1826, when he became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Kinsley, dealers in hats, caps, boots, and shoes. In 1832 he removed to Providence, where he was engaged in the boot and shoe trade until his death, his firm, lately known as S. C. Kinsley, Son & Co., being one of the largest wholesale houses of the kind in the State. In 1832 Mr. Kinsley united with Grace Episcopal Church, and, with the exception of one year, was Superintendent of the Sunday-school of that church from 1852, having been appointed by the late Bishop Henshaw. He was a teacher in the school for eighteen years prior to his appointment as Superintendent. As an evidence of the faithfulness with which he discharged his duties in the last-named position, it may be stated that during the twenty-eight years of his superintendency he was not absent more than two Sundays, except the year's absence before mentioned. Under his management the school attained a prosperous condition, and steadily increased in numbers and usefulness. Mr. Kinsley married, in April, 1828, Elizabeth P. Eddy, daughter of the late Benjamin C. Eddy, of Providence. She died in 1839, leaving four daughters and one son: Elizabeth, who married William H. Low, of Providence; Sarah James, who married George F. Holroyd, of Providence; Minerva Jenks, who married the late Amasa M. Wheeler; Caroline Simmons, who married Albert H. Rider, of Providence; and Benjamin Eddy, who married, first, Adelaide Dean Luther, and second, Emma French Cobb. In 1840 Mr. Kinsley married Eunice Chester Simmons, widow of George Simmons, daughter of Benjamin C. Eddy, and sister of his first wife. Mr. Kinsley

died suddenly, of apoplexy, January 18, 1881. He was a successful business man, and universally respected for his strict integrity and genial manners.

**G**OFF, HON. DARIUS, son of Lieutenant Richard and Mehitabel (Bullock) Goff, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, May 10, 1809. His father was a manufacturer, and in 1790 built a fulling and cloth-dressing mill, and furnished it with the best of machinery. His mother was a daughter of Hon. Stephen Bullock. His grandfather, Joseph Goff, lived in Barrington, and his great-grandfather was Richard Goff. The children of Lieutenant Richard and Mehitabel Goff were, Richard, Otis, Horatio, Patience, Nelson, Darius, and Mary B. Darius Goff was educated at home, and in the common schools. At an early age he entered his father's factory in Rehoboth, and spent four or five years in the coloring department of the mill, and in trade in a variety store. He was subsequently employed for a short time in the woollen mill of John and Jesse Eddy, of Fall River, Massachusetts, and for six years served as clerk in the grocery business, first with William Woodward, and afterwards with Tillinghast Almy, in Providence. Returning to Rehoboth, he and his brother, Nelson, purchased the Union Cotton Mill and commenced, in 1835, the manufacture of cotton batting, which business they prosecuted with success. Soon afterwards they began to make glazed wadding, sizing it by hand, a sheet at a time, on a table covered with sheet lead, then hanging it on racks with a common lath to dry. Finally they conceived the idea of making it in a continuous sheet, and after experimenting for about two years accomplished the object, placing the cards over an endless apron, conveying the web of cotton from each doffer of the cards to the apron, which run at the same speed with the surface of the doffer, the thickness of the wadding being determined by the number of cards operated. This plan of making wadding is now universal. Its success called for a larger mill, which not being attainable then, experiments were made to color the continuous sheets as they came from the cards, and were, after two years or more, successful in the object. A new mill was built, about two hundred feet long, and the old machinery was started in it about 1842, but in about a month it was destroyed by fire, at a loss of over six thousand dollars. E. A. Brown, of Rehoboth, soon afterwards bought out the interest of Nelson Goff, and a new firm was formed, Goff & Brown, who changed the business to the manufacture of carpet warps and twine, and this was continued under the special direction of Mr. Brown, till 1868, when the firm was dissolved. As early as 1836 Mr. Goff had given special attention to the business of buying and selling cotton waste as paper stock. This material hitherto had literally been thrown away. In this new business, in 1846, he formed a copartnership with George Lawton, of Waltham, Massa-



*Darius Goff*





chusetts, and commenced dealing in waste paper-stock, in Boston, on Gray's wharf. Mr. Goff now removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where, in 1847, a wadding mill was erected near the railroad station. It was run by a steam-engine, the cotton being carded in the white state, carried through all the processes of coloring and sizing, and brought out in endless sheets. In 1851 the mill was burned, but was at once rebuilt on a larger scale. In 1859 the partnership of Goff & Lawton was dissolved, Mr. Lawton taking the Boston business in paper-stock, and Mr. Goff taking the wadding mill in Pawtucket. Mr. Goff then united with John D. Cranston and Stephen Brownell, of Providence, Rhode Island, under the firm-name of Goff, Cranston & Brownell, and carried on a general business in paper-stock and wadding. The mill was burned in 1871, and rebuilt in 1872, in larger proportions, and with more perfect machinery. It is driven by a Corliss engine of 300 horsepower. The new mill, and necessary adjoining buildings, occupy an area of about four acres. Here are run about two hundred cards, turning out an average of about seventy-five miles of yard-wide wadding and batting per day, being twice the size of any wadding manufactory in the world. In 1878, the two companies,—Goff, Cranston & Brownell and Union Wadding Company,—the latter of which, though previously formed, was chartered in 1875, with a capital of \$300,000, were merged into one under the name of the Union Wadding Company, of which Darius Goff is President and Henry A. Stears Superintendent. The company runs machinery of its own invention and construction, which in a large measure accounts for the remarkable success of the business. In 1861 Mr. Goff, with his son, Darius L., and William F. and Frederick C. Sayles, formed the American Worsted Company, for the manufacture of worsted braids—then a new industry in the country. This company was dissolved in 1864, and a new firm for the conduct of the same business was immediately organized, the name being D. Goff & Son, Mr. Goff's son, Darius L., being the junior member. Lyman B., the youngest son, was admitted in 1876. During that year, by the efforts of Mr. Goff, the business received protective legislation from Congress, and at once became an immense and flourishing branch of industry, the product—alpaca braids—being well known in the market as "Goff's Braids." The firm is the leading one of the kind in America. Mr. Goff served in the Town Council of Pawtucket. In 1871 he was elected a State Senator. He was a Director in the Franklin Savings Bank from its incorporation to a late date; has been a Director in the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company, and in the Pawtucket Gas Company, from their origin. He is also a Director in the First National Bank of Pawtucket. For many years he has been a devoted and influential member of the Congregational Church of Pawtucket, and has largely contributed to its support, being one of four to enlarge the old house. He was a member of its Building Committee in the erection of the new edi-

fice, and in the liquidation of its debt subscribed ten thousand dollars. Politically he has been a Whig and a Republican, and was always a strong opponent of slavery. During the Civil War his voice, hand, and purse were given to the support of the patriot army and the Union. To every good cause he has freely and earnestly given his aid and influence. Notwithstanding his extensive business relations he has found time to indulge his taste and increase his knowledge by travelling over nearly all parts of our country. His vigor of body and mind, sterling qualities of heart, and executive abilities, well entitle him to be counted as a representative man of New England. He married, first, in May, 1839, Sarah Lee, whose only child died; second, Harriet Lee. These were sisters, and daughters of Israel Lee, of Dighton, Massachusetts. The children by the second marriage have been Darius L., Lyman B., and Sarah C. Mr. Goff's sons, as already stated, are now associated with him in business. His daughter, Sarah C., married Thomas S. Steele, of Hartford, Connecticut.

**S**HEARMAN, HON. SYLVESTER GARDINER, was born in North Kingstown, in 1802. His preparatory education being completed, he pursued his law studies with Hon. A. C. Greene, at East Greenwich, and commenced the practice of his profession in Wickford. In 1843, a time of great political excitement in the State, after a very severe struggle, he was elected a "Law and Order" Representative from his native town to the General Assembly. The victory which he obtained was especially remarkable, as the town of North Kingstown had been a marked Democratic stronghold, and contained a large number of voters who sympathized with the Dorr movement. The election at which he was chosen was the first under the new constitution, when James Fenner was elected Governor over Thomas F. Carpenter. In 1848, such was his popularity that he was chosen Speaker of the House. At the Whig Convention, in 1849, he received the nomination for Representative to Congress from his district. There being, however, two other candidates, the one Hon. B. F. Thurston, of the Democratic party, and Lauriston Hall, of the Liberty party, there was no election. When the second trial was made, Mr. Shearman withdrew his name as a candidate, and Hon. Nathan F. Dixon was nominated in his place, and elected. In May, 1855, he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, the Hon. W. R. Staples and the Hon. Alfred Bosworth being chosen at the same time. The duties of his responsible office he continued to discharge until, stricken by disease, he was compelled to resign. As the result of a stroke of paralysis, he died in Providence, January 3, 1868. Judge Shearman is spoken of as having been "a man of strong common sense, of plain and simple manners, of quaint and original humor, and of an integ-

ity that was never questioned. As a debater he was remarkable for his readiness, for his apposite illustration, and for a homely wit, which often carried an audience upon which argument would fall with but half its effect." For a fuller portraiture of Judge Shearman the reader is referred to the reports of two meetings of the Rhode Island Bar Association, in which eminent legal gentlemen took part, and their speeches, given somewhat at length, may be found in the *Providence Journal* for January 6 and 7, 1868. In 1855 Brown University conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Two of his sons, both clergymen, were graduates of the University,—Rev. Sumner Upham Shearman, of the class of 1861, and Rev. William Dennis Upham Shearman, of the class of 1865.

**A**MES, SAMUEL, LL.D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island from 1856 to 1865, son of Samuel and Anne (Checkley) Ames, was born in Providence, September 6, 1806. He prepared for college in the schools of his native town, and at Phillips Academy, and graduated from Brown University in the class of 1823. Immediately after graduating he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. S. W. Bridgham, and for one year attended lectures at the Law School in Litchfield, Connecticut. In 1826 he was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, opened an office in Providence, and soon acquired a successful practice, his business extending to the courts of the United States. Amid the pressing duties of his profession he found time to prepare, in connection with Joseph K. Angell, an elaborate treatise on Corporations, which has passed through many editions, and is regarded as a standard work on the subject of which it treats. For many years he represented his native town in the General Assembly, and was one of the Commissioners, in 1855, for revising the statutes of the State. The General Assembly elected him, in 1856, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. At the same time he was appointed Reporter of the Court. The results of his reports, embodied in four volumes, are "remarkable for their clearness, their learning, and their conformity to the settled principles of jurisprudence." In consequence of failing health he resigned the office of Chief Justice, after having held it for a period of nine years. He died December 20, 1865. The wife of Judge Ames was Mary Throop, daughter of Sullivan Dorr, of Providence.

**L**ANPHEAR, THOMAS POTTER, was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, January 14, 1806. He is the son of Elisha and Betsey (Potter) Lanphear. His father was a prominent shipbuilder in Westerly, Rhode Island, and his mother was a descendant of Martin Potter, whose history forms one of the most inter-

esting items in the annals of Rhode Island. Rev. F. Denison, in his work entitled *Westerly and its Witnesses*, writes of Martin Potter as follows: "The progenitor of this worthy Potter family was Martin Potter, who is reported to have been a son of one of the judges that condemned Charles I. On the restoration of the monarchy he fled to this country, and came to South Kingstown, where he lived till his death. It was ascertained that he owned a large estate in North Shields, in England, valued at \$9,000,000, which he leased for ninety-nine years, and which was subsequently confiscated and passed into the hands of the Bishop of Durham. Numerous descendants have instituted proceedings to recover this property, but to no avail. The estate now embraces four hundred acres, one mile of docks and three hundred houses." Mr. Lanphear received his education in his earlier years at Hopkinton, and afterward attended the Westerly Academy in Westerly. In 1824 he commenced learning the trade of machine building with Joseph Wells, of Potter Hill, Rhode Island, going thence to Norwich, Connecticut, where he continued in the same business with Hopkins & Morse. In 1826 he removed to Phenix, his present residence, and entered the machine works of Daniel Gorham, which was subsequently carried on by Cyriel Babcock, under whose administration he soon became foreman of the shop. In 1837 the owner removing to Providence, disposed of his business to Mr. Lanphear, Elisha Harris, Robert Levalley, and Giles Spencer, who continued the business under the firm-name of Levalley, Lanphear & Co., which firm was finally merged, in 1867, into a stock company under the name of the Lanphear Machine Company, with Mr. Lanphear as President, treasurer and agent. It will thus be seen that Mr. Lanphear is one of the pioneer machine builders of the United States. He has, by business talent, strict integrity, and honorable dealing, made for himself an important position in the history of manufacturing in this country. At one time he was captain of the Fourth Company, Fifth Regiment, Rhode Island Infantry, and some of the old inhabitants still address him by his military title. He was, for several terms, a member of the General Assembly, having been elected at one time to fill the vacancy as Representative from Warwick caused by the death of the elder Governor Sprague. His time being entirely devoted to business he has been prevented from accepting many important political positions urgently tendered him by his party. No one has a clearer or more honorable political record, and both the old Whig, and later the Republican party, found in him a most earnest supporter. Mr. Lanphear married, October 3, 1842, Nancy A. Perkins, daughter of Elisha Perkins, of Middletown, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Rev. Ransom Perkins, one of the ancient divines of Connecticut. By this marriage there were two children, Edwin T. and Emma E. Lanphear, both of whom are living. At an early age Mr. Lanphear united with the Hopkinton Seventh-Day Baptist Church, and has ever been a most conscientious member



of that communion, never permitting his business interests to interfere with the discharge of his religious duties.

**K**ING, HON. GEORGE GORDON, Representative to Congress from Rhode Island, son of Dr. David King and Anne (Gordon) King, was born in Newport, June 2, 1807. He prepared for college in his native place in part, and passed one year at the Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1825, with high rank as a scholar. He studied law at the Litchfield Law School and in the law office of Hon. John Whipple, of Providence, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He practiced his profession for a short time in Providence, and then removed to Newport. Although he continued his practice for a few years, the profession of law was not altogether suited to his tastes, and he gradually withdrew from it. Whatever concerned the higher prosperity of Newport enlisted his attention and secured his cordial co-operation. He took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to education, and the schools of Newport are greatly indebted to him for his efforts to raise their standard and make them the greatest possible blessing to the community. His character and abilities were so much appreciated, that from 1833 to 1846 he was chosen to represent Newport in the General Assembly, and would, without doubt, have been elected continuously, had not the succession been broken by his decision to take an extended trip in the Old World. On his return from his journey, he was chosen, in 1848, again a Representative, and many times was elected to serve in the upper or lower house of the General Assembly. Twice he was chosen a Representative from Rhode Island to the United States Congress, and was in Washington from 1849 to 1853. His career in Congress, as in the General Assembly of his own State, "was marked by excellent judgment, dignity of character, and spotless integrity." His literary tastes were of a high order, and in the preparation of papers which he was called upon to write, while performing appointed service for institutions with which he was connected, he displayed rare grace of composition, and singular felicity in the use of his pen. For thirteen years he was President of the Redwood Library Association in Newport, and took a deep interest in everything that concerned the prosperity of that venerable institution. He married, in Washington, Miss Seaver, in 1851. She died in 1853. His own death occurred July 17, 1871.

**M**URRAY, MAJOR JAMES. The following notice of this remarkable man appeared in the *New York Gazette*, of May 9, 1807: "Died at Calcutta, on Tuesday evening, 23d of September, 1806, James Murray, Esq., late a Major in the service of the Holkar. He was a most amiable man, and an intrepid

soldier. He had during a long career of honorable service acquired a handsome fortune, and was on the eve of his departure to his native land to enjoy in dignified repose the hard-earned fruits of his dangers and toils. Major Murray was a native of Newport, Rhode Island. His real name was Littlebridge. Why he assumed the name of Murray is not known. At an early age he left his relatives in consequence of some ill treatment he had received from some one of them, and went to sea. After a number of voyages he arrived at Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, about the year 1790, when he formed the resolution of going into the interior for the purpose of entering the service of some one of the petty princes who at that period were particularly desirous of having Europeans as officers to command their troops. This resolution he accomplished in company with another person (whose name is not known) with some difficulty, as they had to pass the posts then possessed by the English, who were extremely vigilant to prevent Europeans going into the country. The life that Littlebridge now led required a constitution as robust as he possessed; an invincible courage, and a presence of mind which no danger could appall. It was in the service of the Mahrattas that Littlebridge became noted for his superior bravery. With these people he continued nearly fifteen years, traversing the country from Cape Comorin to the frontiers of Persia. In the service of Holkar, the celebrated chief of the Mahrattas, Littlebridge, who was now called Murray, became first known to the British by saving, at the most imminent risk of his own life, the lives of some of their officers who had fallen into Holkar's hands, and who had ordered them to be put to the sword. It was shortly after this business that he quitted the service of Holkar, and raised a number of cavalry in his own name, with which he took possession of a district of country. Before he attained this he had experienced every reverse that such an undertaking could be subjected to, being at one time at the head of only seven or eight men not more than half armed. When the war broke out between the British and Scindeah, in which Holkar assisted the latter, Murray immediately proclaimed the British government in that part of the country where he was, and joined Lord Lake with about 7000 horse. It was at that period that the Marquis of Wellesley issued the proclamation recalling all British subjects from the service of the native princes under the penalty, in case they did not come in, of being treated as traitors should they afterwards be made prisoners. Murray could not be estimated as one included in the proclamation, which by those whom it did include and who could escape from their different situations was immediately obeyed. Several in the service of the Holkar who were so unfortunate as not to get away were murdered by him. Murray coming in under different circumstances from the others was treated by the British general with great consideration, and there was seldom a dangerous service in which he was not employed, remaining still with the command of cavalry he had brought with



him. At the siege of Bhurtpore, where the British army lost nearly ten thousand men in four attempts to storm, Murray was in continual action and obtained the character of the best partisan officer in the army. Holkar was outside of the British with seventy or eighty thousand horse, and the signal of assault on the fortress by the British was the signal for the attack on the outside. The events of that siege are but little known, as the British kept them secret. At the conclusion of the war Murray, who had accumulated a handsome fortune, determined on returning home, and for this purpose remitted his funds to Calcutta, and repaired there himself. He was but little satisfied with the rewards he had met from the British government in India for services that were certainly of eminent utility. He had been made a nominal Major in the service, and received permission to return to America with half-pay. A few days before he was to embark for America a fall from his horse caused an internal rupture, which being ignorantly treated ended in mortification of the bowels, and in death. Major Murray was of middle stature, his countenance was good, his person was well formed, his agility was remarkable, he was supposed to be the best horseman in India, and unexcelled in the use of the broad-sword. There was an instance of his being attacked when alone by seven Mahratta horsemen, three of whom he killed, and effected his escape from the other four. He was extremely modest on the subject of his own exploits, scarcely ever speaking of them, and when he did speak of any of the scenes he had been in he was seldom the hero of his own tale."

**B**RAYTON, REV. JONATHAN, son of Lodowick and Elizabeth (Knight) Brayton, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, June 12, 1811. His ancestors were among the early settlers of the State. Francis Brayton, who was born, probably in England, in 1611 and died in 1692, was for some time a citizen of Portsmouth. His son, who bore the name of his father, Francis, was also a resident of Portsmouth. He died in 1718. His son Thomas 1st was born June 14, 1681, and lived in what is now known as East Greenwich. Thomas 2d, son of the preceding, was born in 1713. His residence was in Washington Village, town of Coventry, where he owned a large water-power, which he improved by the erection of what was known as "The Brayton Mills." The son of Thomas 2d, Jonathan 1st, who came into possession of a large part of his father's estate, was born at Washington, Rhode Island, October 9, 1745. The latter part of his life he lived with his son Samuel, at Nichols Corner, near Wickford, where he died in 1816, and was buried there on the farm of his son Samuel, now known as the Dr. Tillinghast estate. Lodowick 1st, son of the preceding, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Washington, Rhode Island, May 25, 1770, and died in 1838. Until early manhood he lived in Washington Village, and

then took up his residence in Cranston, near what is now known as Oak Lawn, where the Rev. Jonathan Brayton, the subject of this sketch, the seventh child in the family, was born. The family of Lodowick Brayton was a large one, consisting of fourteen sons and one daughter. The eldest child was William, born March 23, 1795, and died May 10, 1848. His mother was Hannah (Burton) Brayton, sister of Judge George Burton, of Cranston. The second wife of Lodowick Brayton was Elizabeth Knight, daughter of Deacon Stephen Knight, and sister of Rev. Richard Knight, of Scituate. Their children were Robert 1st, born May 5, 1800, and died October 19, 1802; Robert 2d, born July 27, 1802; Alfred K., born September 8, 1804, died in 1860; Hannah, the only daughter, born August 21, 1806, died in 1871; Philip F., born August 23, 1809, died 1850; Jonathan and Stephen (twins), born June 12, 1811, the latter dying in infancy; Stephen 2d, born November 6, 1813, died in 1833; Lodowick 2d, born September 28, 1815; Samuel H., born October 13, 1817; Nehemiah, born April 21, 1820; Edward 1st, born July 9, 1822, and died in infancy; Edward W. 2d, and Francis E. (twins), born December 10, 1823. The latter died in 1843. The early life of Jonathan Brayton was spent on his father's farm at Cranston. When he was eighteen years of age he took up the trade of a carpenter, and worked at it for four years. An accident which happened to him while working on the steeple of the Roger Williams Free Baptist Church in Providence so disabled him that he could not engage in manual labor. For the purpose of obtaining a better education he became a student in the Kingstown Academy at South Kingstown, Rhode Island, then under the charge of Christopher Comstock. Subsequently he was a pupil in the Friends' School, Providence. He then taught about three years in the public schools of Fall River, Massachusetts. Having decided to enter the Christian ministry, he spent two years, 1839-41, in the Hamilton Theological Institution, New York. Having completed his term of study, he was ordained as a regular Baptist minister by the faculty under whose instruction he had pursued his theological studies. Declining two invitations to settle near Hamilton, he returned to his native State, and following an impression to go to Phenix, Rhode Island, where there was no church of his denomination, he held a series of revival meetings there in the winter of 1841-42, assisted by Rev. John H. Baker. During these meetings he baptized one hundred and nineteen converts in that place and vicinity, most of whom became members of the Baptist church which he then organized, and of which he was pastor for six years. His other settlements in the ministry have been with the churches in Natick and Crompton, villages in Warwick; at Quidneck, in Coventry, where he organized a church; and in Pawtucket. The state of his health has prevented him from a continuous exercise of the pastoral office. He has occupied various posts of honor and trust to which he has been called by



*Jonathan Brayton*





his fellow-citizens. Three times the town of Warwick elected him a Senator in the General Assembly. For three years he was a member of the Board of State Charities and Corrections. He was for fifteen years President of the Centreville National Bank in Warwick, and for the same time a Director in the Warwick Institution for Savings. He married in September, 1841, Mary, daughter of Hon. Robert F. Noyes, of South Kingstown, by whom he had one daughter, Mary Noyes, who died at the age of six months. Mrs. Brayton died September 17, 1880. For many years Mr. Brayton has occupied a prominent position in the Baptist denomination in Rhode Island, and taken a deep interest in all matters pertaining to its prosperity. For about ten years he was President of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention.

**FENNER, NICHOLAS ARNOLD**, manufacturer, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, March 29, 1807, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Leach) Fenner. His father and his grandfather, James Fenner, were farmers. He attended the common schools of his native town until he was seventeen years of age, being employed part of the time on the farm, and then spent three years as a carpenter's apprentice, meanwhile devoting much of his time to the study of mechanical drawing. On completing his apprenticeship he spent one year in the employ of his master, and worked for one year as a journeyman carpenter. He then entered into business for himself as a builder, doing his own designing and drawing, and also making plans for other builders. In 1835 he formed a copartnership with his brother, John L. Fenner, with whom he engaged in the building of machinery for cotton mills. They were employed in the machine shop of Jillson & Capen, of Willimantic, Connecticut. Mr. Fenner also worked for some time on general repairs in a machine shop at Central Falls, Rhode Island, and also at the Steam Mill at Providence. Subsequently he had charge of the pattern making for the High Street Foundry in Providence. In 1842 the idea was suggested to him of manufacturing butt-hinges, there being none made in the country at that time. Mr. Fenner visited the warehouses of importers, and being satisfied that a profitable business could be established in that line, he made the patterns for an assortment of goods. He then formed a company with Charles Miller and Stillman Perkins, and soon put upon the market a line of loose-joint butt-hinges, probably the first of the kind manufactured in this country. Mr. Miller sold his interest to the other partners after one year, and Mr. Fenner continued in company with Mr. Perkins for about ten years, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Brown, who finally sold out to A. C. Barstow & Co. Up to that time Mr. Fenner had had general oversight and management of the concern. He then became superin-

tendent of the works, and was afterward agent. He has owned a large interest in the corporation from the time of its organization, and was President of the Board of Directors, which position he now occupies, and also has general charge of the whole business. The company, which is known as the New England Butt Company, has a capital of \$100,000, and employs between 175 and 200 hands in the works. It is one of the largest establishments of the kind, if not the largest, in this country. Mr. Fenner originated the first machinery in the factory, and was the patentee of a wire-joint butt-hinge, the manufacture of which has been very profitable to the company. In 1875 and 1877 he was a member of the Providence Common Council, a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1878 and 1880, and represented the city of Providence in the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1878 and 1880. He married, September, 1832, Deborah Brown, daughter of Jonathan and Amey (Arnold) Brown, of Smithfield, Rhode Island. They have had seven children, only two of whom are living, Maria Brown, who married Frank R. Holden, a farmer in Kansas, and Herbert Nicholas, who married Emma Brayton, daughter of Lodowick Brayton, of Providence, and who is the treasurer of the New England Butt Company.

**TOWNSEND, CHRISTOPHER**, founder of various public institutions in Newport, Rhode Island, was born in that city, in February, 1807. His father, John F. Townsend, was born in Newport, September 6, 1777, and died there in May, 1862, at the age of eighty-five. His mother's maiden name was Ann Easton. She was a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Rhode Island, from whom Easton's Pond took its name. She and her husband reared two children, Miss Ellen Townsend, now living in Newport, and highly esteemed for her public benefactions, and Christopher, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Townsend enjoyed the advantages of a good practical education in Newport, and in early life turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1826, at the age of nineteen, he went to New York for employment, and several years afterwards entered into business relations with Messrs. Peter and John Crary, of New York city, with whom he continued for a long time. Subsequently, he established a commission business of his own in New York, in which he continued until about the year 1860, when he retired from mercantile life, and has since been engaged in the charitable distribution of his wealth. The first of his noted benefactions was the gift of ten thousand dollars for the endowment of the "Association of Aid for the Aged," which he has otherwise assisted annually since its organization. His second benefaction, gratefully acknowledged by his fellow-citizens, was a donation, in 1867, of ten thousand dollars for establishing and sustaining the "Home for Friendless Children." He also completed and donated

its present building, and has otherwise aided it. His last and most munificent gift to the city of Newport is "The People's Library," located on Thames Street, in the centre of the city. This library, founded in 1870, by his appropriations, has become one of the most prominent and useful institutions of Newport. It is built of brown stone to the second story, and of brick above, and is complete in all its appointments. Its volumes now number over 21,000, and its spacious reading-room is well furnished with periodicals and papers, to all of which all classes have free access. The present librarian is Mr. David Stevens. The entire sum appropriated by Mr. Townsend for the purchase of building and repairs, and for books, is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. He continues to manifest a deep interest in the objects of his benevolence, and the chief purpose of his life seems to be to devise means to contribute to the welfare and happiness of mankind. For several years, he has divided his time between residences in Newport, New York, and travelling in Europe. At the dedication of the "People's Library," in May, 1870, in his address before the Mayor and City Council of Newport, the Hon. William P. Sheffield said of him: "Mr. Townsend has refused to permit his name to be associated with this library, or to have any memorial of himself placed here to remind the people, who may enjoy the benefit of this charity, of any obligation to him. This act is as magnanimous as it is singular; but cold and unappreciating, indeed, must be the heart which does not warm with emotion in contemplation of the character which has arisen so much above the selfishness common to our kind, and embraced an entire community as the fitting subject of its charity."

**B**ALCH, JOHN ROGERS, Treasurer of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, was born in Providence, August 27, 1808. He is the son of John R. and Saphira (Packard) Balch. His father was a native of Providence, where for many years he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was subsequently clerk in the Exchange Bank. His ancestors came from England and settled in Newport about the time of the Revolution. Mr. Balch attended the public and private schools of Providence until the age of fourteen, when he became clerk for the firm of Cook & Brown, cotton merchants, located on South Water Street. He remained with this firm for twenty-three years, until its dissolution in 1845, during which time he acquired an extended acquaintance in business circles. He subsequently secured the position as clerk for the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, which he filled until 1848, when he was elected Treasurer of the company, and has continued to serve in both positions until the present time. During the thirty-five years he has been connected with this company, his experience and sound judgment have been of great value

in the transactions of the vast business of the road. He has often been urged to accept public office, but has uniformly declined, preferring to devote his entire time and energies to the discharge of the duties of the position which he at present occupies. In early life, however, he took an active interest in politics, having been a member of the Whig and Republican parties. In 1827 he joined the First Light Infantry Company of Providence, and is still a member of the Veteran Association connected with that organization. He married Elizabeth C. Lawton, daughter of Isaiah and Mary (Collins) Lawton, of Newport, Rhode Island. She died October 12, 1879, in her sixty-ninth year. They had three children: John R., who died in infancy; Ellen, who married George O. Ormstead; and Collins L., who married Georgia Hardy, of New York.

**W**EEDEN, JOHN E., M.D., was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, October 7, 1808. The first member of the family of whom we have been able to obtain any information was Daniel Weeden, who lived on the island of Conanicut, and died during the Revolution. He owned a number of slaves, and in his will provided for their manumission. His son, John Weeden, represented Jamestown in the Colonial Assembly, and was one of the five men in Jamestown who voted in favor of ratifying the Constitution of the United States. He was confined in a British prisonship in Newport harbor, and during his imprisonment his house and farm were left in the care of his wife, Mercy Weeden, who displayed remarkable bravery in her endeavor to prevent the destruction of the property by the British soldiers. She died at the age of ninety-two. There is now in the possession of her great-grandson, William B. Weeden, of Providence, the frame of a mirror, the glass of which was broken by a British officer. Her patriotic spirit and unflinching courage were represented in the War of the Rebellion in the person of her grandson, who was chief of artillery in the Battle of Malvern Hill. Her son, Wager Weeden, was born on Conanicut Island, and at the age of twenty-one represented his native town in the General Assembly. He married Sarah Hull, daughter of Edward Hull, one of the largest landholders in the State. Edward Hull was an influential friend and supporter of the Revolution, although he lived at that time on Block Island, which was a "neutral point." He was a member of the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States, and occupied a high position in society. Wager Weeden removed to South Kingstown, was for many years one of the Judges of the County Court, was for a number of years a State Senator when twelve senators chosen by the people at large held one-half the legislative power of the State, and Presidential Elector in 1840 when General Harrison was elected. He was a strong



man intellectually, kind to the poor, and noted for his morality and uprightness of character. His eldest son, John E. Weeden, the subject of this sketch, was sent to the Latin School at Kingstown, to be "educated for a doctor," and afterwards to Plainfield Academy, Connecticut. He studied medicine with Dr. William Turner, of Newport, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. He married Eliza Cross, only daughter of Judge Amos Cross, of Westerly, and commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Bristol, Rhode Island. Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, sent him his first patient. While President Jackson was visiting Bristol, a man had his hand blown off in firing a salute, and Dr. Weeden was called to amputate his arm, which he did successfully. In 1836 Dr. Weeden removed to Westerly, and practiced medicine about fifteen years. In the meantime he engaged in the manufacturing business, which finally made so great a demand upon his time as to cause him to relinquish his profession. He represented the town of Westerly in the General Assembly during the War of the Rebellion, devoting his time and energies to the advancement of the cause of the Union. As Chairman of the Finance Committee of the House, he was instrumental in bringing the financial power of the State to bear on "the sinews of war" to some purpose. Rhode Island was able to equip and send into the field more artillery companies than the United States had when the war began. Since 1870 Dr. Weeden has devoted his whole time to manufacturing. He has built up in a wilderness a flourishing village of five hundred inhabitants—one of the villages which have made Rhode Island almost a continuous city. His mills are at Niantic, where Ninigret, the chief of the Niantics, was executed. These mills contain eight sets of woollen machinery, employ about one hundred and fifty hands, and turn out about one million two hundred thousand yards of flannels and woollen shirtings per year.

**B**OWEN, TULLY DORRANCE, son of Nathan and Betsy (Gardiner) Bowen, was born at Bowen Hill, Coventry, Rhode Island, January 29, 1808. At an early age he entered the store of Dr. Stephen Harris, at Centreville; afterwards removed to Providence, and was for some years clerk in the Merchants' Bank. He next entered the service of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, and soon after formed a copartnership with Mr. Holder Borden, and under the firm-name of Borden & Bowen remained in business after Mr. Borden's decease until his own death, February 13, 1869. Mr. Bowen served in the State Legislature for the city of Providence in 1849 and 1850; also in the State Militia as private, and officer of the Marine Artillery Corps of Providence, and was for many years President of the Blackstone Canal Bank. He married, August 31, 1843, Louisa Holmes, of Bristol,

Rhode Island. He had seven children, of whom four survived him.

**B**ELDEN, STANTON, A.M., teacher, son of Martin and Prudence (Sholes) Belden, was born in Sandisfield, Massachusetts, January 15, 1808. His father, a farmer, was born in the same town. His grandfather, James Belden, was from Wethersfield, Connecticut. His mother was born in Groton, Connecticut, and had relatives who fell in defending Fort Griswold at the time of the massacre, September 6, 1781. His grandmother was a Bush, from Colebrook, Connecticut, a woman of great energy and piety, whose brothers, Calvin and George, became early and honored settlers in Chenango County, New York. Stanton, brought up on the paternal farm, had an early thirst for knowledge, and would go miles to get new books to read. At the age of seventeen he began to teach district schools. Having determined to obtain a college education, he taught school in winter, and spent the money thus earned in studying during the summer. He was fitted for college by Rev. Emerson Davis, D.D., of Westfield, Massachusetts. In 1829 he entered Yale College, under the presidency of Rev. Jeremiah Day, D.D., and graduated with honor in 1833. While thus studying he defrayed his expenses by teaching, borrowing enough money to make up the deficiency. His indebtedness on graduation was about a thousand dollars. Self-reliance was always one of his marked characteristics, and his attainments were of a high order. Choosing the profession of teaching in 1835, at the suggestion of Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., President of Brown University, he removed to Fruit Hill, North Providence, Rhode Island, and in April of that year opened a boarding-school in the old tavern-stand formerly celebrated as the residence of Dr. Thayer. Such academies were then liberally patronized, the youth coming from towns and cities near and far. Mr. Belden's first year here closed with forty scholars. He then by invitation went to Seekonk, Massachusetts—now East Providence, Rhode Island—and established the Seekonk Seminary, which he conducted with remarkable success for four years, preparing students for college and for various departments of business. Here he was still encouraged by Dr. Wayland and other distinguished men, and was accounted "a superior linguist, a gentleman of great industry, and singularly apt to teach." In 1840 he was recalled to Fruit Hill as Principal of his old school, now termed the Fruit Hill Classical Institute, and here, doing a large and noble work, he remained at the head of the Institute for twenty-one years. Though the premises were large they were often overcrowded with students. The seminary was one of strict discipline, broad curriculum, and thorough study. The students were from Providence and all parts of Rhode Island; from Boston, the Southern States, West Indies, South America, and some from Africa. Thus Mr. Belden

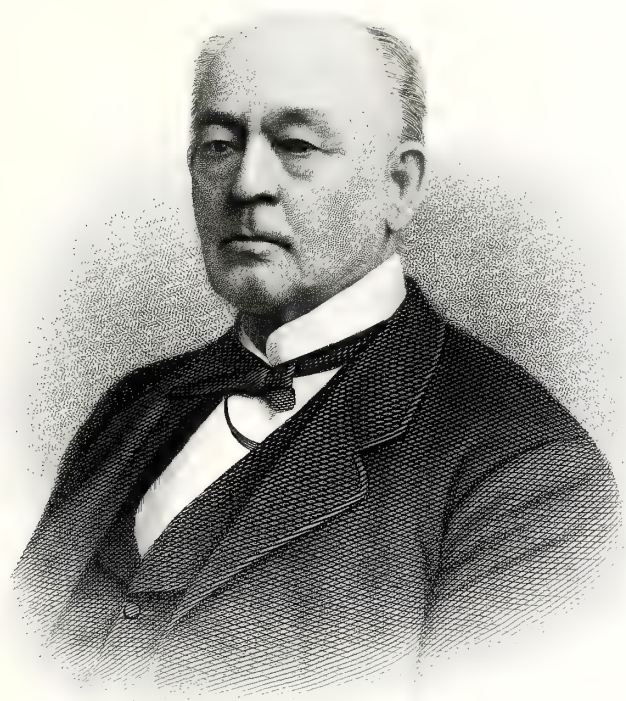


became widely and honorably known. He was greatly instrumental in sustaining the regular Baptist church then existing on the Hill, and the students regularly attended the Sabbath worship. He was active also in the establishment of an excellent Sabbath-school, of which he was for many years the efficient Superintendent, making it a model school. In 1861, wearied with his long and severe though always successful labors in teaching in his Institute, and the full organization of graded schools having been effected throughout the State, and the excitement of the Rebellion in the nation becoming great, Mr. Belden determined to close his school, and did so, but was obliged, in consequence of the blockade, to send his Southern pupils home by way of England. During the "Dorr War" Mr. Belden's premises were occupied for a night, much to the discomfort of himself and family, by the "Law and Order" forces marching to Chepachet. He married, December 9, 1835, Antoinette Percival Manchester, of Fall River, Massachusetts, the ceremony being performed by Dr. Wayland. He has seven children living: Deacon Francis S., now (1881) in Chicago, Illinois; Marian H.; Antoinette P., now Mrs. C. R. Brayton; Preston L., now in Providence; Rev. Clarendon D., now a Baptist minister in Austin, Minnesota; Florence E., now of Boston, Massachusetts; and Augustus W., now in Colorado. Since closing his Institute Mr. Belden has filled various town offices, and has been engaged in farming, meanwhile devoting much time to the religious interests of the community.

**P**ETERS, ARNOLD, draughtsman and expert machinist, son of Mark and Matilda Peters, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, January 1, 1802. He was the second of six sons. His father being a farmer with very small means, his educational advantages were limited to an attendance at the district school during the winter months, the balance of the time being employed on the farm, until the age of sixteen, when he went to Providence to learn the trade of a carpenter. At the age of twenty-one he removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and for the next seven years was employed as pattern-maker and in doing the woodwork for new machinery in the establishment of David Wilkinson & Co., who were at one time the largest manufacturers of machinery in this country. For about six years, from August 9, 1829, he was employed by Samuel Slater & Sons, of Providence, in the same line of work, and from the end of that time until 1839 was variously employed in drafting and superintending the erection and remodelling of machinery and mills at various places. Since 1839, with the exception of two years spent with the High Street Iron Foundry, in Providence, he has been a stockholder in the Phenix Iron Foundry, an extensive corporation established for manufacturing various machinery, and has been engaged in drafting and estimating the cost of construction

of machinery of different kinds. Many of the prominent stockholders of the company with which he is connected have died since its organization, including Benjamin and Charles Dyer, John H. Clark, Colonel John Andrews, George B. Holmes, and others with whom Mr. Peters was associated in business. Mr. Peters has had a large and varied experience in his calling, and his services have often been required in the erection of new mills, the remodelling or enlarging of old ones, and in construction and placing of machinery for mills in various parts of the country, and the fulfilling of his contracts has necessitated considerable travel and absence from his home. He has been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons since 1823, at which time he united with Union Lodge, No. 10, of Pawtucket, and has held many offices in that order. He is also a member of the Providence Royal Arch Chapter. He takes a deep interest in horticulture and agriculture, and for many years has been a member of the Rhode Island Horticultural and the Rhode Island Agricultural Societies. He is also a member of the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. Politically, he was formerly a Whig, and has been a firm Republican since the formation of that party, although he has never taken an active part in politics. He married, November 19, 1826, Elizabeth Dorr, daughter of Joseph Dorr, of Scituate, Rhode Island. She died November 10, 1879. They had four children, two sons and two daughters, but one of whom is living, Josephine M. L., who married Jacob E. Farrington, a jeweller of Providence. Though in his seventyninth year, Mr. Peters is still actively engaged in business, and is as cheerful, hopeful and energetic as most men in the prime of life.

**C**HAPMAN, DEACON RHODES BUDLONG, banker, and President of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company, son of Stephen and Sally (Williams) Chapman, was born in Pomfret (now Putnam), Connecticut, September 3, 1808. Stephen Chapman was for some time engaged as a master-builder, and overseer in a factory, and then removed to Paris, New York, where he became a successful farmer. He was a leading member of the Baptist Church in Pomfret before his removal to New York, and his house was regarded as an inn for Baptist preachers; his wife, who was also a devoted member of the Baptist Church, was the daughter of Rev. Thomas Williams, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. Their children were Thomas, Phebe, Stephen, two daughters, deceased, Sophia, Rhodes B., and James. Stephen Chapman's father, Rhodes B., and his uncle, Rufus, were soldiers in the Revolution. The latter endured intense suffering from hunger and cold at the winter quarters at Valley Forge; yet he lived to the advanced age of one hundred and four. The genealogy of the Chapman family is traced back through Nova Scotia to Wales, the



*Arnold Peters*





Chapmans of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut claiming to be descendants of one who lived in Nova Scotia. Rhodes B. was educated in the public schools and under the private instruction of a Presbyterian minister. He became a school teacher at the age of seventeen. After alternating between farming and teaching, he entered a store as clerk in Saquoit, and subsequently removed with his employer to Utica, New York. While thus employed he became an earnest advocate of temperance principles, and united with the Baptist Church. About 1828 he left Utica and engaged in teaching near Worcester, Massachusetts, where his brother Thomas then resided. He soon afterwards entered the counting-room of Samuel Slater, in Oxford (now Webster) as bookkeeper, where he remained a year. With a view to entering the ministry, he subsequently prepared for college at the South Reading Academy, in Massachusetts, and in 1831 entered Brown University, where he remained three years, when impaired health compelled him to leave the University, being then in the Senior class. He afterwards accepted a position as teacher in the Agricultural School at Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, where he remained two years, and then taught for two years in the Worcester County Agricultural High School, in Massachusetts, having among his pupils several young men who afterwards became distinguished. Obligated to relinquish teaching on account of ill health, he served as Teller for one year in the Citizens' Bank of Worcester, and in 1838 was elected Cashier of the Millbury Bank, which position he held for four years. In 1843 he became an equal partner in business with Amos D. and Moses B. Lockwood, with whom he was associated for ten years in running the mills at Slatersville, Rhode Island, during which time Mr. Chapman resided at Slatersville and managed the finances. He finally removed to Providence and took charge of the books of the firm. In 1853 he was one of the founders of the Continental Bank, now the Fourth National Bank, of Providence; was one of the first Directors, and in 1855 became President of that institution, which office he has continued to hold until the present time, a period of twenty-five years. In 1858 he projected and started the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company, since which time he has continued to serve as its President and Treasurer. In 1854 he was elected a member of the Providence Common Council, and served for two years. He was chosen a Deacon of the Baptist church in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1837, and on his removal to Providence his membership was transferred to the First Baptist Church of that city, with which he is still connected. For twenty-one years he was the Treasurer of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, and from early life has taken an active part in the various branches of Christian work. He married, August 25, 1835, Avis Waterman Lockwood, daughter of Benoni Lockwood, of Providence, of an old and honorable Rhode Island family, whose lineage has been traced to the last of the martyrs of

England. They have had five children, Robert Boyle, Charles Henry, Frederick Rhodes, and two daughters who died in infancy. Robert B. is secretary of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the Enterprise Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the last of which he assisted in organizing. Charles H., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, served with distinction in the Union army during the Civil War, and is now assistant secretary of the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Frederick R. is clerk in the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Robert B. and Charles H. are graduates of Brown University. Mr. Chapman's long and varied business experience has been marked by strict integrity and a faithful discharge of the numerous trusts reposed in him.

**H**ALLET, COLONEL GEORGE WARREN, son of George and Eliza (Gordon) Hallet, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 18, 1808. His parents had fifteen children, five sons and ten daughters. The family was of English origin, and came to Massachusetts in 1680. George W. completed his school studies in Boston High School. He first engaged in business in Boston as a dry-salter, a dealer in all kinds of dye-stuffs. In 1823 he removed to Providence, and entered the house of Dyers & Manton, the firm consisting of Dr. Benjamin Dyer, Charles Dyer, Paris Dyer, and Amasa Manton, dealers in drugs, on Market Square, where they remained till 1825, when they removed to South Water Street. In 1827 he travelled through South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, and up the river to Cincinnati, where he purchased a horse and rode to Washington. In 1829 he became a member of the new firm of Dyers, Manton & Hallett, the members being Benjamin Dyer, Jr., Charles Dyer, Jr., Amasa Manton, and G. W. Hallet, dealers in drugs, oils, and dye-stuffs, on South Water Street. In 1831 he and Amasa Manton united under the firm-name of Manton & Hallett, and continued the old business on South Water Street. This widely-known firm continued successfully till 1857, when Mr. Hallett retired. Prior to 1831 he became a member of the First Light Infantry Company of Providence, and served at the time of the riot. In 1838 he travelled abroad, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and Holland, and returned in the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic. In the "Dorr War," in 1842, he was Adjutant of the city regiment, under Colonel A. D. Hodges, on the side of "law and order." On the organization of the Providence Horse Guard, in 1842, he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel under Colonel Hodges, and in time becoming Colonel, brought that body of cavalry to a state of remarkable efficiency and popularity. In 1861 he was appointed, by Governor William Sprague, Chief of Cavalry of Rhode Island, and successfully organ-

ized the First and Second Regiments of Rhode Island Cavalry that entered the Union army for the suppression of the Rebellion. The First Regiment consisted of two battalions from Rhode Island and one from New Hampshire, and took the field under the name of the First Regiment New England Cavalry. In politics Colonel Hallet is a Republican, and was formerly a Whig. He was one of the constituent members of the Westminster Congregational (Unitarian) Church, organized under Dr. Farley. Socially, politically, and religiously he has filled a large and honored place in Providence, but persistently refused to accept public offices. As owner, or manager, he has been associated with important manufacturing interests, particularly with the Dunnell Manufacturing Company, of which he is still (1881) a member. He married, May 18, 1829, Louisa Branch, daughter of Sanford and Matilda (Cady) Branch, of Providence, and had five children, two of whom are now living. George now resides at Yarmouth, Massachusetts. Louisa G. married Christopher Lippitt, of Providence.

**H**EDGE, JOSIAH DENHAM, M.D., was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 7, 1809. His father was Professor Levi Hedge, LL.D., Alford Professor of Natural Theology, etc., in Harvard College. He entered Harvard College in 1824 and was graduated in 1828, having among his classmates Dr. H. I. Bowditch, Hon. George S. Hillard, and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. After graduation he took a course of study in medicine, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1832. For two years he practiced his profession in one of the New York hospitals. For several years previous to his taking up his residence in Providence he directed his attention to the cultivation of tastes developed and fostered in his college life for literary pursuits. Such was the reputation which he had acquired as a lover and diligent student of good books that on the recommendation of gentlemen of good judgment, he was elected in 1854 Librarian of the Providence Athenæum, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Thomas H. Williams. The number of volumes in the library when he entered upon the duties of his office was 18,801. For a quarter of a century he discharged with singular fidelity and acceptance the trust that was committed to his hands. On his judgment and advice the committee on the purchase of books greatly relied to aid them in the selection of such works as would enrich the collection of books of which they had charge. Through his entire service he was himself a most generous donor of books to the institution, and took a deep interest and an honest pride in its growth. By virtue of the position he held, few persons in Providence had a wider acquaintance with the best part of the community than Mr. Hedge. All bore witness to the uniform courtesy and patience with which he treated those whom he met in his official relations. His life he gave liberally to his work, seldom allowing him-

self rest or recreation. Under his administration the library more than doubled in the number of volumes on the shelves, the number being at the time of his death not far from 40,000. As already intimated he was among the largest donors of the institution. "In the annual list of those who have contributed to our collections," says a minute entered on the record of the Athenæum, "his name is never wanting, but he always forbade the mention of the fact that not infrequently the value of his year's gifts exceeded the combined worth of all donations. The aggregate number of volumes given by him would form a respectable fraction of the whole library." The last months of his life were full of weariness and physical prostration, but until within a short time of his decease he never remitted the discharge of duties which for so many years had been the joy of his life. He died in Providence a few months after the decease of his wife, the event taking place August 23, 1879, in the seventy-first year of his age. The forty-fourth annual report of the directors of the Providence Athenæum, submitted September 22, 1879, contains on pages six and seven a highly appreciative notice of the life and character of Mr. Hedge. The wife of Mr. Hedge was Abby E. Sabin, whom he married May 24, 1864. There are no children surviving.

**B**ALLOU, OTIS DEXTER, son of Otis and Nancy (Jenckes) Ballou, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, January 23, 1809. Having been left fatherless in his childhood, and motherless in his youth, he had limited advantages of education, but received a valuable discipline of industry and self-reliance. After a business experience of eleven years, from 1833 to 1844, he purchased a farm, which he managed successfully. Among other products, his farm yielded twelve hundred bushels of potatoes in one year. In 1846 Mr. Ballou bought a hotel in Woonsocket, which he kept for eighteen years, and conducted on strict temperance principles, no intoxicating drinks, not even cider, being allowed on his premises. After the first five years, the business of this hotel became profitable. In the latter part of his life, about ten years, Mr. Ballou was employed in settling estates. For about thirty years he was a Director in the Cumberland Bank, of which he was President during the last six years of his life. In the Woonsocket Savings Bank he was a member of the Board of Investment. Though many times solicited to accept public office, he invariably declined. He married, January 16, 1839, Mrs. Eliza Allen, widow of Arnold Allen, and daughter of Amos and Olive (Darling) Cook, of Cumberland; the issue of the marriage being two children, Allen Francis and Irene. Mrs. Ballou had one child by her first marriage, Ida Allen, who died in 1853, in her twenty-second year. Mr. Ballou died in Woonsocket, November 4, 1875. He is remembered as an active, judicious, Christian man, of strict integrity.



**CHACE, PROF. GEORGE IDE, Ph.D., LL.D.,** son of Charles and Ruth (Jenckes) Chace, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, February 19, 1808. His early years were passed on his father's farm. He fitted for college at the Lancaster Academy, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1830. Among his classmates were Rev. Daniel Leach, D.D., Rev. C. M. Nickels, D.D., Rev. S. B. Swain, D.D., and Hon. B. F. Thomas, LL.D. Immediately after his graduation he went to Waterville, Maine, where, for nine months, he was Principal of what is now known as the Waterville Institute. In 1831 he was appointed Tutor in Brown University, and soon after Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. In 1834 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry, Physiology, and Geology. This Chair he filled until 1859, a period of fifteen years, when the title of his Professorship became "Professor of Chemistry and Physiology." In 1867 he was appointed "Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics," and he held this position five years, 1867-72. Upon the resignation of President Sears, Professor Chace was chosen President of the University *pro tempore*, and was in office one year. His connection with the University terminated in 1872. The year and a half which succeeded his resignation, was spent in foreign travel, his journey extending as far east as Egypt. Since his return Professor Chace has been called to fill important offices of trust in the city government. He has, for several years, been in the Board of Aldermen of the city of Providence. He is President of the Board of State Charities, President of the Rhode Island Hospital, and a trustee of the Butler Asylum. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1853 from Lewisburg University, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University in the same year. He married, July 2, 1839, Abby Wheaton, daughter of Earl D. and Lydia (Wheaton) Pearce.

**KNOWLES, HON. JOHN POWER,** was born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 13, 1808, the youngest of five sons of Edward Knowles second, and his wife Amey, both of whom were natives of Providence, where the father died in January, 1811, the mother in October, 1838. For some years a pupil of one of the "Free Schools" of Providence, of which Rev. George Taft was "Preceptor," he, in July, 1819, was withdrawn therefrom, and apprenticed to the printer's trade in Providence. His apprenticeship terminating at an early age, he, before attaining his majority, engaged with a senior partner in the printing business in Providence, and thereafter, as a master-printer, continued to prosecute that business, until, in December, 1830, in fulfilment of a purpose long cherished, but from year to year necessarily postponed, he withdrew from mechanical pursuits, and commenced a course of study, among the notable incidents of which

were his graduation at Brown University in 1836, with the degree of A.B., at Harvard Law School in 1838, with the degree of LL.B., and his admission to the bar of Rhode Island in October, 1838, after six months' study in the office of General Thomas F. Carpenter. Of his practice at the bar, ending in 1869, it is enough to say that it was always satisfactorily remunerative and extensive, and that, by appointment of the Supreme Court, he was one of its Standing Masters in Chancery from about 1845 onward, and the Reporter of its decisions from January 1855 to January 1857, when the duty of appointing a Reporter was imposed on the General Assembly in place of the Court. Subsequently, however, in January, 1865, he was reinstated as Reporter by the Assembly, and served as such until his resignation, March 11, 1867. Previous to 1843 he was a not inactive member of the then so-called "Loco Foco" party, but thereafter ever disavowed affiliation with any party, whatever its title, nickname, professions or promises. Still, although notoriously an Independent or "Scratcher," defiant of all political parties or factions, he was not unfrequently put in nomination for office on party tickets, regular and irregular, and sometimes elected—twice in 1855 and 1866, a Representative to the General Assembly from Providence, and twice in 1866 and 1867, City Solicitor of the city of Providence, resigning before the close of his second term. In the Suffrage movement of 1841-43, after the supposed adoption of the People's Constitution (not before), and until the threat or promise of President Tyler and his cabinet to sustain the Old Charter government (not after), he sympathized and co-operated with Mr. Dorr and his associates, without hesitation affixing his signature to that much-reviled document known as "The Nine Lawyers' Opinion," embodying principles and doctrines which, it is believed, eight of the Nine, to their latest breath, adhered to and advocated, as sound and statesmanlike, and which it is certain the now sole survivor, the Ninth, has never yet repudiated, disavowed, or sought or desired to qualify. In October 1869, he was, by the President, appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island, by commission under date of that month, and subsequently, on nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate, was appointed to the same office, his commission bearing date January 24, 1870; this position he occupied until March, 1881, when he resigned.

**BURGESS, HON. WALTER SNOW,** late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, son of Abraham and Rhoda (Caswell) Burgess, was born in Rochester, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, September 10, 1808. His father and his grandfather, John Burgess, were natives of the same town, and farmers. His uncle, Hon. Tristram Burgess, was Professor of Oratory and Belles-lettres in Brown University from



1815 to 1828, and became a distinguished member of Congress, serving from 1825 to 1835, and died in 1853. His mother was the daughter of Elijah Caswell, of the same town with his father. Walter S. had good home training and excellent common-school advantages. At the age of seventeen, he entered the academy at Sandwich, Massachusetts, under Professor Luther Lincoln, and in 1827 entered Brown University, at which institution he graduated with honor in 1831, having among his classmates Professor William Gammell, LL.D., and Rev. Drs. Nicholas Hoppin and Henry Waterman. He immediately became Principal of Thaxter Academy, at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and taught about four years, meanwhile pursuing legal studies. In 1835, he was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Rhode Island, and soon attained prominence in his profession. In politics he was identified with the Federal, National Republican, Whig, and finally, Republican parties. In the "Dorr troubles," he sympathized with the party of progress and reform, but held to the proper lines of law and order, taking but little active part in the general commotion. In 1845, he was appointed United States District Attorney for Rhode Island, under the administration of President Polk, and acted for four years. His services were various and efficient in both branches of the Legislature of the State, and he was elected Attorney-General of the State in 1851, and re-elected in 1852, 1853, and 1854, and again in 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863. In 1868, he was chosen Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, which position he filled with honor until his resignation, June 1, 1881. The confidence reposed in him by the people of Rhode Island was not misplaced. His ambition was to do right, to uphold the laws, and to serve the commonwealth that delighted to honor him. His retirement to private life from the severe labors of the highest tribunal of the State has been earned by his long public services and his fidelity. He married, June 1, 1836, Eleanor, daughter of Hon. James Burrill, of Providence. She died in Providence, May 21, 1865. He has three children: Cornelia A., now Mrs. Arnold Greene; Sarah E., now Mrs. Charles Morris Smith; and Theodora F.

New Hampshire, and then with his uncle, Hon. George Blake, United States Attorney of Boston. At this time a student could be admitted to the bar in Rhode Island sooner than in other States, and Mr. Blake, wishing to enter upon the practice of his profession at the earliest practicable period, came to this State in 1829 and completed his law studies in the office of John Howe, of Bristol. Upon being admitted to the bar, he became the partner of Mr. Howe, and a few years afterwards formed a law partnership with J. Russell Bullock, which continued until he was chosen Attorney General. In 1836, he was chosen to represent Bristol in the General Assembly, and continued a member of that body with brief intermissions, except when he was Attorney-General, to 1866, being always elected without opposition. In 1843, he was chosen Attorney-General, and held the office for eight years. Some of the most memorable cases, in which his professional services were prominent, were the following: In May, 1833, was held the trial of Ephraim K. Avery, for the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell. He was associated with the distinguished Hon. Jeremiah Mason, and other gentlemen eminent in the profession, as counsel for the prisoner. Few trials have taken place in New England which awakened more widespread interest than this. Ten years after this, as Attorney-General, he occupied a prominent position in the prosecution of Thomas W. Dorr for treason. At the March term, 1844, of the Supreme Court, in his official capacity, he was the prosecuting attorney in the case of the brothers Gordon, charged with the murder of Amasa Sprague, who was killed near his home the last of December, 1843. There were other memorable trials in which he took a conspicuous part. He was among the ablest lawyers who have been the ornaments of the bar of his adopted State. The later years of his life were embittered by severe bodily indisposition, from which he was a constant sufferer. His death took place in Bristol, November 8, 1879, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. The wife of Mr. Blake was Hope E. T. Richmond, of Bristol, by whom he had three children, Mrs. Gower, Hunt Blake, Esq., of New York, and Charles Blake, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

**B**LAKE, HON. JAMES M., son of Charles (M.D.), and Fannie Hunt Blake, was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, July 13, 1809. His father was an eminent Surgeon in the United States Navy, and was in actual service in the naval battle between the Constitution and Guerriere. He was descended from an honorable English ancestry, one of whom was the distinguished Admiral Blake. William Blake came to this country in 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch was the sixth in line of descent from William. Having completed his preparatory education, he studied law, at first with Joel Parker, in Keene,

**B**URGESS, HON. THOMAS MACKIE, eldest son of Hon. Thomas and Mary (Mackie) Burgess, was born in Providence, June 6, 1806, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1822. Among his classmates were President Caswell, Hon. S. L. Crocker, Hon. Isaac Davis, Hon. Solomon Lincoln, and Rev. Dr. B. C. Cutter. Soon after his graduation he commenced the study of law, but having decided to engage in mercantile pursuits he abandoned the profession, and became a successful merchant. In the prosecution of his business he spent a number of winters in Charleston, South Carolina, where he formed many pleasant friendships,





Ch. Sylvester



which were kept alive during the remainder of his life. On the decease of the Hon. S. W. Bridgman, the first mayor of Providence, in February, 1841, Mr. Burgess was elected his successor, and by annual re-elections continued in office till 1852. The early period of his mayoralty was in the midst of the exciting scenes connected with the "Dorr War," and the position of Mayor Burgess was one of grave responsibility. He was in favor at different times during his term of service of plans which he believed would greatly promote the prosperity of his native city. He met with no small amount of opprobrium and opposition in the carrying out of these plans. It was conceded, subsequently, that his purposes were wise, and that under his administration the city made healthy progress in its affairs. Having declined longer to serve as Mayor he was not re-elected to the office. On the organization of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad he was chosen President of the corporation, and continued to perform the duties of the office so long as his health permitted. About two and a half years before his death he had a stroke of paralysis, which was followed by a second stroke a few months prior to his decease, which occurred at his residence, 108 South Main Street, Providence, October 17, 1856. He married, October 10, 1831, Eliza Howard, of Providence.

**A**YLSWORTH, JUDGE ELI, son of Arthur and Mary (Preston) Aylsworth, was born in Foster, Rhode Island, June 6, 1802, and is a lineal descendant of Arthur Aylsworth, a native of Scotland, who was among the early settlers of North Kingstown. Judge Aylsworth was the eldest of twelve children, and as his father was a farmer in very reduced circumstances, he was early thrown upon his own resources and obliged to contribute to the support of the family. At the age of eighteen he entered a village store, where he was employed for two years as a clerk. At the end of that time he began business in a small way on his own account, in Foster, and soon established a reputation for industry, economy, and integrity. He continued in mercantile business in Foster and vicinity for thirteen years, during which time he accumulated considerable property. He subsequently engaged in farming and the settlement of estates, removing first to North Foster, where he remained until September, 1841, thence to West Killingly, Connecticut, and from that place to Brooklyn, Connecticut, where he remained about ten years. In 1850 he removed to Providence, where he has since resided, being engaged principally in the settlement of estates and in investing money for others, who have been greatly benefited financially by his investments. From 1845 to 1878 he was a director of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Providence, a member of the Loaning Committee, and for nearly twenty years Vice-President of that bank. He was also a director of the Atlantic Bank, and the first President of the Jackson Bank. Since 1858

he has been President of the Westminster Bank, the business of which under his management has been conducted with great success. While residing in Foster he served as Justice of the Peace, Deputy Sheriff, and held other offices there. In 1838 he was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Providence County, being associated with Hon. Thomas Burgess, Judge Daniels, Judge Uriel Potter, and Judge Armstrong. In 1854, 1866, and 1867 he was a Member of the General Assembly, serving for two years on the Finance Committee. His first vote for President of the United States was cast for John Quincy Adams; he was an enthusiastic supporter of the Federal and Whig parties, an abolitionist during the days of the anti-slavery struggle, and has been a member of the Republican party since its organization. Though not a church member, he has been a regular attendant at the Mathewson Street M. E. Church during his residence in Providence, and is a frequent contributor to religious and benevolent objects. He married, August 3, 1822, Martha Bennett, daughter of Jeremiah and Rhoda Bennett, of Foster. She died November 13, 1837. On the 20th of December, 1840, he married Maria Fairman, of Killingly, Connecticut, who died July 16, 1842. On the 20th of September, 1843, he married Eliza S. Angell. There were ten children by the first marriage, Mercy, Emily, Susan, Eli, Albert, Hiram B., John H., Adaline, Ezra, and Eliza. The issue of the second marriage was a son, Henry P., and of the third marriage, two children, Emor A., who died in infancy, and Ira C. W. Seven of Judge Aylsworth's children are living. His son Hiram B. Aylsworth, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, is a prominent wholesale merchant of Providence. Judge Aylsworth is a man of strictly temperate habits, of a cheerful and genial disposition, and although now in his seventy-ninth year, is apparently as robust and energetic as most men at fifty.

**L**UTHER, HON. HENRY HICKS, son of George and Rebecca (Hicks) Luther, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, September 22, 1808. His father, a native of Swansey, Massachusetts, was for many years a ship-master in the merchant service, and died in Cuba. His mother was the daughter of Samuel Hicks. Her father was a lieutenant in the American Revolution, recruited the quota of the town of Warren for that war, and at its close resumed his occupation of sea-captain. Mr. Luther was educated in the schools of Warren. At the age of seventeen he entered the hardware store of J. Congdon & Son, of Providence, where he was employed as clerk for three years. He then returned to Warren and engaged in the whaling business, in which he continued successfully for several years. Afterward he engaged in the manufacture of iron and copper rivets used in making barrels, which business he carried on until his buildings were burned. Mr. Luther has had a prominent and successful

political career, extending over a period of forty-five years. On the 25th of August, 1835, he was elected as Representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly, and re-elected in 1836-37-38-39-43-57-58-59. On the 6th of April, 1853, he was elected State Senator, and subsequently served in that capacity for four years, 1872-73-74-75. The records of the General Assembly bear testimony to his faithfulness and efficiency as a member of that body, and the confidence reposed in him by the community found expression in his frequent re-election. While a member of the General Assembly he served on many committees, the most important of which were committees on finance. During his political career he has been greatly instrumental in advancing measures designed to promote the welfare of the State. He was one of the first Railroad Commissioners of Rhode Island. August 31, 1841, he was elected by the town of Warren as a delegate to the convention to frame the new Constitution for the State. He has been an earnest advocate of the cause of popular education, and has served efficiently as a member of the Warren School Committee. Mr. Luther was also one of the founders of the Warren Young Ladies' Seminary, which was very popular in its day, and the second of its kind in New England. On the 18th of April, 1860, he was elected Town Clerk of Warren, and has held that office continually to the present time (1881). While serving in this capacity he has frequently been tendered the nomination as candidate for Representative and State Senator, but declined to accept, as he considered it his duty to devote his time exclusively to the interests of the town. For six or seven years he has been President of the Philanthropic Society of Warren, a mutual benefit fraternity. Mr. Luther is well known as an advocate of the extension of free suffrage, and during the days of the Anti-slavery struggle was a warm supporter of abolition sentiments.

**B**OURN, GEORGE OSBORN, manufacturer, son of Stephen and Deborah Bourn, was born in Somerset, Massachusetts, July 4, 1809, and was a descendant of Jared Bourn, who settled in Boston about 1630, whence he removed to Roxbury, where he was a constable, and subsequently resided in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Jared Bourn was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature in 1667. At the time of King Philip's War he lived on the neck of land called Mattapoissett, now Gardner's Neck, in Swansey, Massachusetts. Bourn's block-house was the object of the first attack by Philip, and was the refuge of many of the neighbors, until they were relieved by the Bridgewater Company. Jared Bourn's first wife, Mary, died in Boston, March 30, 1644. His second wife's Christian name was Frances. His son Jared, who was baptized March 7, 1651, and died in Swansey in 1717, married and had six children, his wife's Christian name being Elizabeth. These children were Mary, Elizabeth, Francis, Patience, Martha, and a

son whose name is unknown. Francis married Charity Wheaton in Swansey, February 23, 1715, and had seven children,—Jared, Sarah, Stephen, Rachel, Francis, Nathaniel, and Content. Stephen, who was born October 25, 1724, married, September 16, 1756, Charity Chase, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Wheaton) Chase. Stephen Bourn was lost at sea. He had an only son, Stephen, who married, first, Deborah Chase, daughter of Ichabod and Phebe (Slade) Chase; and, second, June 28, 1798, his cousin, Deborah Bourn, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Sterns) Bourn. The children by the first marriage were Charity, Phebe, Sarah, and Stephen; and by the second marriage, Deborah, John, George, Eliza, Rachel, and George Osborn, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Bourn's mother died October 25, 1822, when he was thirteen years of age, and his father's death occurred November 5th of the same year. He had no school advantages except instruction in the rudimentary branches as then taught in the town schools. At an early age he went to Providence on foot, carrying in his hand all his worldly possessions. On his way, to shorten the journey, he crossed fields and vacant lots, and in getting over a stone wall sprained his ankle, which unfitted him for the mason's trade, to which he had apprenticed himself. He therefore learned the trade of a shoemaker, and soon started in business for himself in Providence. He was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, in the State to commence the manufacture of india-rubber shoes. He began on a moderate scale by merely lining and shaping the rubbers which were imported from Brazil. His first attempt at manufacturing was in the upper part of a chair or furniture factory of Thomas M. Parker, Providence. This was about 1843 or 1844. In 1847 he associated with him in business Colonel William W. Brown, of Providence, and in 1851, Edwin M. Chaffee, the inventor of the machinery now universally used in the manufacture of rubber goods, which partnership continued until his death. Their place of business was on Dorrance Street, corner of Clifford Street, Providence; and though, in view of the present magnitude of the business, their factory would now seem quite small, it was in those days one of the leading establishments of the country. About 1851 or 1852, Mr. Bourn went to Canada, and there established the Montreal Rubber Company, and a year or two later built the factory operated for a few years by Brown, Hibbard, Bourn & Co., which is now one of the largest establishments in America. During the "Dorr War" Mr. Bourn was very active on the side of law and order, and was First Lieutenant in command of the Cadet Company at the march to Federal Hill, in Providence, and also at Acoté's Hill, in Chepachet. He was in the arsenal as one of its defenders at the time of its attack by the Dorr party. For several years prior to his death, which occurred August 17, 1859, he had been in failing health, and was obliged to spend his winters in warm climates. The last five winters of his life were spent in Cuba, stopping on his







*Samuel James*

return for a few weeks in the Southern States. He was a man of remarkable energy, of indomitable courage, and of great executive ability in all his business relations. In private life he was above reproach, extremely kind and sympathetic, ever ready to help the needy, to cheer the depressed, and to lend his aid and influence to every good work. He married, December 1, 1833, Hulda Battey, daughter of Ezra and Sally (Peckham) Eddy. She is a descendant of Rev. William Eddy, rector, in 1580, of Cranbrook, Kent, England. Their children are Hon. Augustus O. Bourn, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Emma E. Bourn, and Rachel, who married William C. Downs, and now resides in New York city. Mrs. Bourn resides with her eldest daughter in Providence.

**BOYDEN, REV. JOHN**, was born at Sturbridge, Massachusetts, May 14, 1809, and died in Woonsocket, R. I., September 28, 1869. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (Adams) Boyden. His youth was spent upon the farm with his parents. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood and the academies at Sturbridge, Brookfield, and Dudley. At the age of seventeen he began to teach during the winter, and so continued until his tastes and convictions led him to adopt the Christian ministry as a profession. He pursued his theological studies under the tuition of Rev. Hosea Ballou, of Boston, and entered upon the active duties of a pastor at Berlin, Connecticut, where he remained three years. He then went to Dudley, Massachusetts, where he remained five years. In 1840 he removed to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and made that town his place of residence and field of labor up to the time of his death. His early labors, which were various and widely bestowed, were mostly of a polemical character. He often preached eight or ten times in a week. The advocate of universal interpretations of the Scriptures he often met with bitter opposition, but never did equanimity or magnanimity fail him. Men, whom his reasoning, which was always clear and natural, could not convince, were often persuaded by the sweetness of his temper. He had that fineness of nature, delicacy of sentiment, justness of apprehension, and sound common sense which seemed a perpetual inspiration, and wherever he went he exerted an influence for good. In the various reformatory movements of the day he took an active interest. He was among the foremost to advocate total abstinence and prohibition. The Anti-slavery cause enlisted all his sympathies, and to its advancement he devoted his utmost energy. He saw the injustice done to woman by restricting the sphere of her activity, and in the small remuneration paid for her labors, and persuasively plead for her relief. He was one of the original members of the Rhode Island Universalist Convention, and for years its honored President. He was several times elected, by his fellow-citizens, a member of the General Assembly.

But the most important service he rendered the public was in the capacity of School Committee and Superintendent, which offices he held for a quarter of a century. The cause of education could not have had a more judicious or efficient servant. At the end of his service the schools of his town compared favorably with the best in the State. In his denomination his name was revered; he was respected by other branches of the Christian Church, and beloved by all who knew him. He married, September 20, 1831, Sarah Church Jacobs, daughter of Richmond and Clarissa Jacobs, of Scituate, Massachusetts. They had one son, John Richmond, who died in early manhood, soon after leaving college. Mrs. Boyden survives her husband, and lives with her daughter-in-law, in the old homestead, surrounded by her own and her husband's many devoted and loving friends.

**COOKE, WARREN, M.D.**, son of Jesse and Lydia (Thayer) Cooke, was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, August 10, 1809. He pursued his medical studies under the direction of Dr. Hiram Cleveland, of Pawtucket, and took the degree of M.D. at Columbia College, Washington, D. C., in 1834. After practicing two years in Maryland, he returned to Rhode Island, and took up his residence in Lonsdale. In this village he was a successful physician for over thirty years. In 1867 he retired from the more active duties of his profession, and moved a short distance from Lonsdale, that he might live a more quiet life, continuing his practice to some extent among old families, the ties between whom and himself had been strengthened by years of attendance upon them in times of sickness. In the affairs of the village of Lonsdale he always took an interest. The Young Men's Lyceum sought his services to give them lectures. Of Christ's Church, of which he was a member, he was a vestryman for many years, and was a Delegate to the Diocesan Convention several times. He was also a member of the School Committee for several years. His death, which was sudden, occurred May 15, 1873. The wife of Dr. Cooke was Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Arnold, of Smithfield, who, with one daughter, survives her husband.

**JAMES, SAMUEL**, son of William and Catharine (Field) James, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 27, 1814. His father, also a native of Providence, was for many years a successful dealer in cotton and other merchandise in Georgia, but subsequently returned to Providence, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits; finally inheriting a large estate from his father, he retired from business, and until his death, in 1824, resided on Federal Hill, in the house afterwards used, in 1842, by Thomas W. Dorr as his headquarters.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Samuel James, was widely known as a manufacturer of paper-hangings, and was a director of Roger Williams Bank at a time when there were but two banks in Providence. Other members of the family were prominent in the community. Mr. James's mother was a daughter of Lemuel Field, of Providence. She died in 1875, at the advanced age of ninety-three. She was a descendant of John Field, the ancestor of the family in Rhode Island, who lived in Providence as early as 1637, and died in 1692. Mr. James entered upon an active business career at an early age. He attended school until his twelfth year, and for seven years thereafter was employed in the printing-office in the Granite Building, on Market Square, where the *Rhode Island Country Journal*, a weekly newspaper, and the *Manufacturers' and Farmers' Journal*, a semi-weekly, were printed. He finally relinquished the printing business, on account of impaired health, became clerk in a grocery store, and in 1835, with Joseph W. Davis, engaged in the grocery business, in which they continued successfully for about eight years, under the firm-name of Joseph W. Davis & Co. In 1843 Mr. James sold his interest to his partner, erected a building nearly opposite the old store, and for several years carried on the same business alone. Part of that time, from 1852 to 1855, he was the City Agent under the Maine Law, his appointment as such having been received from Amos C. Barstow, Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. On the 15th of May, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Weigher in the Providence Custom-house, which position he occupied until December 31, 1868, since which time he has been engaged in real estate transactions, and in the discharge of his duties as a bank officer. He was a member of the Providence Common Council, from the Fifth Ward, from June, 1842, to June, 1844. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, by the Temperance and Whig parties, and re-elected successively until 1855. In 1859 he was the nominee of the Republican party for Mayor, and received a large vote, but not sufficient for his election. He was a director in the State Bank from June, 1854, to June, 1873, and at the formation of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, July 18, 1854, he was elected one of its trustees, which office he still holds. Since July, 1860, he has been a member of the loaning committee, and has travelled extensively in the interest of the bank, devoting much time to the careful placing of its funds. He was elected Vice-President of that bank in July, 1876, and still holds that office. He is also a director of the Westminster Bank, and a director in the Hope Insurance Company. In politics he has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, and was formerly a Whig. In 1842 he was a firm supporter of the Law and Order party, and served in Colonel William Blodgett's company, which took a conspicuous part in the "Dorr War." In 1839 Mr. James and his wife united with the Chestnut Street Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. James was for many years class-leader, steward, and trustee. His home was ever open to welcome the ministers and friends of that denomination. In 1863, becoming dissatisfied with the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he united with Grace Episcopal Church, and served for several years as vestryman. He married, May 8, 1835, Tabitha S. Rhodes, daughter of Captain Richard and Tabitha (Harris) Rhodes, of North Scituate, Rhode Island. They have had five children, two sons and three daughters. William Andrew, their eldest son, served in the Union army during the Civil War, and was breveted Colonel for meritorious conduct. He removed to Chicago in 1865, where he has since engaged successfully in business, his residence being at Highland Park, of which city he was Mayor in 1873. From 1874 to 1880 he was a member of the Illinois Legislature, and since 1879 has been Speaker of the House of Representatives, which position he has filled with marked ability. Colonel James married, March 31, 1869, Georgianna Case, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and has one son, Samuel Winthrop. The other children of Samuel James are, Celia, who married Thomas H. Spencer, a prominent merchant of Chicago, who is widely known as a lay preacher in the Presbyterian Church; Emma Frances, and Isabel, the wife of Herbert West, of New York, a wholesale dealer in woollen goods. Samuel Knight, the youngest son, died in infancy. Mr. James has succeeded in acquiring an ample fortune, and occupies a prominent and influential position as a citizen.

**STEDMAN, DANIEL M. C.**, son of Daniel and Free-love (Reynolds) Stedman, was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, June 3, 1810. His father, grandfather (Daniel M. C. Stedman), and great-grandfather (Daniel Stedman), were also natives of South Kingstown, and lived and died in the same house, the date of the birth of the former being April 25, 1787. Thomas Stedman, father of the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, also lived and died in South Kingstown. The first of the family came from Scotland. Mr. Stedman's boyhood and youth were spent principally in Wakefield, Rhode Island. He early engaged in the shoe business, which he carried on successfully until he was about forty years of age, when he became cashier of the Hopkinton Bank, in Westerly, Rhode Island. In 1852, he became cashier of the South County Bank, in Wakefield, and continued to fill that position until 1861, when he was elected cashier of the Wakefield National Bank, which office he still holds. He has also been treasurer of the Wakefield Institution for Savings since 1861. Mr. Stedman is treasurer of the Narragansett Pier Railroad Company, and of the Riverside Cemetery Association, and has been treasurer of the Library Association of Wakefield since its organization, in 1854. He has also served as



Town Treasurer. In 1825, he united with the Baptist Church in Wakefield, of which he is an active member, having held for a number of years the offices of clerk and treasurer of the Society. His ancestors have been members of the same communion as far back as he can trace his genealogy. In 1830, he organized and was Superintendent of the first Sabbath School in the Baptist Church in Wakefield. In 1832, he was an active worker in the first temperance society in the town, and in 1840, was a candidate for State Senator on the temperance ticket. He was also identified with the first movements for the abolition of slavery. In 1850, he was a leader in the formation of the Niantic Baptist Church, Westerly, assuming the entire responsibility of building their house of worship. In 1857, he gathered the facts and published the first sketch of the history of the Wakefield Baptist Church. For many years he has been a member of the Foreign and Home Mission Societies, and is a member of the Board of the Baptist State Convention. He married, November 3, 1830, in Wakefield, Martha C. Allen. They have had five children, Martha A., Mary A., Caroline W., Emeline S., deceased, and Julia. Caroline was married to Rev. Samuel I. Carr, April 19, 1859, Mary was married to Solomon H. Hale, of Wakefield, April 19, 1869. On the 3d of November, 1880, Mr. and Mrs. Stedman celebrated their golden wedding, which was largely attended, on which occasion they received valuable tokens of the high esteem in which they are held in the community.

**MOIES, HON. CHARLES**, manufacturer, son of John and Anna Moies, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 21, 1809. During his childhood his parents removed to North Adams, and thence in a few years, to Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1826, at the age of seventeen, he went to Pawtucket, where he was employed as clerk by Barney Merry. After a residence there of about four years, he removed to Central Falls, which at that time, and for more than forty years thereafter, was a part of the ancient town of Smithfield. This town afforded superior facilities for manufacturing, which invited capital and enterprise, and there Mr. Moies soon found scope for his talents and energy. In 1832 he engaged successfully in business as a thread manufacturer, and two years afterwards began to manufacture print cloths. From 1837 to 1846 he was associated as partner with Ruel Richards and the Hon. James F. Simmons, for many years a United States Senator, and was associated with others at different times. Mr. Moies continued in active business until 1856, when a slight paralytic attack warned him to lighten his burdens and withdraw from the active control of his large manufacturing interests. Though his personal supervision of his business ceased at that time, his capital and counsel continued to contribute to the activity and thrift of the town wherein he resided until his

death. One of his mills long stood at the eastern end of Cross Street, on the site which the hair-cloth mill now occupies. Possessing a vigorous intellect, and having decided views on public affairs, he exerted considerable influence in political circles, and was frequently called upon to fill public positions. His fellow-citizens not only claimed his services in municipal legislation, but for many years he was chosen to represent them in the General Assembly. As a member of each branch of the General Assembly he wielded a marked influence on the legislation of the State; and when events had shown that the old charter, which for more than a century and a half had been the organic law of the commonwealth, needed to be succeeded by a new constitution, he was chosen a member of the convention which framed that document. In 1871 Smithfield was subdivided, and the southeastern portion was made a new town, named Lincoln, of which he was for years President of the Town Council, as he had previously been of the town of Smithfield. As President of the Council and Judge of Probate for the two towns, his official career extended over a period of twenty-five years. Besides holding the offices named, he was for many years President of the Pawtucket Institution for Savings, and of the Pacific National Bank. Mr. Moies was twice married. His first wife was Clarissa Gano Jenks, daughter of George F. Jenks, of Central Falls, to whom he was married October 15, 1834. She died November 29, 1840. By this marriage there were three children, none of whom are living. On the 11th of August, 1843, Mr. Moies married Robie A. Knight, daughter of Joseph W. Knight, of Central Falls. There were three children by the second marriage, two of whom are living. Mr. Moies died December 21, 1880.

**SMITH, ALFRED**, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, December 6, 1809, and is the only son of Benjamin Whitehead and Hannah Howard (Peckham) Smith. He is a lineal descendant of Edward Smith, who accompanied John Clarke in procuring the Charter of Rhode Island from King Charles II. In boyhood he received such an education as was ordinarily imparted in the common schools of his town. At an early age he learned of Isaac Gould the trade of a tailor, and spent about ten years in New York city, where he was employed as a cutter. He exhibited such skill and energy in this calling, that during part of the time mentioned he commanded a salary of six thousand dollars a year. About the year 1840 he returned to Newport, where he has since remained, having been engaged in the real estate business there since 1850 to the present time. In his real estate transactions he has been remarkably successful. During five years of the time that he has been thus engaged his sales amounted to a million dollars annually, and in one year they were one million eight hundred thousand, the aggregate amount of his sales since 1850 being over twenty

million dollars. Mr. Smith's practical, far-seeing business faculties have been of incalculable value to Newport in making it an attractive and elegant resort for visitors, and in contributing to the growth and prosperity of that city. He foresaw a fortune for himself, and pointed out for others fortunes then lying in old fields and pastures. Many of his townsmen are now enjoying the wealth which thus came from increased value of their lands. He planted thousands of trees, and inaugurated and successfully carried forward improvements which have greatly enhanced the beauty of the city. He has laid out all the fashionable drive-ways of Newport, his greatest work in this direction being the splendid drive-way of over eleven miles, including Bellevue and Ocean Avenues. It was chiefly by his skill that it was undertaken and completed by the city. The late Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, an extensive traveller and railroad builder in Russia, pronounced this the finest shore drive-way in the world. It affords to visitors a panoramic view of unsurpassed beauty, and is indeed one of the greatest attractions of the far-famed city of health and pleasure. Mr. Smith may well be proud of the honor of being foremost in the construction of an avenue so conducive to the happiness of multitudes. He married, in February, 1843, Ann Maria Talbot, daughter of Captain Allen Talbot, of Dighton, Massachusetts. Their children are Howard Smith, Mrs. Ellen Talbot Baker, Mrs. Harriet Fisher Brownell, and Mary Luther Smith.

**W**ALES, COLONEL SAMUEL HAZZARD, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, March 19, 1810. He is a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Wales, shipwright, who came to this country from Dorchester, England, in the same ship with Rev. Richard Mather, in 1635, and in 1654 settled in Boston, where he died, December 4, 1661. The given name of the wife of Nathaniel Wales was Isabel, and the names of his children, Timothy, John, and Nathaniel. Nathaniel was born in England, and died in Boston, May 20, 1662, leaving four children, Nathaniel, Samuel, Mary, and Jonathan. Jonathan was killed in King Philip's War. Nathaniel married Joanna Faxon, daughter of Thomas Faxon, and had fifteen children. He was a deacon in the church in Braintree (now Quincy), and was made ruling elder in the same church February 27, 1701. He resided for several years in Milton, Massachusetts. His children were Ellis, born in 1675; Joanna, born in 1679; Sarah, born in 1680; Nathaniel, born in 1681; Joanna, born in 1683; Elkanah, born in 1685; Deborah, born in 1687; Thomas, born in 1689; Mary, born in 1691; Samuel, born in 1693; Thomas, born in 1695; Joseph, born in 1697; John, born in 1699; Rachel, born in 1701; and Atherton, born March 8, 1704. Atherton Wales graduated at Harvard College in 1726; studied for the ministry, and served as Pastor of the Second Church in Marshfield, Massachusetts, from 1739 until his death,

which occurred in 1795, at which time he was in the ninety-second year of his age. He married, November 5, 1730, Mary Niles, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (Thatcher) Niles, of Braintree, Massachusetts. Rev. Samuel Niles was the son of Captain Nathaniel Niles, son of John Niles, of Braintree. Rev. Peter Thatcher, of Milton, grandfather of Mary Niles, was the son of Rev. Thomas Thatcher, first Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston. Rev. Thomas Thatcher, son of Rev. Peter Thatcher, was Rector of St. Edmond's Church, Salisbury, in the county of Wiltshire, England, and came to Boston in 1635. He married, in 1643, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Ralph Partridge, of Duxbury, Massachusetts. The children of Rev. Atherton and Mary (Niles) Wales, were Phebe, born March 4, 1731, and married Joshua Tilden in 1760; Rachel, born February 2, 1734, and married Amos Rogers, in 1756; Mary, born July 27, 1740, and married Thomas Magoun, in 1770; Atherton, born September 3, 1743, and married Mary Niles, November 5, 1730, died in 1795; Peter Thatcher Wales, born August 3, 1745, married Lydia Potter; and Sarah, born October 19, 1748, and married Benjamin Hatch. Peter Thatcher Wales, above named, grandfather of Colonel Samuel Hazzard Wales, became a physician. He was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. His wife, Lydia Potter, was the daughter of Rouse Potter, of Portsmouth. Dr. Wales died in Portsmouth, in May, 1809, in the sixty-fifth year of his age; and his wife died in the same place, in April, 1803, in the fifty-fifth year of her age. Of their children who reached a mature age were Rouse, Atherton, Peter, Mary, Lydia, and Luke. Rouse died at sea when about thirty years of age. Atherton was the father of Colonel Samuel H. Wales. He was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, May 29, 1772, and died December 17, 1820, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was for many years a sailor, and also engaged in farming. When about twenty-five years of age, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hazzard, of South Kingstown, Rhode Island, and great granddaughter of Jonathan Nichols, Deputy-Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island. She died January 26, 1815, in the forty-seventh year of her age. The children by this marriage were Rouse, Lydia, Atherton, Henry, Samuel Hazzard, Elizabeth, and Susan. Samuel Hazzard Wales, the subject of this sketch, was but five years of age at the time of his mother's death, and ten years old when his father died. For several years he was employed by his brother on a farm, and from his thirteenth to his sixteenth year performed the principal part of the labor on a farm of thirty acres, improved by Dr. William Richardson, in Portsmouth. At the age of sixteen he went to Providence, where he served an apprenticeship of five years at the clock and watch making business, under George S. Tompkins, on the completion of which he worked as journey-







Wm. L. R. Moury

man for Mr. Tompkins until October 1, 1834. In that year he bought his employer's establishment and commenced business in Providence on his own account, which he carried on successfully until 1855, when his store was broken into and robbed of nearly the whole stock, amounting to about seven thousand dollars, leaving him with an indebtedness of three thousand dollars. He continued in business, under great embarrassment, until 1874. He has taken an active and prominent part in politics. In 1840 he was Chief Marshal of the Young Men's Delegation from Rhode Island to Baltimore to confirm the nomination of Harrison and Tyler for President and Vice-President of the United States. He was a member of the "Rhode Island Suffrage Association" during the political agitation which resulted in the "Dorr War," and was Chairman of the State Central Committee which prepared the address and resolutions adopted at the adjourned meeting held in Providence on the 5th of July, 1841, and took a prominent part in the stirring scenes which ensued during the contest between the "Dorrites," or "Suffrage Party," and the "Law and Order Party." The Whig party opposed the doctrine of the "Dorrites," and the Democratic party espoused it. This left him on the Democratic side in politics. For three years he was Chairman of the State Central Democratic Committee. He was a member of the military organization known as the "Independent Company of Volunteers," and served in quelling the "Olney Street Riot," in the fall of 1831. In April, 1833, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of that organization, which he commanded at the reception of President Jackson, and held that office about five years. From 1860 to 1867 he was a member of the "United Train of Artillery" (Old Guards). For several years he served as Justice of the Peace, and Notary Public. In 1875 he was elected one of the License Commissioners of Providence, which office he now holds. In January, 1868, he was elected President of the Franklin Lyceum of Providence, and is now President of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society. He is a member of the Second Universalist Society, of which he was for several years President, and for eight years Superintendent of its Sabbath-school. On the 25th of April, 1831, he married Esther H. Hathaway, of Freetown, Massachusetts. The issue of this marriage was eight children, Esther, Nathaniel, Samuel, Josephine, Alfred, Ida, Frederick, and Mary.

**MOWRY, WILLIAM GULLY RANDALL**, lumber merchant, son of Major Nathaniel and Lydia (Dexter) Mowry, was born December, 20, 1810, at Smithfield, Rhode Island, near Lime Rock, where his father was a prominent citizen. His school education was limited to an attendance of three months each year in the common schools of his native place, until the age of seventeen, when he was apprenticed to Lowell Fales, of Pawtucket, to learn the trade of a builder. He

served for four years, and at his majority attended for six months the Friends' boarding-school at Bolton, Massachusetts. He soon became a partner with Mr. Fales, and afterwards carried on the carpenter business for several years on his own account, erecting mills, churches, and other buildings. In 1847 he removed to Providence, where, with the exception of a single year, he has since carried on an extensive lumber business, part of the time under his own name, and subsequently under the firm-names of Mowry & Steere and W. G. R. Mowry & Co. He has been engaged also in the burning of lime since 1854. In November of that year the Dexter Lime Rock Company was organized, and Mr. Mowry appointed agent and elected treasurer of the company. He resigned the position as agent at the end of the year 1854, but retained the treasurership for twenty-two years thereafter. He has also been employed in the settlement of numerous estates and in the administration of various private trusts. In politics he has always been a Democrat, uncompromising and independent in the advocacy of his views. Throughout his life he has been a firm friend of the temperance cause, and has maintained a decided stand in favor of prohibition, having been for several years Chairman of the State Prohibition Committee. He has never sought office, and only at the earnest solicitation of his party has he accepted its nominations. He was appointed one of the original board of commissioners for building the new City Hall in Providence, being associated therein with the late Governor James Y. Smith and Hon. George H. Corliss, and after the death of Governor Smith and the reorganization of the board, he became its President. He is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and the Rhode Island Agricultural Society. During his residence in Providence he has uniformly attended the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church, of the society of which he was for two years President. He has been active in religious and charitable work, and many have had occasion to feel grateful to him for aid extended to them in time of need. He married, November 30, 1846, Lydia Olney, daughter of Obadiah Olney, and granddaughter of Elisha Olney, of Smithfield, a descendant, in the seventh generation, from Hon. Thomas Olney, who was an associate with Roger Williams in the founding of Providence, and the first treasurer of the colony. Their only child, Anna Frances, was born November 30, 1848; died September 15, 1849.

**SMITH, GOVERNOR JAMES YOUNGS**, son of Amos D. and Priscilla (Mitchell) Smith, was born in Poquonoc Village, Groton, New London County, Connecticut, September 15, 1809. This family of Smiths possessed sterling qualities and earnest piety. Some of them were prominent members in the Second Baptist Church in the town on Fort Hill. Priscilla Mitchell was descended from Priscilla Mullens, of Mayflower

fame, the heroine of Longfellow's poem of the "Courtship of Miles Standish." The subject of this sketch was early trained to habits of industry. He was employed on the farm in summers, and attended the district school a few months each winter until the age of thirteen, when he became a clerk in a country store in Salem, Connecticut, where he remained three years, being intrusted with the chief management of the business. In 1826 he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, and entered the counting-room of Aborn & Smith—James Aborn and Amos D. Smith—lumber dealers. Amos D. Smith was the elder brother of James Y., and is elsewhere sketched in this work. He retired from the firm in 1828, and in 1830, James Y. formed a partnership with a nephew of his former employer, under the name of Aborn & Smith, which firm succeeded to the lumber business. Seven years later Mr. Smith became the sole proprietor of the business, which then became quite extensive. He married, August 13, 1835, Emily, daughter of the late Thomas Brown, of Providence. As his father-in-law was interested in the manufacture of cotton goods in Scituate, Rhode Island, Mr. Smith, about 1837, began to invest his surplus capital in the same business. In 1843 he sold out his lumber business, and entered into partnership with his brother, Amos D., under the style of A. D. & J. Y. Smith, for a score of years one of the best-known firms in Providence. They carried on a general wholesale merchandise business, representing also the mills in which they were concerned. The business became very extensive, especially by the acquisition of new mills. In 1862 the brothers separated, and James Y. soon formed a new firm, taking in one son-in-law and then the other, the business being, until his death, the manufacture of cotton goods, carried on in four different mills. Governor Smith early turned his attention to public affairs, and few men in the State ever gave more of their time to the public service. He served in many and important positions. For several years he was Representative in the General Assembly; for many years a member of the School Committee; Mayor of Providence in 1855 and 1856; and Governor of the State from 1863 to 1866, when he declined a re-nomination. He was nominated for Governor by the Republicans in 1861, but defeated by a combination of Democrats and disaffected Republicans under the lead of William Sprague. In 1864 occurred a heated election, and Governor Smith was opposed because he would not commit himself to any candidate for the United States Senatorship. The opposition combined with the Democrats, but in vain. Governor Smith and the whole Republican ticket triumphed over all opposition. His election in 1865 was still more remarkable. He received a majority in every town and ward of the State, a case never paralleled in the State's history. As a War-Governor his record was noble and unsurpassed. To the filling of the State's quota and the speedy and decisive overthrow of the Rebellion he gave himself with untiring

devotion, and by special and wise exertions spared the State the necessity of resorting to a draft; and amid the multitude of heavy duties growing out of the war and the demands of an extensive business, his time and attention were given to the humblest applicant for aid or advice, his office being crowded from morning till night. His donations to the soldiers and their families were large, and when a friend suggested that he was giving too largely, he replied, "I allow no man to come between me and my charities; that is a duty I am responsible for only to my God." After retiring from the chief magistracy, Governor Smith served on many public commissions, and always with self-sacrificing attention and zeal. His unusual mechanical ability was very frequently called into requisition for the public welfare. He was Chairman of the commission to build the new City Hall, and was on the Building Committees of three of the principal churches of Providence in the erection of their places of worship. He also served in various ways, officially and by his means, the different charitable societies and benevolent institutions of the city and State. For three years he was President of the Providence Board of Trade. At the time of his death he was President of a bank of discount; of two savings-banks; director in eight insurance companies, in some of which he was President; director of the Providence and Worcester Railway Company; of the New York and New England Railway Company; and a member of five commissions under the city government. With all these responsibilities, in addition to the duties of his regular business, upon him, he was yet one of the most approachable of men, and gave profusely of his time and money to a host of applicants. His friendship and kindness were truly remarkable, though often bestowed only to be abused. When, however, in business and political affairs, he had reached a conclusion, his determination was firm and unalterable. He died at his residence on Hope Street, March 26, 1876, in his sixty-seventh year. His children were Thomas B., who died young; Isabella B., who married Charles A. Nichols; Emily P., who married General Horatio Rogers. Rarely has the death of any one in Rhode Island called forth such general mourning as did that of Governor Smith. The public offices were closed; the General Assembly adjourned; the city and State officials attended his funeral in a body, and in carriages two abreast preceded the hearse, while an immense concourse of citizens in carriages and on foot followed to Swan Point Cemetery. Equally the rich and the poor felt their loss and paid their tribute of respect to the able, faithful, honored man.

**W**EEDEN, STEPHEN RANDALL, only son of George Everson and Ann Frances (Randall) Weeden, was born in Providence, September 22, 1809. His ancestors on his mother's side were lineal descendants of Roger Williams. In his boyhood



and youth he attended the public schools, and also a private school on Benefit Street, taught by Oliver Angell, a famous teacher in his day. At the age of sixteen he entered the establishment of Smith & Parmenter, publishers of the *Cadet*, where he learned the trade of a printer. This employment he followed for several years. In 1835 he engaged in bookselling, doing business in a store on the corner of Westminster Street and Washington Row, the name of the firm being B. Cranston & Co. This was the store afterwards occupied for many years by George H. Whitney. The Providence Athenæum having completed their new building in the spring of 1838, the Board of Directors held a meeting there, and on the 2d of July, from a list of forty-five applicants, elected Mr. Weeden to the office of Librarian. This position he filled for more than seven years "to the entire satisfaction," quoting from the records, "of the Board and of the proprietors," resigning the office in October, 1845, on account of ill-health. The following year he became associated with his uncle, Stephen Randall, in the manufacture of braided candle wicking. About this time he engaged once more in book-selling, at the corner of College and North Main Streets, the name of the firm being Weeden & Peck. Here he continued until 1850. Upon the death of his uncle, in 1874, he assumed the entire management and control of the wicking business, his oldest son, George, being associated with him. Here he has continued until the present time, the name of the firm being S. R. Weeden & Son. Mr. Weeden has been for many years a prominent and efficient member of the Fourth Baptist Church, being constant in his attendance upon the various meetings of the church and society, and liberal in the appropriation of means for the support of public worship, and the spread of the gospel. In 1838 he was elected Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. In this position he labored with zeal and success, with occasional interruptions, until 1869, a period of thirty-one years. Upon the formation of the Rhode Island Baptist Sabbath-school Association, in 1841, he acted as Secretary *pro tem*. In 1844 he was elected Secretary. This office he continued to fill from year to year until 1852. For many years he has been Treasurer of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention. In 1865 he was appointed one of the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison. To this honorable position he was annually reappointed until 1877, when the Board was dissolved. Since then he has been a member of the Board of State Charities and Corrections. Mr. Weeden married, October 16, 1831, Nancy, daughter of David Bachelor, of Providence. She died January 28, 1845. For his second wife he married, November 25, 1847, Maria, daughter of Allin Hunt, of East Providence. Five children are the fruits of this marriage, viz.: Stephen Randall, who died in infancy; George Everson, who was graduated at Brown University in 1870, and who is now associated with his father in business; Caroline Bachelor; Allin Hunt, who

was also graduated at the University, and who died July 2, 1879, universally beloved and lamented; and Maria Hunt. Mr. Weeden resides in the Tenth Ward, his house being the one built and occupied by his uncle, Stephen Randall.

**R**ANDALL, RT. REV. GEORGE MAXWELL, D.D., son of Hon. Samuel and Martha (Maxwell) Randall, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, November 23, 1810. It was his purpose to be a printer, and he learned the art, but subsequently concluded to obtain an education with a view to entering professional life. Having passed through the preparatory stage of his studies in Warren, he entered Brown University, and graduated in the class of 1835, and in 1838 completed his theological course of study at the General Theological Seminary of New York. Having been ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold, soon after his graduation, he became rector of the Church of the Ascension, in Fall River, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1844. He was then called to take charge of a newly organized parish in Boston, the Church of the Messiah, and continued to be its rector until 1866, twenty-two years. While acting as the minister of the Church of the Messiah, he was also for many years the editor of the *Christian Witness*, which represented the Episcopal Church in New England. He took a deep interest in the educational affairs of Boston, and was one of the most faithful and efficient members of the School Committee for several years. He was secretary of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States, and a member of the Standing Committee of the diocese of Massachusetts. He was selected by his church, in the fall of 1865, to be Missionary Bishop of Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, and was consecrated in December to take the oversight of the interests of his church in the vast territory embraced within the limits of his wide-extended diocese. He entered upon the discharge of his Episcopal duties with apostolic zeal and earnestness. He was, so far as human helpers were concerned, nearly alone, there being but two clergymen and two parishes in all the region which came under his supervision. The record of a period of seven years' work is thus summed up by Professor Gammell. When his labors came to an end "his diocese contained twenty-four parishes, twenty church edifices free from debt, and fifteen clergymen. He had established schools for boys and for girls and a theological school, which together had cost upwards of \$150,000. These he designed to be the beginnings of the future 'University of Colorado.' He was accustomed every year to visit the principal settlements of his diocese, stretching many hundred miles in every direction from his home in Denver. In doing this he was obliged to use all sorts of conveyances, often to lodge in the rudest hovels, and to incur all the exposure and risks that are incident to frontier journeying.

He identified himself with all the interests of civilization in the Rocky Mountains. He promoted good-will towards the Indians; he encouraged education and all social improvements; and he preached the Gospel to all sorts of people in settlements where it had seldom been preached before." Bishop Randall died in Denver, Colorado Territory, September 28, 1873, leaving a wife, Eliza (Hoar) Randall, daughter of Lewis Hoar, of Warren, to whom he was married in May, 1839.

**K**NOWLES, JOSEPH, printer and publisher, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, July 3, 1810. His paternal ancestor, Henry Knowles, emigrated from London, England, April 15, 1635, and settled in Portsmouth, on Rhode Island, where he was a freeholder in 1644. He removed to Warwick in 1645. In 1670 his son William settled in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, where the immediate ancestors of Joseph Knowles resided until 1804, when his father, Joseph Mumford Knowles, removed to Westerly. On his maternal side he is descended from the Tillinghasts, also an ancient family of the State. Mr. Knowles was educated in the common schools of his native place and at the academy at Kingstown, an institution of much repute at that time. He was apprenticed to William Storer, the publisher of a newspaper at Stonington, Connecticut, with whom he remained two years, but the paper was not successful, and the indentures of apprenticeship were cancelled. He removed to Providence in 1832, where he entered into the service of Josiah Jones, publisher of the *Providence Patriot and Columbian Phoenix*, a famous newspaper in the politics of Rhode Island, which numbered among its contributors some of the ablest writers of the State. Mr. Jones was a printer and publisher for many years, still working at the case when eighty years of age, and at the time of his death was reputed to be the oldest printer in the United States. In early life Mr. Knowles engaged in several newspaper enterprises. With the late James S. Ham he purchased *The Microcosm*, which was continued about one year. He also published the *Commercial Advertiser* for a short time, and the *Literary Journal*, which was continued but one year, and of which Albert G. Greene was editor. In 1838 Mr. Knowles and William L. Burroughs purchased the *Providence Journal*, but soon Mr. Burroughs retired, and the copartnership of Knowles, Vose & Anthony was afterwards formed, which was once interrupted by death, and once enlarged by the addition of another partner, Mr. George W. Danielson, the firm-name becoming Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, under which the business of the *Daily Journal* and *Evening Bulletin* is still conducted. Mr. Knowles's connection with the *Journal* extended over a period of thirty-six years. He married, July 3, 1834, Mary Caroline, only daughter of his second employer, Josiah Jones. She died June 17, 1879, aged sixty-eight

years. They had seven children, of whom only one son, John C. Knowles, is living. Another son, Frank H., attained the age of twenty-seven. He studied medicine, but left his medical studies to serve in the First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion. His death was hastened by the exposures and fatigues of the service while assistant surgeon on hospital duty at Hampton Roads. He was a young man of more than ordinary promise, and a favorite pupil of the late Dr. Lewis L. Miller. Joseph Knowles died in Providence, December 21, 1874. As was said of him in an obituary which appeared in the columns of the *Providence Daily Journal*, from which the above facts were obtained, "He was in many respects a type of the New England character. In his youth he learned an honest trade, and learned it thoroughly in all its branches and applications. As apprentice, as journeyman, as master printer, he performed the duties of each position; first, faithful to those whom he served; then kind and considerate to those who served him; always just to all, and just to himself; patient under difficulties, cheerful in adversity, moderate in prosperity."

**S**PINK, NICHOLAS N., son of Christopher and Hannah (Northup) Spink, was born in Wickford, Rhode Island, August 20, 1810. His boyhood and youth were passed in his native town, except some time spent at school in Plainfield, Connecticut. At an early age he engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued until 1837, when he became cashier of the Narragansett Bank, now merged in the Wickford National Bank. He still holds the position of cashier, having served in that capacity over forty years. For many years he was town clerk of Wickford, which office he was obliged to resign on account of impaired health. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has ever taken a deep interest in matters pertaining to the religious and moral welfare of the community. Mr. Spink married, July 12, 1837, in Wickford, Huldah A. Weeden, daughter of Peleg and Mary (Fowler) Weeden. Their children are Benjamin W., now of the firm of Oliver, Johnson & Co., Providence; Fannie A., and Mary F.

**S**TEERE, HON. ALANSON, manufacturer, son of Hosea and Hannah (Tinkham) Steere, was born in Gloucester, Rhode Island, September 2, 1810. He is of English descent, and, according to tradition, his ancestors in this country were among the early settlers. He was educated in the common country schools, and when about sixteen years of age, began to serve an apprenticeship as a millwright with his father, with whom he continued to work at his trade until his twenty-fourth year. For about four years thereafter he carried on the same business for himself. In 1838, in company with his







*Isaac H. Southwick*

brother, Otis Steere, he began the manufacture of cotton yarn, at Kent's Corner, in Scituate, Rhode Island, where they continued in successful business until 1848, at which time they sold out, and leased for ten years the Brown Mill in Johnston, and commenced the manufacture of cotton sheetings. They continued there until 1852, when they cancelled the lease and removed to Chepachet, where they leased a mill of Samuel W. Hunt, and engaged in the manufacture of print-cloths until 1857. They subsequently removed to Rockland, where they leased a mill of T. P. Remington and I. Saunders, and continued to manufacture the same class of goods, under the firm-name of A. & O. Steere, until the spring of 1863, when Mr. Steere bought out his brother, and carried on the business with the assistance of his two sons, Hiram and Byron L. In 1865 he bought the Rockland Mill, and also leased the Red Mill near by, both of which he carried on in his own name until 1876. At this time he took his son Byron L. into the business, and the firm-name has since been A. Steere & Son. In 1871 he built an addition to the Rockland Mill, and greatly enlarged the business. Mr. Steere began with 1500 spindles at the Brown Mill, and has gradually increased his business to more than 8000 spindles. He has also owned, since 1860, one-sixth interest in the Ponagansett Mill, which runs 6000 spindles, and has a share of the business management of the same. For five years he was President of the Town Council of Scituate, and has held various other town offices. In 1865, he was elected to the State Senate, and continued to represent his town for four successive years, serving on the Committee on Corporations each year. In 1872, he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. He was formerly an Old Line Whig; was a member of the Law and Order party during the Dorr troubles in Rhode Island; became a Republican on the formation of that party, and was an active supporter of the Union during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Steere has always been a progressive man, and interested in the promotion of public enterprises. He has been an advocate of temperance principles; has been a member of the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars and Temple of Honor, and has held various offices in these orders; is also Treasurer of Hamilton Lodge of Freemasons, and of the Scituate Royal Arch Chapter; and a member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. He married, February 14, 1836, Julia, daughter of Jeremiah and Olive (Burlingame) Wescott, of Coventry, Rhode Island. They have had three children, Sarah Frances, who is unmarried and at home, Hiram, who died June 20, 1872, in the thirtieth year of his age, and Byron L., who, as before stated, is a member of the firm of A. Steere & Son. Hiram was educated at the Belden School, North Providence, Lapham Institute, Scituate, and Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and married, May 23, 1863, Elizabeth A., daughter of Richard and Mahala (Round)

Bishop. For nearly ten years he was actively engaged in his father's business, and in 1870 and 1871, represented his town in the General Assembly, as a member of the House. He left three daughters, Ina V., Vivian M., and Lulu B.

**S**OUTHWICK, ISAAC HARRISON, son of Isaac and Tabitha (Roberts) Southwick, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, August 14, 1811. He is of the seventh generation of Southwicks in New England, his English ancestor being the famed Lawrence Southwick, who with his wife Cassandra, being stanch Quakers, were banished (as sung by Whittier) from Massachusetts, in 1658, by Governor Endicott, and took refuge on Shelter Island, in Gardner's Bay, near Long Island, New York. Lawrence Southwick had a son Daniel, who married, in 1663, Elizabeth Boyce, and had a son Daniel, a husbandman, who married, near 1688, and had a son Jonathan. In 1735 Jonathan married Hannah Osborn, and had a son Jacob, who, in 1778, married Sarah Fowler, and was the father of Isaac, the father of the subject of this sketch. Isaac Southwick was a shoe manufacturer, and ranked among the solid yeomen of Grafton. The maternal grandparents of Isaac H. were John and Tabitha (Leland) Roberts. John Roberts was a farmer, and a gallant soldier in the Revolution. The children of Isaac and Tabitha Southwick were Tabitha L., Isaac H., Eliza L., Joseph E., Clarissa M. (who died young), and John R. Isaac H., was educated in the common schools of Grafton, and learned the trade of his father. At the age of twenty-one he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, as clerk in a wholesale shoe house, where he remained one season. Returning to Grafton he began the manufacture of shoes, and continued the business for two years. In 1835 he engaged as clerk in the house of Wood, Kimball & Co., in the boot and shoe trade, where he remained one year, and then went to New Orleans as a member of the firm of Prentice, Hinds & Co., in the North, but of I. H. Southwick & Co., in New Orleans. After one season there he travelled up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Madison, Indiana, and there carried on business for five years. He next removed to Bunker Hill, Illinois, and conducted a farm of prairie land, cutting his furrows half a mile in length. In the meantime he travelled on horseback one summer through Northern Illinois and Iowa. In the summer of 1845 he returned to Grafton, Massachusetts, and in 1847 became Station-master on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, at Saundersville, Massachusetts. In 1848 he was transferred, as the General Agent of the same road, to Worcester, and in 1850 he became General Superintendent of the road, removing to Providence, where he acted in that capacity for five years. In 1851, as Superintendent, he formed an important contract with parties to start a line of freight steamers from Providence to New York, connecting with the road which he managed. These parties or-

ganized the Commercial Steamboat Company, and run the first regular line of freight steamers that ever plied between Providence and New York, starting four boats, making tri-weekly trips. The first boats were the Petrel and Pelican (built expressly for the line), and the Osceola and Westchester, soon followed by others, until the line finally became a daily one. The companies succeeding the Commercial Steamboat Company have been the Neptune Steamship Company, the Merchants' Steamship Company, the Providence and New York Steamship Company, and the present line, the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, in all of which, save the last, he was a large owner. The contract formed by Mr. Southwick with the first company has been renewed, in its original form, with the succeeding companies. In 1855 Mr. Southwick became Superintendent of the Central Ohio Railroad, extending from the Ohio River, near Wheeling, to Columbus, which position he held for one year. In 1856 he returned to Providence, and becoming an owner and Director in the Commercial Steamboat Company, served as Agent of the transportation line, with his office in Boston, where he remained until 1863, when he became General Manager and Treasurer of the Company, with his office in Providence. In this position he continued till 1865, when he transferred his interest to the Neptune Steamship Company, then organized, and retired from the heavy transportation business. In 1866, when the Providence and New York Steamship Company succeeded the Merchants' Steamship Company, he again became General Manager and Treasurer, and served in that capacity for two years. Since that time he has been engaged in fiduciary trusts and in settling estates. From 1858 to 1871 he was a director of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. In 1874 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island. Formerly a Whig, he is now a staunch Republican. He has long taken an active part in the Rhode Island Historical Society. He married, August 8, 1837, Clarissa Ann Keith, daughter of Royal Keith, a man of mark and worth in Grafton, Massachusetts. Mrs. Southwick was born May 13, 1812. They have had seven children: Henry K., Clarissa M., Sarah E. (who died young), Royal K., Joseph H., Annie K., and Isaac H., Jr. Though of Quaker ancestry, Mr. Southwick worships with the Congregationalists. His executive ability, genial disposition, benevolence, and deep interest in public affairs, have given him an honored place in the regards of his fellow-citizens.

**H**OWARD, GEORGE ALLEN, merchant, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, October 6, 1810. When he was nine years of age he went to live with his grandmother, in Warwick, with whom he made his home for more than eleven years. From early youth he was brought up to hard work, and his educational advantages were very limited. He soon found employment

among the farmers of the neighborhood, for whom he labored by the day, or month, or season, as opportunity offered. His patient industry soon attracted the attention of Captain Elisha P. Smith, of Pawtuxet, who was the owner of a farm and mill in the town of Swansey, Massachusetts, and in March, 1831, he engaged Mr. Howard as a farm hand and teamster for eight months, at ten dollars per month. At the end of that term of service he had saved seventy dollars, which enabled him to attend school for a short time in Providence, where he pursued a course of bookkeeping. In the spring of 1832 he went to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where, in company with William K. Thurber, he commenced the manufacture of cigars. Mr. Thurber soon retired from the firm, and Mr. Howard carried on the business alone, in connection with the grocery trade, until 1835, when he sold out and removed to Providence, where, having bought the furniture ware-rooms of Ezekiel Adams, he entered that business in company with Isaac S. Hall, on the 10th of June, 1835, in the four-story building which then stood on Westminster Street, where now is Dorrance Street. In the same building he continued to manufacture cigars on his own account. About the beginning of 1836 the partnership with Mr. Hall was dissolved, and he continued the business alone in the same place with only one man to assist him. He resided in the third story of the same building, and delivered goods to his customers in a hand cart in the evening, after the day's business was done. In 1839 he enlarged his warehouse, and after awhile, the owners having taken advantage of circumstances to exact exorbitant rents, he determined to have a building of his own, and in 1847 began to erect the Howard Building, into which he soon removed his business, occupying a large part of the building himself. Howard Hall was publicly opened November 1, 1848. On the 26th of October, 1853, this building was consumed by fire, together with all his stock in trade. The following year Howard Building was rebuilt, and he purchased the Museum Building, then in process of erection. Both of these buildings were destroyed by fire November 15, 1858, but within a year were rebuilt. The first fire left him with a debt to struggle against, and before that was paid the second fire occurred. The hall in the present Howard Building was opened November 28, 1859. Mr. Howard was now owner of all the ground occupied by these buildings that could be purchased, besides other property in various parts of the city, and a farm in Cranston. He was emphatically a man of business; very exact and methodical, prompt, upright, sagacious, energetic, and persevering, and devoted to his calling with that singleness of purpose which almost always insures success. His ambition to be rich was accompanied by habits of industry, temperance, and economy, for which he was distinguished throughout his life. He earned his capital by hard labor, and by wise investments it was steadily increased, until he became the owner of large and valuable estates. Mr. Howard was a



member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. He was a very decided temperance man, and resolutely refused to rent his premises to be used for the purposes of the liquor traffic. He was a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association, though as a rule he believed in personal charities rather than in institutions for doing good. His early struggles and acquaintance with poverty brought him into close sympathy with the needy and unfortunate, to whom he was always a friend. As was said of him at the time of his death, which occurred September 21, 1863, "The poor have cause to bless his memory." He married, November 1, 1835, Miss Eliza A. Gardner, daughter of John and Chloe Gardner, of Swansey, Massachusetts. They had nine children, four of whom are now (1880) living: Eliza Adaline, wife of Hon. George H. Slade; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Charles C. Harrington; Emma Luella, and Jesse Howard, all residing in Providence.

**COOK, HON. JAMES SULLIVAN**, son of Ichabod and Louisa (Cook) Cook, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, December 4, 1810. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and highly respected for their sterling qualities of character. His father was a well-to-do farmer, and for one term represented his native town in the Massachusetts Legislature. His grandfather was also named Ichabod, and resided in the town of Mendon, Massachusetts. Mr. Cook was educated in the common schools and at the Friends' School in Providence, much of his time, during his boyhood, being employed on the farm at home. In 1833 he accepted a position as clerk in the store of E. T. Read & Co., in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and afterwards was a copartner with E. T. Read and A. Hixon, in mercantile business. He also served for some time as clerk for the Clinton Manufacturing Company and others. In 1847 he removed to Pascoag, Burrillville, Rhode Island, where he has since resided. In 1851 he was elected cashier of the Granite Bank, now the Pascoag National Bank, which position he has ever since occupied, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the patrons of that institution. He was also treasurer of the Pascoag Savings Bank for several years. From 1854 to 1862 he was engaged in the manufacture of fancy cassimeres, in company with Pitts and Thomas D. Sayles, at Pascoag, the firm being known as Sayles, Cook & Co., Mr. Cook being the financial manager. He served for several years very acceptably as town clerk and town treasurer, and has been a member of the School Committee since 1871, taking an active interest in educational matters. In politics, he was formerly a Whig, and has acted with the Republican party during its existence. In 1858 he was chosen State Senator from Burrillville, re-elected the following year, and served in the same capacity from 1869 to

1875, being for four years Chairman of the Finance Committee. He married, November 13, 1837, Elsie Ann, daughter of Daniel and Phebe (Smith) Sayles, of Pascoag. She died in October, 1854. They had seven children, five of whom died in early childhood. Two daughters are now living, Marcella S. and Phebe Smith. The former married T. E. Hopkins, and the latter, William H. Sayles, both manufacturers near Danielsonville, Connecticut. On the 28th of October, 1856, Mr. Cook married Mrs. Harriet A. Pettet, daughter of Harvey and Ruth (Gould) Ballou, of Cumberland, Rhode Island.

**GREENE, SAMUEL STILLMAN, LL.D.**, Professor in Brown University, was born in Belchertown, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, May 3, 1810. His parents were Ebenezer and Sybil (Hitchcock) Greene, both of whom were educated at Leicester Academy. The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm, receiving such advantages for early culture and mental discipline as a short term of the annual district school afforded. His fondness for study, and especially for arithmetic, led him to procure what books he could upon this subject. He took special pleasure in mastering, by himself, Pike's Arithmetic, a book far in advance of the ordinary textbooks of that period. At the age of eighteen, in the winter of 1828, he attended a private school taught by his brother, Rev. John Greene. The following winter he was employed in his native town to teach a district school, at \$10 per month, "boarding round." The two succeeding winters he taught in Leicester, meanwhile preparing for college. He had, several years previous to this time, united with the Baptist Church, and his mind had received quickening and gracious influences through the power of religious truth. In the fall of 1833 he entered the Freshmen Class of Brown University, under the Presidency of Dr. Wayland, whose fame as a teacher was then rapidly extending. He was graduated from this institution in 1837, with valedictory honors, selecting as a theme for his commencement oration "Caution Requisite in the Character of a Philosopher." Immediately upon graduating he was employed first as Assistant, and then as Principal, of the Baptist Academy in Worcester, Massachusetts. Here he taught with the most gratifying success three years, when he was appointed Superintendent of Public Schools in Springfield. This was the first position of the kind ever known in Massachusetts, and the second of the kind in the United States. From 1842 until 1844 he taught in the English High School of Boston. He was Principal of Phillips Grammar School of that city, from 1844 until 1849, when he was appointed Agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education. This, too, was the first office of the kind ever filled. Upon the resignation of the Hon. Nathan Bishop he was elected to fill his place as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Providence, and

in 1851 was appointed Professor of Didactics in Brown University. He at once commenced a course of lectures to teachers, which resulted in the establishment, in 1853, of the Rhode Island Normal School, the first Principal of which was the late Dana P. Colburn, an associate and intimate friend of Professor Greene. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, when he resigned his position as Superintendent. From that time on, a period of twenty-five years, he has been connected with Brown University, assuming heavy burdens and responsibilities, and rendering good and efficient service. For eighteen years he was a member of the School Committee, and during most of the time he was Chairman of the Committee on Qualifications. He has been President of the Rhode Island Teachers' Institute, of the American Institute of Instruction, and of the National Teachers' Association. In religious matters he has been especially active, magnifying and making honorable the office of Deacon in the church. He has been President of the Rhode Island Baptist Sunday-school Convention, and is now (1880) President of the Rhode Island Baptist Educational Society. In 1870 Brown University conferred upon him her highest degree, that of Doctor of Laws. Professor Greene is widely and favorably known as an author of textbooks. He published, in 1848, *Analysis of the English Language*; also, *First Lessons in Grammar*; in 1852, *Elements of English Grammar*; in 1867, *English Grammar*; and in 1868, *Introduction to English Grammar*. He married, in 1839, Edna Amelia Bartlett, of Worcester, who died in 1851. One son by this marriage, Frank Bartlett Greene, was graduated at Brown University in 1872. He married, for his second wife, August, 1854, Mary Adeline Bailey, of Salem, Massachusetts, eldest daughter of Ebenezer Bailey, a distinguished educator, and author of *Bailey's Algebra*. Five children are the fruits of this marriage, of whom three are now living. The eldest son, Percival Bailey Greene, died November 24, 1875, during his senior year in college. He was the first scholar in his class, and was beloved and esteemed by all. The remaining two sons, John Stimson and Samuel Stuart, are now members of the University.

**GREENE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, LL.D.**, was born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, April 8, 1811. His father was Nathanael, second son of Major-General Nathanael Greene, of the Revolution, and his mother was Anna Maria Clarke, niece of Governor Samuel Ward of the Continental Congress. From early childhood he was fond of books. His mother, a woman of singular culture and taste, and who is still living, at the age of ninety-seven, taught him early to love *Pope* and *Addison* and *Goldsmith*, thus laying the foundations of pure taste and a love of good reading. In the fall of 1825, at the age of fourteen, he entered

Brown University, then under the Presidency of the Rev. Dr. Messer. In consequence of the unsettled state of the college at that time, President Messer having resigned, but mainly on account of ill-health, young Greene abandoned his studies during his junior year, and travelled in Europe. Here he remained, with the exception of several visits home, until 1847, a period of twenty years. From 1837 until 1845, he was United States Consul at Rome. During his residence abroad he published in the *North American Review* a series of essays on Italian history and literature. He at one time intended to publish a history of that country, and had already made progress in the work when the partial loss of his eyesight and a recall to America interrupted his plans. Soon after his return, in the spring of 1848, he was appointed Instructor in Modern Languages, a position which his rare culture and scholarship enabled him to fill with singular credit and usefulness. In 1852 he removed to New York, where he devoted himself to teaching, and especially to historical research, the libraries of the metropolis affording ample facilities for this purpose. In 1853 he married Catharine, daughter of Addison and Ann (Hogeboom) Porter, and granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. David Porter, for twenty-eight years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Catskill, New York. Her elder brother was the lamented and gifted John A. Porter, for several years Professor of Chemistry at Brown University, and afterwards Professor at Yale College. In 1866 Mr. Greene removed to his home in East Greenwich, where he has continued to reside until the present time. Several children are the fruits of this marriage, the second of whom has recently married a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. Professor Greene has long been regarded as one of the best of our writers, especially on historical subjects pertaining to America. The late Washington Irving was accustomed to speak of him as without an equal in this department of literary effort. His most important work is the life of his grandfather, Major-General Greene, first published in the Second Series of *Sparks's American Biography* (12mo., Boston, 1846), and afterwards enlarged to three royal octavo volumes, and published in New York in 1867-71. The preface to the first volume, addressed to his friend Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, is one of the finest efforts of genius, and deserves to be treasured as a classic in this style of writing. His other works, given in the order of their publication, are as follows: *Primary Lessons in French*, 18mo., New York, 1849; new edition of *Putz and Arnold's Ancient Geography and History*, 12mo., New York, 1849; *Companion to Ollendorff's French Grammar*, 16mo., New York, 1850; *Primary Lessons in Italian*, 18mo., New York; *Historical Studies*, chiefly on Italian subjects, 12mo., New York, 1850; *History and Geography of the Middle Ages*, 1851; *Addison's Complete Works*, Bishop Hurd's edition, with Notes by Professor Greene, 6 vols. 12mo., New York, 1854; *Historical View of the American Revo-*







*Fitz James Rice*

*lution*, 12mo., New York, 1865. This work, which has been favorably noticed in all quarters, consists of twelve lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute of Boston, in January and February, 1863; and also before the Cooper Institute of New York, in March and April following. His latest works are, *German Element in the American War of Independence*, 12mo., New York, 1876; and *Short History of Rhode Island*, 12mo., Providence, 1877. In addition to the works above enumerated, he has contributed many papers on historical and critical subjects to the *North American Review*, *Christian Review*, *Knickerbocker Magazine*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Putnam's Magazine*, and other periodicals. In 1872 he was appointed non-resident Professor of American History at Cornell University. This, we believe, was the first attempt to introduce American history as a specialty in our American colleges. He had already entered upon the duties of his office, and was looking forward to years of useful and honorable labor, when a partial stroke of paralysis impaired the use of his limbs. Though he still continues his historical labors, it is not without great effort that he can hold his pen. The appearance of the three volumes of his *Life of General Greene* involved him in a controversy with Mr. Bancroft, which led to the publication of a pamphlet. The main points of the controversy are given in full in the second volume of his life. Professor Greene is a member of several of our foremost literary societies, but of none of these associations is he prouder, than to have formed one of the original members of the Dante Club, which meets regularly at Professor Longfellow's home to pass an evening in the study of the great Florentine.

**D**ABOLL, WILLIAM VINCENT, manufacturer, son of John and Sarah Haley Daboll, was born at Groton, Connecticut, April 13, 1810. His father, who was of French descent, and a carpenter by trade, was a Revolutionary soldier, and wounded at the massacre of Fort Griswold; he was also one of the framers of the constitution of Connecticut in 1817. Mr. Daboll was educated at the common schools, and at the age of fifteen, his father having died, he was employed as a teamster for one year at Fort Schuyler, New York, after which he served an apprenticeship of four years with a carpenter at Astoria, New York. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of his trade, he commenced work on his own account as contractor and builder, in and about New York city, and continued in that business for about eight years. In November, 1838, he removed to Providence, and engaged in farming for one year at Cranston, now Elmwood, after which he entered into the employ of Amos D. and James Y. Smith, manufacturers of cotton goods. He remained with this firm until the formation of the Union Butt Company, organized for the manufacture of butts and other castings, and was chosen agent and treasurer of this com-

pany. This position he held until the works were destroyed by fire in 1866, when that branch of business was abandoned for the manufacture of cotton goods, the Elmwood Mill built, and the company changed to the James Y. Smith Manufacturing Company. Mr. Daboll was retained as Agent and Superintendent, having sole charge of the Elmwood Mill, the products of which took medals at the Vienna Exposition and the Centennial Exhibition. He continued to serve in this capacity until the spring of 1879. He is now engaged in manufacturing the improved Union Carpet Sweeper, of which he is the sole owner. Mr. Daboll has been continuedly and successfully in business from early life, and has had a large and varied experience as a manufacturer. He has held several prominent public positions. During the civil war he was one of the State Commissioners of Enrolment. For a number of years he was Chairman of the School Committee of Cranston, and has held almost every office in the town. For four years, from 1868 to 1871, he was a member of the Common Council of Providence from the Ninth Ward, and was Alderman from the same ward in 1871 and 1872, and again from 1873 to 1876. He was one of the first movers and promoters of the Roger Williams Park enterprise, and was for several years a member of the Committee on Parks. For about fifteen years he was President of the Elmwood Bank. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He has ever been active in promoting educational interests and benevolent objects. He married, February 2, 1835, Mrs. Caroline Celia Smith, daughter of John and Grace Smith, and widow of Frank Smith. She was a descendant of one of the first settlers of New England. They have had seven children, three of whom are living, Josephine, Floride, and William Smith, who has attained considerable reputation as an opera singer.

**R**ICE, FITZ JAMES, was born in Barre, Massachusetts, July 14, 1814, and is the son of Micajah and Lucy (Bannister) Rice. During his infancy his parents removed to Framingham, Massachusetts, his father's native town. The progenitor of the Rice family in America was Edmund Rice, who lived in Berkhamstead, County of Hertfordshire, England, and in 1638 came with his family to this country and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts. A genealogy of the family has been published containing the names of about seven thousand persons, who are traced to one common ancestor. In this great number may be found representatives in all the prominent walks of life, and among those in New England distinguished for patriotism no name is more conspicuous than that of Rice. Phineas Rice, the paternal grandfather of Fitz James Rice, was a Lieutenant in the American army during the Revolutionary War. When the English Parliament, previous to the Revolution, closed the port of Boston to commerce and navigation, he rendered the country great service by transporting by means of ox teams valuable

merchandise from New York to Boston. He was also one of the pioneers in the furniture business in America; and his wife, whose maiden name was Ruth Perry, a relative of Commodore Perry, was one of the first in the country to engage in the braiding of Dunstable straw for the manufacture of hats. Fitz James Rice lived in Framingham, Massachusetts, until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Medfield, Massachusetts, where he spent four years in learning the baking business, in the well-known establishment of W. P. Balch. After completing his apprenticeship he went to Fall River, Massachusetts, where he remained one year. In 1837 he removed to Providence, where he was employed in the bakery of Benjamin Balch for five years, at the end of which time he entered into business for himself. In 1849 he formed a partnership with George W. Hayward, formerly an apprentice with him at Medfield, and laid the foundation of the extensive and profitable business now being carried on by the firm of Rice & Hayward, their establishment being one of the largest of the kind in New England. In 1860, William S. Hayward, son-in-law of Mr. Rice, was admitted as a member of the firm. In 1863 the partnership was dissolved, and the business sold to Mr. William S. Hayward. In the division of the property of the firm the real estate which was occupied in carrying on the business came to Mr. Rice as a part of his share, which he leased to William S. Hayward, who carried on the business alone for two years, at the expiration of which time Mr. Rice again became associated with William S. Hayward, under the old firm name of Rice & Hayward, which partnership still continues. In 1868 Mr. Rice was elected a member of the Providence City Council, and re-elected in 1869. He joined the High Street Congregational Church in 1856, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Woolcut. This church afterwards united with the Richmond Street Church, and is now called the Union Church. In 1877 he became a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Providence, in which he has for many years taken a deep interest, and to which he has liberally contributed both of his time and means. He is also particularly interested in missionary work, and for a number of years has been a member of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. In 1857 he joined What Cheer Lodge of Freemasons, of which he has since been a member. He married, December 25, 1837, Elizabeth Cooke, of Fall River, Massachusetts. They have had five children, Lucy M., George A., Arthur G., Caroline C., and Lizzie J., the first two of whom are the only ones now living. His wife died in 1872; and in 1874 he married Mrs. Rebecca R. Cooke, widow of William B. Cooke, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Mr. Cooke was a brother of Mr. Rice's first wife. During his long residence in Providence, extending over a period of more than forty years, Mr. Rice has always resided on Christian Hill, in the Sixth Ward. He is highly esteemed for his business capacity, social qualities, and benevolent disposition.

**B**BROWN, JOSEPH ROGERS, manufacturer, son of David and Patience (Rogers) Brown, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, January 26, 1810. His father was a manufacturer and dealer in clocks, watches, jewelry, and silverware, and was engaged in business successively in Attleboro', Massachusetts (his native place), Warren, Rhode Island, and Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he died in 1868, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years and five months. His mother was a daughter of Joseph Rogers, of Newport. Mr. Brown attended the district school of his native town until he was seventeen years of age, part of his time being occupied in assisting his father in the labors of the shop. In the spring of 1827 he went to Valley Falls, where he was for some time employed in the manufacture of cotton machinery and in turning throstle-spindles, his employers being Walcott & Harris and William Field. In 1828 he returned home to assist his father, who was then residing in Pawtucket, and until his majority was engaged in constructing tower clocks for churches in Pawtucket, Taunton, and New Bedford. For some time he carried on a small shop of his own for the manufacture of tools for machinists and the building of lathes. In 1833 he became associated in business with his father in Providence, with whom he continued until 1841, when the latter retired from the firm and removed to Bureau County, Illinois, where he resided until 1856, and then returned to Pawtucket. Their business embraced the manufacture of watches and clocks, and surveying and mathematical instruments. After the withdrawal of his father, Joseph R. Brown continued alone for several years, being also engaged in the general jobbing business until 1853, after which he confined himself to his manufacturing interests. In the year last mentioned he formed a copartnership with Lucian Sharpe, who for five years had been his apprentice, and the firm of Brown & Sharpe was organized. In 1858 they entered into a contract with the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company to manufacture all their machines, which necessitated a large increase in their manufacturing facilities and the employment of several hundred workmen. In 1868 they obtained a charter, under the corporate name of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, since which time the business has steadily increased, and the company is now recognized as one of the largest and most prosperous corporations in the State. Mr. Brown possessed a very ingenious mind, and it is said that the tools and machinery employed in the factory he founded are to a large extent the products of his inventive skill. He attained a prominent position among the manufacturers of New England, and largely contributed to the industrial wealth of the country. He was twice married: first, September 18, 1837, to Caroline B. Niles, daughter of Jonathan and Susan Niles, of Providence, who died January 7, 1851; and second, May 3, 1852, to Jane F. Mowry, of Pawtucket, who survives her husband. There were two children by



the first marriage—Walter Clark and Lyra Frances. In 1866, and again in 1867, Mr. Brown visited Europe with his wife and daughter, remaining abroad two years during his last visit. He died at Isle of Shoals, New Hampshire, July 23, 1876.

**RHOADES, BENJAMIN HURD**, Secretary and Librarian of Redwood Library and Athenæum, Newport, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 26, 1811. His father, Ebenezer Rhoades, was the publisher of the Boston *Independent Chronicle*, then the chief Democratic paper of New England. Mr. Rhoades early developed a taste for study, and after pursuing the required preparatory course, entered Brown University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1833, during the presidency of Dr. Wayland. He soon afterward entered the Baptist Theological Institution at Newton Centre, Massachusetts, graduating in 1836. On the 19th of April, 1837, he married Harriet P. Stillwell, daughter of Nicholas Stillwell, of Providence. Soon after completing his theological course, Mr. Rhoades engaged in teaching, in which he continued successfully for a quarter of a century. From 1837 to 1839 he was the Principal of the University Grammar School in Providence, and he was also for a number of years associated in teaching with the late Rev. J. O. Choules, D.D., of Newport. In 1856 he opened a school for boys in the Hazard House on the Parade. This school he continued until about 1858, when he accepted the office of Librarian of Redwood Library. This office he held until his death, which occurred on the 23d of December, 1880. In the arduous, perplexing and often annoying duties of his post, he was uniformly courteous and gentle. He was never known to utter a harsh or angry word, however great the provocation. He was a gentleman in the real and highest sense of the term. Though of retiring disposition, and always shunning publicity, his conduct was marked by a firm and unyielding integrity. Visitors to the fine old Library will miss the scholarly and pleasant countenance of Mr. Rhoades. He was a lover of books, and he found a rich pleasure in living among them, and in aiding others in their pursuit of knowledge. His religious views of late years underwent a change, and he worshipped with the Unitarians, Rev. Messrs. Schemmerhorn and Brooks officiating at his funeral. He leaves a widow, a son whose home is in Providence, and a daughter.

**SPENCER, WILLIAM BENNETT**, son of William and Betsey (Bennett) Spencer, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, February 7, 1811. His father, by trade a mason, and long an esteemed deacon of the Warwick and East Greenwich Baptist Church, removed from his birthplace to Apponaug, thence into Cranston, about one mile from Lippitt Village, and, in 1815, to

Lippitt Village, where he died, in 1871, aged eighty-nine years. His grandfather, Henry Spencer, was a blacksmith and mason. Both his father and his grandfather were born in East Greenwich. His great-grandfather was William Spencer. His mother, who died in 1839, aged fifty-six years, was the daughter of Samuel Bennett, of Cranston. Mr. Spencer had a sister, Lucy Ann (who married Otis Steere), and a brother, Caleb B., now living (1881) at the homestead in Lippitt Village. After being well educated at home, the subject of this sketch worked for two years at the trade of a mason, and then, for two years, taught school in Natick Village. In 1831 he opened a drygoods store in the then small settlement of Phenix, and, after remaining there about six months, built a store in Lippitt Village, where he resided until 1837. About 1832 he was instrumental in establishing the Lippitt post-office, and served as postmaster there, and subsequently at Phenix, to which place the office was removed and the name changed to the Phenix post-office. In 1837 he resided for a short time in Washington Village, and manufactured cotton-yarn. He finally returned to Lippitt and began a line of trade in paper-stock—the waste-cotton of mills—a business which he prosecuted successfully for many years, dealing at length with more than forty manufacturing companies, and selling to large dealers in Providence and elsewhere. With paper-stock he united some other articles of trade. He became the leading business-man of Phenix, and greatly contributed to the prosperity and welfare of the village by erecting dwellings and blocks of buildings for the accommodation of the people. In 1842 he was a delegate to the People's Convention, but when it was proposed to resort to force he left the "Dorr Party" and became a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. From 1845 to 1851 he was a member of the Town Council. In 1845 he was chosen a Representative from Warwick in the General Assembly, and was returned to the House for five years. In 1847 he erected in Phenix a fine mansion, and, afterwards selling it, built in 1869–70 a second one, his present residence, a view of which is found in Fuller's History of Warwick. In 1849 he erected "Spencer's Hall," and soon after enlarged an edifice for business purposes. These structures were burnt in 1855, but were quickly rebuilt. These new buildings, however, with three others belonging to him, were burnt in 1871. He then erected two blocks of brick. One of these was destroyed by fire in 1873, and another was injured. Thus he endured severe losses. Being the principal man in founding the Phenix Village Bank, he became its first President in 1856, and served about sixteen years. Being also influential in organizing the Phenix Savings Bank, in 1858, he was chosen the first President of that institution, and filled that position about eighteen years. By his capital he aided largely in establishing the first and second printers in the place. The first bakery of the place was erected by him, and twice rebuilt and enlarged in different localities. He also furnished the capital for starting

the first paper in the place—the *Kent County Atlas*—by John B. Lincoln. To him also is due the starting of the first public library in the place, the books of which, however, were burnt in one of his buildings in 1871. In April, 1858, he bought, just across the town line, in Coventry, thirty acres of land on the hilltop, and laid out twelve acres as Greenwood Cemetery, inclosing it with a solid wall, expending on grounds, walls, gates, and receiving-tomb, two years of labor and about \$10,000. In 1838 he united with the Arkwright and Fiskeville Baptist Church. Since 1842 he has been a constituent and leading member of the Lippitt and Phenix Baptist Church, being its first clerk, and serving in that capacity till 1870. Here his religious activities have been constant and effective, and on the Board of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention have reached through the State. For forty years his house has been an open and generous home for ministers. His contributions have been large and timely, always according to his means. He donated the lot on which stands the Baptist meeting-house in Phenix, and added a gift of \$1500 for the house erected in 1860–61. He married, April 20, 1834, Weltha Carpenter, daughter of John Carpenter, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, now married to John M. Arnold. His wife died April 24, 1851, aged thirty-seven years. He married, second, October 6, 1852, Harriet Clark Gorton, daughter of Clark Gorton, of Warwick, a great-granddaughter of Rev. John Gorton, a descendant of the famous Samuel Gorton, one of the first settlers of Warwick. By his second marriage he has a daughter, Ida Harriet.

**LAWTON, HENRY A.**, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, June 11, 1811, and was the son of Robert and Sarah (Anthony) Lawton. His father was a descendant of one of the early settlers of Rhode Island, and his mother was a daughter of Elisha Anthony, a wealthy and esteemed citizen of Newport. They and their ancestors for several generations were members of the Society of Friends. Henry A. Lawton began life in very humble circumstances, being obliged to earn his own living when he was eleven years of age, but by industry, frugality, and integrity, he became a prosperous farmer, and an influential citizen, to whom were committed many important public trusts. During his minority he was employed in farm work, first, for a short time, with Samuel Wilbour, of Little Compton, and afterward in the service of his brother, Elisha A. Lawton, in Portsmouth and Cranston. In 1832, he and his younger brother, George R. Lawton, hired a farm of Joseph Harris, in Cranston, and continued together for a short time, when Mr. Lawton sold his interest to his brother, and turned his attention to the improvement of his brother's farm in the north part of Cranston. He subsequently hired other farms, which he tilled successfully, and in 1845, purchased a part of what

was then known as the Job Fisk farm, in Scituate, leasing the other part, which was a life estate. In 1848, he bought an adjoining tract of woodland, and afterward added still further to his real estate possessions, until his estate at the time of his death embraced 720 acres of valuable land, besides several thousand dollars in personal property. Although his attention was closely devoted to his farming interests, he served the public in various ways. He acted as Surveyor of Highways for forty years. In 1847, he was elected Town Sergeant in the town of Scituate, which position he filled for several years. In 1852, he was chosen a member of the Town Council of Scituate, being the nominee of the Republican party. He was appointed Overseer of the Poor in 1857, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1865. In 1867, he was elected to the General Assembly as a Representative of the town of Scituate, and served acceptably for two years, being recognized as an efficient and influential member of that body. For thirty years he was an active member of the Agricultural Society, and did much to promote the general farming interests of the State. On the 9th of February, 1833, he married Sarah A. Searles, daughter of William Searles, a well-known farmer in Cranston. She died July 15, 1840, leaving three children, Elisha G., Frances R., and Alice P. Lawton. On the 24th of August, 1841, Mr. Lawton married Charlotte Richardson, daughter of Dr. William Richardson, of Johnston, Rhode Island. She died April 14, 1862, leaving six children, Theodore F., Mary Elizabeth, Charlotte, Sarah A., Margaret G., and Henry A. Lawton. September 14th, 1862, Mr. Lawton married Mrs. Almira Williams, widow of Elisha Williams, of Cranston, who survived him. Mr. Lawton died July 26, 1880. He was an excellent business man, a faithful public servant, a firm friend of the cause of temperance and religion, and noted for his kindness and generosity.

**COGGESHALL, REV. SAMUEL WILDE, D.D.**, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, son of Timothy and Rebecca (Bullfinch) Coggeshall, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, February 18, 1811. He is descended from Pilgrim stock, John Coggeshall, his great ancestor, having come, with his wife and three children, to Boston in the ship *Lyon*, Captain William Pierce, September 16, 1632, the same ship which had previously brought Roger Williams and others, who subsequently became men of note in the history of the Colonies. John Coggeshall was descended from Sir Thomas de Coggeshall, who lived about the latter part of the reign of King Stephen, grandson of the Conqueror. He derives his patronymic from the town of Coggeshall, on the Blackwater, County Essex, built by King Stephen, 1142, near which was Codham Hall, the family seat. Members of the family fought with Richard Cœur de Lion against Saladin and his Saracenic hosts on the plains








*Geo. W. Hayward*

of Palestine, as is attested by the armorial bearings of the family; also in the Wars of the Roses, finally ended at the Battle of Bosworth and the final accession of Henry VII.; also in the Wars of the Scottish Borders, under the Plantagenets and Tudors, which finally terminated with the accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I. of England. The same martial spirit of the family was exhibited in the War of the Revolution, and also in the War of the Rebellion, in this country. John Coggeshall was a member of the first church in Boston, under Cotton and Wilson, and was also associated in the government with Winthrop and others, till the famous General Court of November 7, 1637, after which, in pursuit of liberty and conscience, in carrying out religious convictions, he with Coddington and sixteen other prominent and influential men purchased Aquidneck (now Rhode Island) of the Narragansett sachems, where they removed in March, 1638, and founded Newport; and in connection with Roger Williams, who was in Providence two years before, established religious freedom on this continent. Dr. S. W. Coggeshall was born and educated a Methodist, to which communion his mother belonged. He was converted at an early age, and soon heard the voice of the Divine Master calling him to the work of the ministry. On recommendation of the Bromfield Street Church, Boston, he was admitted on probation in the New England Annual Conference, which held its session in Providence, June 27, 1832. At the division of that Conference, in 1840, he was assigned to that portion which, from its chief city, had been known as Providence Conference. Although an itinerant minister and subject to constant changes, he has been a close student from early life. He is critically acquainted not only with English literature, but with ancient languages, especially the Greek and Hebrew. He has been a great reader of ancient and modern history, and is thoroughly versed especially in Methodist history. In this line he has a valuable library, the contents of which he has well studied. He has a marvellous memory, so that whatever is once committed to its keeping is retained and ready for use in any emergency. Not only facts, incidents, and principles are remembered, but dates and figures respecting town, cities, States, and nations. Dr. Coggeshall is an able preacher, a fine platform speaker, and strong debater; not eloquent, but effective. When in the prime of his manhood he gave himself to preparation on some special theme for pulpit or platform ministration; he was very elaborate and direct, courting no favors from evil-doers, but compassing the whole subject, and creating a profound impression. His writings are clear and forcible. Although he has published no book, yet he has written an elaborate work on the "Life and Times of Bishop Asbury." He has also made many valuable historical contributions to the periodical literature of Methodism. In 1856 he was a delegate to the General Conference, and represented his brethren in that body which met in Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1863,

upon recommendation of the Bench of Bishops and distinguished friends in New York, he was made a Doctor of Divinity by the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. The honor was worthily bestowed, and is creditably worn. On the 20th of June, 1837, he married Miss Mary Ann Dykes, daughter of Joseph Dykes, of Bramley, County York, England. She died at Little Compton, May 11, 1864, and is buried in the Island Cemetery, Newport. Their children were: Joseph Dykes, who died in infancy; Ann Dykes, now the wife of F. R. Brownell, Esq., Little Compton, Rhode Island; Alexander Bullfinch, a Captain in the late Federal army, now of Austin, Texas; Samuel Wilde, also an officer in the late war, died of yellow fever, in New Orleans, August 25, 1878; Rebecca Booth, died at Geneva Junction, Wisconsin, December 11, 1875; and Lemira Porter, died in infancy. His second wife was Hannah Partridge Richardson, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, whom he married June 17, 1866. She died June 13, 1868. His present wife was Susan Maria Harrington, of Wapun, Wisconsin, whom he married January 10, 1870. Dr. Coggeshall is noted for his generous and sympathetic nature and benevolent disposition. Like many men of large book culture, money has not been esteemed of much value when in his possession, and like the Pentecostal converts, he never "says that aught of the things which he possesses is his own;" but every human brother comes in for a share. Most fully has he believed in the second, as well as the first great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." He now, 1880, resides in Middletown, Rhode Island, three miles from the city of Newport. Being in feeble health he has retired from the active work of the ministry, yet he is still a close student and an occasional writer for the press.

AYWARD, GEORGE W., was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, November 23, 1817, and is the son of Benjamin and Phila Burt (Leonard) Hayward. The Haywards trace their ancestry to the first settlers of Plymouth, Massachusetts, from which place, in 1651, John and Thomas Hayward, with others, removed to Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where they each received six acres of land on condition of remaining as permanent settlers. Mr. Hayward's father was for many years engaged in the furnace business in Bridgewater. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His mother's ancestors were the famous Leonards of colonial times, who lived in Raynham, the first of whom, James and Henry, settled there in 1652, and built the first iron-forge in America. This forge, having been repaired from generation to generation, is still in operation. Such was King Philip's friendship for the Leonards, that as soon as the war broke out in 1675 he gave strict orders to the Indians of his tribe never to harm them. Zedick Leonard, Mr. Hayward's grandfather on his

mother's side, was a captain in the Revolution. When Mr. Hayward was quite young his father removed to Providence, where he soon afterward died, leaving but little for the support of his family. As his mother had five children to provide for, he was obliged to earn his own living at an early age, and therefore had very limited educational advantages. He worked in factories in different parts of the State, attending school a few months each year, until he was fifteen years of age. He then served an apprenticeship at the baker's trade, his first employer being Deacon Wardell, of Providence, with whom he remained one month, when Mr. Wardell retired from business. For one year thereafter he was with Arnold Russell, who at the end of that time failed in business. Mr. Hayward then went to Medfield, Massachusetts, and completed his apprenticeship under W. P. Balch, and attended school for three months. Mr. Balch being a gentleman of exemplary Christian character, and deeply interested in the welfare of his employes, exerted a wholesome influence over Mr. Hayward, to which he greatly attributes his success in life. After finishing his trade and working as a journeyman for several years, Mr. Hayward accepted a position as clerk in the hardware and lumber establishment of Joseph Burrows & Son, in Providence, with whom he remained about three years. In 1849 he entered into partnership with Mr. Fitz James Rice, an old friend, whose acquaintance he had formed when they were apprentices together under Mr. Balch. They carried on the baking business successfully for fourteen years, and in 1863 Mr. Hayward retired from the firm, their establishment then being known as one of the largest and most complete of its kind in the country. In 1863, Mr. Hayward was elected to the Providence Common Council, in which he served acceptably for four years. He is now, and has been since its organization, a director in the Citizens' Savings Bank of Providence. He is a member of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, which he joined in 1859, and has also been a member of Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar, since 1860. He married, November 9, 1840, Julia A. G. Burrows, daughter of Joseph Burrows, deceased. They have had four children—Maria Burrows, who died in Providence August 6, 1842; Annie Leonard, who died in Providence March 3, 1857; Joseph Burrows, who married Phebe H. Ralph, of Pawtuxet, March 29, 1871; and George W., Jr. Mrs. Hayward's father was a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Providence. He represented that city in the General Assembly, and held several offices of trust and honor. For sixty years he was an active member of the Christian Church. He died at the advanced age of eighty-seven, and could distinctly remember incidents which occurred during the administrations of all the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Hayes. Mr. Hayward is a member of the Central Baptist Church in Providence, with which he became connected in 1858.

**C**ONGDON, GILBERT, merchant, youngest son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Arnold) Congdon, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 17, 1811. He was educated in the Friends' Boarding-School in Providence, and at an early age entered the business house of his brother, Arnold Congdon, who was engaged in the iron trade. In due time he was admitted as a partner, and the death of his brother in 1847 left him at the head of the establishment, the oldest of its kind in the State, and which is still maintained under the firm-name of Congdon & Carpenter. Mr. Congdon was habitually methodical and attentive to his business, yet in the midst of his activity and prosperity he was always alive to the interests of the public, and was greatly instrumental in furthering religious and benevolent objects. He devoted a portion of his time and income to the good of others. For many years he was a member, and at the time of his death President, of the Rhode Island Peace Society; Vice-President of the Rhode Island Bible Society, of the Providence Franklin Society, the Christian Fuel Society, the Providence Dispensary, and other useful and benevolent associations. He manifested a deep interest in the cause of education, serving as a member of the committee in charge of the Friends' School in Providence, and of the Sabbath-School Association. The welfare of the Freedmen and that of the Indians engaged much of his attention, and he was a liberal contributor to their aid. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and from 1856 a recorded minister of the gospel, in which capacity he was not only diligent at home, but often went abroad as a minister to visit prisons, hospitals, reform-schools, and other institutions. He was often called upon to attend funerals, and performed this duty with acceptance. His last act of consecration was to visit his fellow-professors and others in North Carolina, on a mission of love, in 1870. Soon after his return home he was prostrated with a malarial disease contracted during the journey, and died December 9, 1870, in the sixtieth year of his age. The mercantile business in which Mr. Congdon was engaged is now carried on by Messrs. Francis W. Carpenter and Mr. Congdon's son, John H. Congdon.

**Y**INTON, REV. FRANCIS, LL.D., was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 29, 1809. Graduating from West Point, one of the first five of his class, in the year 1830, he received his commission as second lieutenant in the Third United States Artillery. He was stationed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and at Fort Independence in Boston Harbor, and previously saw active service in Alabama and Georgia, in the war against the hostile Indians of that region. While stationed at Fort Independence he began the study of law at Harvard University, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1834. At the same time, and subsequently, he acted



as civil engineer on several of the railroads of New England. In 1836 Lieutenant Vinton resigned his commission in the army, and entered the General Theological Seminary at New York. He was ordained to the diaconate by Bishop Griswold, September 30, 1838, in St. John's Church, Providence; and to the priesthood in March of the following year. His first parish was at Tower Hill, Rhode Island, from which he afterward removed to Wakefield, where he built a church. He was successively rector of St. Stephen's Church, Providence (which he built); Trinity Church, Newport; Emmanuel Church, Brooklyn, New York; Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights (which he also built); and Assistant Minister of Trinity Parish, New York, serving in St. Paul's Chapel from 1855 to 1859, in which year he was appointed to Trinity Church, of which he had charge until his death, in 1872. At the time of the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island, in 1842, he took an active interest in the events of those stirring days, and on the return of the militia to Newport on its suppression, he opened Trinity Church and held a service of thanksgiving, at which the military were present. The custom of Christmas-Tree festivals for Sunday-schools was inaugurated by him in his own house in Court Street, Brooklyn, Long Island, on Epiphany evening, 1847. In 1848 he was elected Bishop of Indiana, but declined. The same year he received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia College, and afterward that of LL.D. He became President of the "Sons of Rhode Island in New York" in 1862, and on their first anniversary in 1863, delivered an oration before them on the *Annals of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*. The oration was repeated by invitations of the New York and Long Island Historical Societies; also in Providence and Newport. In 1869 he was elected "Charles-and-Elizabeth-Ludlow" Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Law at the General Theological Seminary, New York. In the same year he received the degree of D.C.L. from William and Mary College, of Virginia. On his entrance on his duties as professor he published a work entitled *A Manual Commentary on Canon Law of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States*, which is extensively used as a book of reference and textbook. He was also the author of *Arthur Tremaine; or, Cadet Life*, issued in 1830, and published many orations, addresses, sermons, and lectures, in 1865. Dr. Vinton died at his home in Brooklyn, New York, September 29, 1872, and is buried in the graveyard at Newport, Rhode Island. He was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of John Whipple, of Providence; the second the only daughter of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. His brothers also deserve honorable mention for their distinguished service to their country. Major John Rogers Vinton was killed by an unexploded shell at the bombardment of Vera Cruz, in the Mexican War. Brigadier-General David H. Vinton (who died February 21, 1873) served in New York during the Civil War as chief

quartermaster and as assistant quartermaster-general; he was one of the most valued and trusted officers in the army. The Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D.D., a prominent and talented clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has recently retired from active duties in Boston, Massachusetts, to the old homestead of the family, at Pomfret, Connecticut.

**COZZENS, GOVERNOR WILLIAM C.**, was born in Newport, August 26, 1811. He obtained his education chiefly in the celebrated school of Levi Tower. Having decided to devote himself to mercantile pursuits, he became a clerk in the drygoods store of Hon. Edward W. Lawton, Lieutenant-Governor of the State 1847-1849. He devoted his life to the drygoods business, and was at the head of a house which built up a large and successful trade in the city of Newport. His fellow-citizens, appreciating the sterling qualities of his character, called him to fill important posts of honor and trust. He was elected, under the revised charter of the city, the second Mayor, having been chosen in 1854 to succeed Hon. George H. Calvert. During his administration the cholera visited Newport, and he devoted himself with great fidelity to meet the scourge by carefully guarding the sanitary condition of the city. To his exertions Newport is very much indebted in securing its beautiful Touro Park. Several times he represented his native city in both branches of the General Assembly. In 1863, while Senator from Newport, he was chosen President of the Senate. Governor William Sprague was then in office. On the 3d of March, 1863, he resigned, to enter upon his duties as United States Senator. Lieutenant-Governor S. G. Arnold having been previously elected a Senator to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. James F. Simmons, Mr. Cozzens, by virtue of his office as President of the Senate, became Governor, and held that position until May, 1863, at which time, by a popular vote, James Y. Smith was chosen to the office. A memorable event, during his brief administration, was the visit to Rhode Island by Major-General Wool, U. S. A., and Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. The hospitalities of the State were gracefully extended to these distinguished gentlemen at the hands of the Governor. The short period during which Governor Cozzens occupied the gubernatorial chair was in the midst of the Rebellion, and grave responsibilities devolved on him as Chief Magistrate of the State. These responsibilities he met and discharged to the general approbation of the people of the State, and when he retired from office he carried with him the respect and benedictions of his fellow-citizens. Governor Cozzens filled important positions in his native city. He was President of the Rhode Island Union Bank. For a number of years he was one of the directors of the Redwood Library, and several times its President. He took a very active and successful part in bringing the Old Colony Railroad

to Newport, thus bringing the city into easy communication with Boston, so many of whose citizens have their summer homes in that delightful place. He was a member of Zion (Episcopal) Church, and for many years one of its wardens. His death occurred December 17, 1876. He left a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters.



ANGELL, WILLIAM GORHAM, for many years President of the American Screw Company, eldest son of Enos and Catherine (Gorham) Angell, was born in Providence, November 21, 1811. He was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Thomas Angell, who came from England in 1631 with Roger Williams, and was one of his companions in the early settlement of Providence. In the assignment of six-acre lots made by Roger Williams in 1638, he received the section which included the land on which now stand the First Baptist Church and the State Normal School House. The subject of this sketch enjoyed such educational advantages as the public schools of his native town afforded, and early developed marked taste as a mechanical genius. He worked at the trade of his father, that of a carpenter, until he was about twenty years of age, when he entered into partnership with his uncle, John Gorham, for the purpose of manufacturing loom-reeds, a machine for making which had previously been perfected by him. In 1837 the attention of several enterprising persons in Providence was turned to the subject of the manufacture of screws. In January, 1838, a company was organized and secured a charter from the General Assembly, authorizing them to hold capital to the amount of \$20,000 for the manufacture of screws. This company was called the Providence Screw Company. Another company was formed in the autumn of the same year which took the name of the Eagle Screw Company. Its authorized capital was \$75,000. Of this company Mr. Angell was made the agent, and in 1840 retired from the firm of Gorham & Angell in order that he might give his undivided attention to the duties of the new position to which he had been called. Difficulties of the most formidable character met him at the outset. He had to meet heavy expenses connected with a suit at law brought against the company which he represented for an infringement of a patent, which he supposed had been secured to the company when it purchased the machinery of the Providence Screw Company. The damages of this suit were \$20,000, the payment of which with the costs made a heavy draft on the working capital of the company, crippling its operations for several years, and it was largely owing to the persistent will and the untiring energy of Mr. Angell that the Eagle Screw Company was kept in existence. This company's machinery being unfitted for the manufacture of gimlet-pointed screws then in demand, it was mostly laid aside, and new machinery constructed embodying the invention

of Thomas J. Sloan, of New York. Subsequently the company petitioned the General Assembly for an increase in their capital stock. The petition was granted January, 1854, and the capital raised to half a million dollars. After negotiations, which were carried on for nearly two years, there was a consolidation, which was formally ratified January 1, 1860, of the two companies, the New England Screw Company, which had been in operation nearly twenty years, and the Eagle Screw Company, which had been in operation since 1838. The new company took the name of the American Screw Company. Its nominal capital was \$1,000,000. Of this company Mr. Angell was chosen President, and to him was intrusted its executive management, for which position he had rare qualifications. His long experience and constant devotion to the interests intrusted to him made him thorough master of all the details, a knowledge of which was so important to the successful prosecution of his work. He was acquainted with the whole history of the manufacture of screws, and had a complete understanding of the peculiar characteristics of every machine used in this country and in Europe in this branch of business. He had remarkable gifts as an administrative officer, and looked after all the minutiae in the general management of the vast interests committed to his care. He was also sagacious in anticipating the future and laying wise plans for the prosecution of his work. So perfectly well balanced was his judgment that his associates relied upon his decisions without attempting to bias his individual action, confiding in his superior knowledge and practical good sense. He made it his business to study the markets, and was early able to bring the products of manufacture into competition with English screws, and as the merit of his screws became known they displaced those of foreign manufacture. "Mr. Angell was thoroughly conscientious and honest in all his dealings. His object was by fairness, fidelity, promptness, and unwearied attention to business to win the confidence of the public and advance the interests of the company, and in both these respects he had reason to be gratified with his success." The ten years of Mr. Angell's administration of the affairs of the American Screw Company were years of great financial prosperity. As his policy was to distribute the earnings of the company among the stockholders, rather than lay them by for a reserve fund, the dividends which came into their hands were very large, surpassed in amount by few corporations in the country. During the Civil War the increased duty resulting from the advance in the price of gold, prevented the importation of foreign screws to the American market. With the advantages growing out of a successful preoccupation of the market and of the sale of the article at prices commensurate with the times, the American Screw Company was able to compete successfully with all new companies which were formed in this country. It is said, on good authority, that of more than seventy companies and firms engaged in the manufacture of screws, not connected with other interests,







*James H. Rodman*

besides the two companies comprising this company, only two, the Bay State, at Taunton, and the National, at Hartford, were fairly successful, the success of the latter being attributable to the close connection which it had with the American. After a period of nearly thirty-five years' devotion to the interests committed to him, Mr. Angell died in Providence, May 13, 1870. His wife was Ann R. Stewart, whom he married January 4, 1836. Their children were Edwin Gorham and William Henry. The former succeeded his father as President and executive manager of the American Screw Company.

**R**ODMAN, JAMES H., son of William and Martha (Tennant) Rodman, was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, January 8, 1815. He was employed on a farm until the age of nineteen, and for several years thereafter was engaged in fishing and boating. Subsequently he became captain of a coaster, and served in that capacity about four years. He then resumed farming, in which he continued until 1853. Soon afterwards he erected the first hotel on Front Street, at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, for the accommodation of summer visitors, which was opened to the public in 1855, and which he has since carried on successfully under the name of the Revere House. Additions having been made from time to time to meet the requirements of an increased patronage, his house now accommodates one hundred and twenty-five guests. Mr. Rodman's success induced many others to follow his enterprising example, and he has thus been instrumental in contributing to the growth and prosperity of the fashionable summer resort, at which he has resided for over a quarter of a century. He married, at Peace Dale, Rhode Island, April 12, 1866, Abbey E. Smith, daughter of Wescott and Mary (Holland) Smith, of South Kingstown. They have had four children, Ethel M., Mary L., Bessie L., and Carrie L., who died December 9, 1878. Mrs. Rodman's father received a pension from the United States government for services rendered during the war with Great Britain in 1812, and her grandfather, John Smith, was a pensioner of the Revolution. Mr. Rodman is a member of the Baptist Church, with which communion he united at Exeter, Rhode Island, in 1840, and is highly esteemed for his integrity and religious character.

**M**CKENZIE, REV. JAMES ALEXANDER, son of James Douglass and Joanna Freeman (Hoxie) McKenzie, was born in Newport, December 3, 1812. His father was a Scotchman by birth, and a sea-captain in his calling. His mother was a native of Newport. He had an early Christian experience, and his predilections for the work of the ministry was early manifested in his preaching to the boys in his

neighborhood, who gathered to hear him in large numbers, which was productive of good results, and gave him the distinction of being "the boy preacher of Newport." In 1828 he united with the First Baptist Church, in Newport, and soon became the assistant of Rev. Michael Eddy, its aged pastor. The church subsequently divided, and he became pastor of a portion of it, which was known as the Fourth Baptist Church in Newport. Finding himself to be in sympathy with the doctrinal views of the Free Baptists, he identified himself with them in 1832. His church united with them a few years later. For one year previous to 1840 he was pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and this was the only pastorate which he ever filled beyond the limits of Rhode Island. In that year he became pastor of the Roger Williams Church, Providence, and continued in the position seven years. During this period the foundations of the subsequent strength and usefulness of this large church were laid. He was pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Tiverton from 1847 to 1854; of the church in Greenville from 1854 to 1856; of the Park Street Church, Providence, from 1856 to 1859, and again of the church at Tiverton from 1859 until his decease, which occurred April 10, 1873. For some time he suffered severely from a cancer, which caused his death. He was twice married: first, to Mary S. Tilley, in Newport, September 26, 1833, who died in Tiverton, April 23, 1869; and, second, to Elizabeth S. Manchester, in Tiverton, November 10, 1869, who survives him. His work was large, and its influence abiding. He was especially devoted to the church in Tiverton, to which he ministered, during his two pastorates with it, twenty-one years. But while he labored so devoutly with the people of his choice, his influence was widely manifest and his work appreciated. He was simple in his habits of life, quaint in his manners, peculiar in his methods, transparent in his motives, an able preacher, and pre-eminent for his piety. He was ever bold and decided in his utterances in favor of peace, anti-slavery, and temperance. His attachment to his native State was very strong.

**S**MITH, REV. FRANCIS, was born in South Reading (now Wakefield), Massachusetts, July 12, 1812. He was the son of Noah and Mary (Sweetser) Smith. In his native town was an academy which took high rank as an institution of learning. Here he pursued his preparatory studies under the tuition of Rev. Messrs. John Stevens and William Heath, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1837. Having completed his course of college study, he entered the Newton Theological Institution, where he took the prescribed course of three years' study, graduating in 1840. He was ordained March 31, 1841, and became the pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, in Providence, where he remained thirteen years. The church, under his ministrations, grew

in numbers and strength, and exerted a most beneficent influence in that part of the city in which it was located. His ministry was a long one compared with that of most clergymen in his denomination, their tenure of office being not unfrequently very slender and easily broken. After his resignation, Mr. Smith continued to reside in Providence. As a stated supply he preached to congregations at Fruit Hill, Allendale, and Wanskuck, and for two years at Rutland, Vermont. For three years he was District Secretary for New England of the American Baptist Publication Society. The later years of his life were spent in missionary service in and around Providence. The influence of his life and teachings still lives in the fields of Christian labor which he endeavored to cultivate. He married, March 3, 1841, Martha G. Bradford, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. His death occurred in Providence, January 29, 1872.

**D**YER, HON. ELISHA, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island, son of Elisha and Frances (Jones) Dyer, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 20, 1811. He is a lineal descendant of William Dyer, who came from London, England, and settled at Boston in 1635, with his wife Mary. William and Mary Dyer were disfranchised and driven to Rhode Island in 1638 for supporting Quakerism. The former became Clerk of the Newport Colony, and the latter, being a firm adherent to the principles maintained by the Society of Friends, it was recorded of her at Boston that "the insane desire for martyrdom led the poor woman back here in 1660 to the scaffold." Their grandson, John, married Freelove Williams, a great-granddaughter of Roger Williams, and John Dyer's son, Anthony, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Tradition says the Dyers were originally from England. Governor Dyer's mother was a daughter of Esther Jones, a great-granddaughter of Mary Bernon, who was a daughter of Gabriel Bernon, a Huguenot and a refugee from La Rochelle, France. Gabriel Bernon was a merchant of an ancient and honorable family of Rochelle, where he was born, April 6, 1644. Governor Dyer enjoyed superior educational advantages. He received early and careful training in private schools in Providence, spent a short time at Benjamin Green's boarding-school, at Black Hill, in Plainfield, Connecticut, and was prepared for college in Roswell C. Smith's school, in Providence, from which he entered Brown University, September 7, 1825, at the age of fourteen. He graduated from that institution, September 2, 1829, and September 21st, of the same year, entered the store of Elisha Dyer & Co., commission merchants, No. 5 West Water Street, Providence, where he served in a clerical capacity until April 1, 1831, when, Mr. Cary Dunn having retired from the firm to engage in business in New York, young Dyer became the junior partner. On the 8th of October, 1838, he married Anna Jones Hoppin, daughter of Thomas C. Hoppin, Esq., the Rev.

James Wilson, then pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church, being the officiating minister. By this marriage there were seven children, four of whom, Elisha, Anna Jones, Gabriel Bernon, and William Jones, are now living. In early life Governor Dyer became identified with various public interests, and has always taken an active part in promoting useful enterprises and social reforms. On the 23d of September, 1833, he was tendered the appointment of Vice-Consul of the two Sicilies, which honor he declined. About this time he became a strong temperance man, and by earnest persuasion prevailed on his father to give up the sale of intoxicating liquors, then a large and profitable part of their business, which course, as was expected, proved very damaging to their trade. This incident illustrates a strong characteristic of Governor Dyer's life. He is a man of high moral principle, and has always been true to his convictions. On the 30th of September, 1835, he became a member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, of which he subsequently served as Secretary, member of the Auditing Committee, and President, and from 1859 to 1878 was an honorary member, and a member of the Standing Committee. Perhaps no one has done more for the success of this Society than Governor Dyer. He worked earnestly, both at home and abroad, to promote its usefulness. He visited agricultural colleges in Europe, and obtained valuable statistics and information for the Society in this country, while travelling for his health. In 1835 his father built the Dyer-ville Mill, in North Providence, and established the Dyer-ville Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of cotton cloth. Mr. Dyer became the agent of this company, in which position he served until the death of his father, in 1854, when he became the sole owner of the property, and continued the business until 1867, when, on account of failing health, being obliged to retire from business, he sold the mill. During his business career he was prominently identified with many of the commercial interests of the city. For many years he was a member and director of the Providence Athenæum, a director of the Providence Young Men's Bible Society, of which he was President in 1843, and was a member of the Providence Dispensary, being among the most generous in caring for the poor and unfortunate. He became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1837, and was one of the Board of Trustees from September 10, 1845, until the abolishment of the same in 1848. In politics Governor Dyer was formerly an Old Line Whig, and has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He was a delegate to the Whig Convention at South Kingstown, Rhode Island, October 31, 1839, and Secretary of the same; and a delegate to the Whig Jubilee and Festival at Niblo's, New York, in November, 1839. He was Chairman and First Vice-President of the Young Men's Whig Convention at Providence, April 2, 1840. He was a delegate to the Young Men's Whig Convention at Baltimore, May 3, 1840,



of which he was Chairman, and at that time addressed ten thousand people in Monument Square, Baltimore. On the 27th of June, 1840, he was elected Adjutant General of Rhode Island, and re-elected for five successive years, in which capacity he rendered very efficient service, being on active duty under Governor Samuel W. King, constantly, from April 3d to July 21st, 1842, having almost entire charge of the plans and movements of the State government during the "Dorr War." He served as a member of the Providence School Committee from January 3, 1843, to June 6, 1854, when he resigned. He was elected President of Fire Wards September 9, 1850, and served until his resignation, June 2, 1851. In 1851 he was nominated for Mayor of Providence by the Temperance party, and defeated by a small majority. On the 4th of April, 1853, he was nominated for State Senator, but not elected. He was President of the Exchange Bank of Providence at the time it became a National Bank, and served as a director of the same from 1837 to 1879; was elected a director of the Union Bank of Providence, September 2, 1845, and became a director of the Providence and Washington Insurance Company in January, 1850, but soon afterward resigned. He was Second Vice-President of the Rhode Island Art Association in 1853. In 1854 he became an annual member of the United States Agricultural Society, and in 1857, a life member, and Vice-President of the same. He was also a member of the Windham County, Connecticut, Agricultural Society. In August, 1855, he became a member of the American Association of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of the Butler Hospital Corporation, and trustee of the same from January 23, 1856, to June 5, 1857, when he resigned; was Vice-President of the Lake Erie Monument Association; President of the Young Men's Christian Association from May 12, 1857, to April 12, 1858; honorary member of Franklin Lyceum in 1858, and of the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, in 1860. On the 10th of March, 1853, he was a delegate to the Whig State Convention, and Secretary of the same, and at the same time was Chairman of the Eastern District Convention. He was also a member of the Whig State Convention from February 3, 1851, until 1855. In 1857 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and re-elected in 1853, and declined in favor of Hon. Thomas G. Turner in May, 1859. Concerning his administration as Governor, the Providence *Post*, a leading Democratic paper, which was opposed to him, thus referred on the 7th of March, 1859: "It is proper to say that his retirement is wholly voluntary. It is not often that men thus voluntarily decline an honorable office, and especially when the office may be used as a stepping-stone to others of still greater value and importance. . . . We have from the first looked upon him as an honorable, high-minded opponent, and a straightforward, conscientious man; and candor compels us to say, that he has never failed to reach the standard we set up for

him. His abilities have been equal to his official duties, and his integrity has been equal, so far as we know or suspect, to every assault which the intrigues of professed friends have made upon it. He retires from an office which he did not seek, wholly unscathed, and wholly uncontaminated with the slime which too often clings to men who dispense official favors." Governor Dyer was made a director of Swan Point Cemetery February 7, 1860. He was one of the founders of the Providence Aid Society, and was one of its board of managers from November 16, 1855, to October 1, 1859. On the 8th of November, 1849, he was elected an honorary member of the Board of National Popular Education, represented by Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont. He was a member of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, and one of the Committee on Finance, in 1854. Governor Dyer has taken a prominent part in military matters. He joined the First Light Infantry Company, of Providence, in 1838, was made an honorary member of the Newport Artillery Company in 1858, and an honorary member of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery in 1859. During the Civil War he exhibited in various ways his patriotic devotion to the cause of his country. On the 25th of September, 1861, he was chosen Captain of the Tenth Ward Drill Company, of Providence, and May 26, 1862, his son Elisha having been disabled and prevented from continuing in the service, Governor Dyer felt it his duty to volunteer himself, and accordingly went to Washington and served for three months as Captain of Company B, Tenth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers. This company was composed of about one hundred and twenty-five students from Brown University and the Providence High School. President Sears, of the University, consented for his students to enlist only on condition that Governor Dyer should go with them. He was a director of the Providence and Plainfield Railroad, and has been among the first in projecting and promoting various railroad enterprises in the State. He was the originator of the Providence and Springfield Railroad, known at first as the Woonasquacket Railroad, and was one of the first movers in the proposed Ponagansett Railroad. He drew the charter of the Narragansett Valley Railroad, and was one of its corporators. In 1851, he was a director of the Rhode Island Steamboat Company. The same year he served on a committee sent to Washington to secure the removal of the Providence Post-office. In 1852, he was elected a trustee of the Firemen's Association, Gaspé Company, No. 9. He was at one time one of the directors of the Rhode Island Sportsman's Club. In 1863, he was a delegate from the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry to the International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, in July of that year, and made an able report of the same. He was Vice-President of the Roger Williams Monument Association, and Chairman of the Executive Committee. On the 24th of September, 1869, he was elected President of the First

National Musical Congress, in Music Hall, Boston, because of his musical ability, and his extensive acquaintance in musical circles. He was Commissioner for Rhode Island to the International Exhibition at London, in May, 1871, and made a valuable report of the same to the General Assembly. On the 20th of March, 1873, he was appointed Honorary Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition by President Grant, and while there rendered very important service to the Commission by reason of his large and varied experience, and excellent taste and judgment. His patriotic zeal led him to over-exert himself at the Exposition, so much to the injury of his health, that since then he has been obliged to retire altogether from public life and from business. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being, with his family, connected with Grace Church, Providence. On the 8th of June, 1852, he was a delegate to the Diocesan Convention. Notwithstanding his active business and public career, Governor Dyer has been an invalid for the last thirty years, and very much of his work has been done under the burden of infirmity and suffering. Eighteen times he has crossed the Atlantic in search of health, and in 1854 visited Egypt. He has been in all the places of note on the usual routes of European travel, and though travelling for health, always had his eyes open, and note-book in hand, to glean whatever of value or interest he could preserve for others. He is an effective speaker, and has made a large number of public addresses on political, educational, musical, and miscellaneous subjects. In the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*, of November, 1861, he published a charming sketch of his school-day experiences at "Black Hill," and in 1864, published a book entitled *A Summer's Travel to find a German Home*. Governor Dyer is a man who might have succeeded in almost any chosen line of work that he had selected.

**P**OTTER, HON. ELISHA R., JR., was born at Kingston, Rhode Island, then called Little Rest, June 20, 1811; graduated at Harvard College September, 1830; admitted to the bar October 9, 1832; was Commissioner of Public Schools 1849-1854; Adjutant-General, 1835-6; member of Congress, 1843-5; and for some years member of the State Senate and House of Representatives; member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1841 and 1842, the latter of which proposed the Constitution which was adopted, and is the existing Constitution of the State; elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1868. Publications: 1. *Early History of Narragansett*, Providence, 1835, 1 vol., 800 pp., 315 of which is volume 3d of Rhode Island Historical Society's Collections. 2. *A Brief Account of the Emissions of Paper Money made by the Colony of Rhode Island*, 8vo., 1837. This has been reprinted in 1880, with large additions by Sidney S. Rider, and with illustrations of the old

paper money bills, and makes No. 8 of Mr. Rider's valuable series of *Rhode Island Historical Tracts*, 1 vol., small 4to., pp. 229. 3. *Considerations on the Question of the Adoption of the Constitution and the Extension of Suffrage in Rhode Island*. (Dorrism.) Boston, 1842. Reprinted 1879. 4. *Report on Abolition Petitions*, January, 1840. 5. *Report on Religious Corporations*, January, 1834. 6. *Address before Rhode Island Historical Society*. Providence, 1851. Reprinted. 7. *Report on Public Schools, Bible and Prayer in Public Schools*. 8. *Account of the French Settlement in Rhode Island* (including an account of the treatment of the early settlers of Rhode Island by the Massachusetts Puritans), small 8vo., Providence, 1880, being No. 5 of Mr. Rider's *Rhode Island Historical Tracts*. 9. *Speech in the United States House of Representatives on the Memorial of the Democratic members of the Rhode Island Legislature*. (Dorrism.) 10. *Rhode Island Educational Magazine*, monthly, 1852-4, 2 vols., 8vo.

**G**AMMELL, PROFESSOR WILLIAM, son of Rev. William and Mary (Slocomb) Gammell, was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, February 10, 1812. In 1823 his father removed to Newport. He pursued his early studies at a classical school in that town, of which the Hon. Joseph Joslen was then the Preceptor, and entered Brown University in 1827, where he graduated in 1831. He was appointed a Tutor in the University in 1832. In 1835 he was made Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, and Professor in the same department in 1836, on the resignation of the late Professor William G. Goddard. In this Professorship he continued till 1851, when he was appointed to the Professorship of History and Political Economy, then just established in the University—a position which he held for nearly thirteen years, resigning it in 1864. His official connection with the University, as an instructor, thus continued through nearly thirty-two years. Professor Gammell has written much for the press. He has contributed numerous articles on educational, literary, and historical subjects to periodical magazines, especially to the *Christian Review*, of which, for several years, he was one of the editors. He was for a considerable period a regular contributor to the *Examiner and Chronicle*, a weekly newspaper printed in New York, and for a still longer period to the editorial columns of the *Providence Journal*, in which have appeared obituary sketches from his pen of many of the eminent men of Rhode Island. He has also delivered discourses on public occasions which have been published. He wrote a life of Roger Williams, and a life of Governor Samuel Ward, which were published in the volumes of *Sparks's American Biography*, second series. The life of Roger Williams also appeared in a separate edition. At the request of the Managers of the Baptist Missionary Union he prepared a *History of the Baptist Missions*, which



was published in 1849. For more than thirty years he has written the annual necrology of the graduates of Brown University, which is printed every year in the *Providence Journal* on commencement day. In 1859 he received from the University of Rochester the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He has held the office of President of Providence Athenæum since 1870. He is President of the Rhode Island Bible Society, and First Vice-President of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He is also a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Board of Fellows of Brown University, a position which he still holds. He is also officially connected with various charitable and financial institutions of Providence. In October, 1838, he married Elizabeth Amory, daughter of the Hon. John Whipple, who died in November, 1839. In September, 1851, he married Elizabeth Amory, daughter of Robert H. Ives. They have six children, three sons and three daughters.

**D**IXON, HON. NATHAN FELLOWS, JR., son of Hon. Nathan F. and Elizabeth (Palmer) Dixon, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, May 1, 1812. He pursued his preparatory studies in Westerly and at Plainfield Academy, in Connecticut; entered Brown University in September, 1829, and graduated in the class of 1833. Among his classmates were Hon. Henry B. Anthony; Rev. Edward A. Stevens, D.D.; Rev. Arthur S. Train, D.D.; Lemuel W. Washburn, M.D.; Nehemiah Knight, and others. He studied law in his father's office in Westerly, attended a course of lectures at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and New Haven, Connecticut, and in order to prepare himself fully for practice, spent considerable time in the office of the late Lafayette S. Foster at Norwich. He was admitted to the bar in New London in 1837, and settled in his native town for the practice of his profession. He immediately became prominent as an advocate, and his practice soon extended widely in Rhode Island and Eastern Connecticut. It is said by one who knew him well, that "from the time of his admission to the bar until his death, with the exception of the period when he was in Congress, there was never a term of either of the courts at Kingston which was not graced by his presence," and that "no man at the bar in Rhode Island was ever more cordially welcomed by court, jury, counsel, clients, and friends than was Mr. Dixon through all these years." Both his qualifications and tastes fitted him for the efficient discharge of public duties. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1840, and served continuously until 1849. During the "Dorr War" he was chosen by the General Assembly as one of the Governor's Council. In 1844 he was appointed a Presidential Elector. He was elected by the Whig party a Representative to Congress in 1849, and served until March 3, 1851. In 1851 he was again elected to the General Assembly; re-elected

in 1852 and 1855, and served until 1863. After the Whig party had been merged into the Republican party, the latter elected him as Representative to Congress in 1863, where he remained until 1871. Having served five terms in Congress, and having seen the country safely through the perils of the Civil War, he declined a re-election to the national Legislature. But he was again immediately called to serve the State in the General Assembly, and was a member of the House from 1872 to 1877. He married, in June, 1843, Harriet Swan, daughter of Rev. Roswell R. Swan, of Stonington, Connecticut, a talented and popular Congregational minister, who died in the meridian of life. Five children were the issue of the marriage: Nathan F., Edward H., Annie P., Walter P., and Harriet S. At the announcement of his death a writer in the *Providence Journal*, after referring to Mr. Dixon's public record, spoke of him as follows: "In each sphere and at all times he was admittedly a strong, fearless, genial, an honest, and most useful public servant. His convictions were clear and intense, but he respected a sincere opponent, and his ways were open as the day. Perfectly versed in the methods of advocacy, his prominent and predominant characteristics were a common sense which scorned pretensions or disguises, and a kindness of disposition which prevented undue aggressiveness. In a deliberative assembly he debated a subject so as to show that he understood it, and so as to enable others to understand. He took no snap judgments. As an individual, Mr. Dixon was one of the most pleasant, hospitable, and agreeable of men. He was a Rhode Islander in every fibre of his mental constitution. Generous in whatever regarded his personal affairs, he was prudent for the State. Accepting office both as a privilege and a duty, he never sought it by illicit means. An able lawyer, a good farmer, a steadfast friend, and an honorable opponent, he stood in every respect a man."

**B**ROWN, COLONEL NATHANIEL WILLIAMS, was born at Dighton, Massachusetts, February 22, 1811, and was connected with the family of Brown conspicuous in Rhode Island history. He was taken to Providence when quite young and placed in school, where his proficiency in his studies was so marked that his parents decided to give him a full collegiate course. When, however, he was eleven years of age, a severe inflammation of the eyes disabled him from study, and the plan of a college education was abandoned. He entered the counting-room of his father, Isaac Brown, in 1825, where he remained until 1833, when he undertook business on his own account, devoting himself especially to the wool trade. In 1839 he entered into partnership with Mr. Jacob Dunnell. The firm was subsequently known as the Dunnell Manufacturing Company. In the great commercial crisis of 1857 the company met with disasters, and Mr. Brown retired from business and took up his



residence in Dighton, in the house in which he was born. Colonel Brown's interest in military matters was developed when he was comparatively a young man. He held the office of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Providence First Light Infantry Company for several years, and for a short time was in command of the company as its Colonel. When the Civil War broke out he accepted the command of Company D, in the First Rhode Island Regiment. He was in the first Battle of Bull Run, and bore himself with great gallantry and honor upon that disastrous day. Returning to Rhode Island with his regiment, Captain Brown once more repaired for rest to his quiet home in Dighton. His next appointment was Colonel of the Third Rhode Island Regiment, his commission dating September 17, 1861. After a stormy passage the regiment reached Hilton Head, November 5, and took part in the famous bombardment of the rebel forts, under Admiral Dupont, which resulted in their surrender. The regiment of Colonel Brown remained in command of the captured post for some time, and were engaged in different attacks on the enemy which were made on the mainland and the islands in the neighborhood of Charleston. He returned to his home in the summer of 1862, and in the fall went back to his command. He was at once appointed Chief of Artillery in the department by General Mitchell, which position he held only a few weeks. A reconnoissance of the rebel forces near the village of Pocotaligo having been determined upon, General Terry, with Colonel Brown as Chief of Artillery, was intrusted with the command of the expedition. Having reached their destination, the troops were attacked by the enemy, and were obliged to retreat to their transports. On his return to Hilton Head, Colonel Brown was attacked with a fever, and died October 30, 1862. His remains were finally brought to Providence and buried, January 30, 1863. He was married, June 5, 1834, to Sophia S. Frothingham, of Boston.

**REYNOLDS, HON. JOHN J.**, son of Jonathan and Mary (Spink) Reynolds, was born in Wickford, in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, December 7, 1812. His father, for many years a prominent merchant of Wickford, was born in North Kingstown, March 31, 1774; represented the town in the State Senate, and was Town Clerk over thirty years. His mother was a native of North Kingstown, the date of her birth being March 25, 1773. In 1835 he began mercantile business, succeeding his father, in Wickford, in which he has successfully continued until the present time. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, and served two terms in the State Senate, 1852 and 1853. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island in 1854, and at the expiration of his term of office, withdrew from public life. From 1851 to 1865 he was President of the North Kingstown Bank. In the year

last mentioned he was elected President of the Wickford National Bank, which originated from the consolidation of the North Kingstown and Narragansett Banks, and still holds that office. He married, April 9, 1840, Hannah Congdon, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe (Bailey) Congdon, of North Kingstown. They have had five children, three sons and two daughters.

**ADAMS, HON. JOHN A.**, manufacturer, son of Ezra and Susan (Aylsworth) Adams, was born in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, June 20, 1815. His father was a seaman by profession, and died in the Island of Trinidad when his son John was but seven years of age. The fatherless boy found himself doomed to comparative privation in childhood, and early learned the virtue of self-reliance. At the age of twelve he worked on a farm. The common-school system had not been inaugurated in his boyhood, and he had to gain the elements of his education in a private school. With his scanty resources he could not pay much for tuition, but he wisely supplemented the instruction of the school by hard study in the evening, after the wearisome labor of the day. At the age of seventeen he entered a factory store as a clerk, in Franklin, Massachusetts, and also assisted in the post-office. Being ambitious to become the manager of a cotton-mill, he went to work in a factory at the age of eighteen, with a resolution to learn all the details of the business. To this determination he inflexibly adhered, and was employed as laborer and subsequently as overseer for eight years. Meanwhile, in 1837, he removed to Central Falls, where he exhibited such industry, sagacity, and skill that he attracted the attention of a capitalist, who proposed to accept him as a partner in business. In 1842, therefore, a new firm started, under the style of Willard & Adams. They manufactured yarns and thread. After carrying on business for three years this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Adams became associated with Mr. Joseph Wood and others in the manufacture of cotton goods, which partnership continued from 1845 to 1848. Two of the partners died during the latter year, and the firm style was changed to Wood & Adams. These gentlemen were associated together until 1863, when they sold their mill and privilege to the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company. On the death of Rufus J. Stafford, Messrs. Wood and Adams transferred their capital to the establishment which had been carried on by him, and took charge of the business. The successors of Mr. Stafford, in conjunction with the new partners, took the name of the Stafford Manufacturing Company. During Mr. Wood's life Mr. Adams acted as Agent of the corporation, and part of the time as President. On Mr. Wood's death, which occurred in 1873, Mr. Adams being the only active partner remaining, became Treasurer also, and since that time has continued to hold the offices named. In addition to the mills mentioned, Mr. Adams has been inter-



*John A. Adams*





ested in other establishments, and intimately associated in business undertakings with prominent merchants and manufacturers in Providence. He has also been for many years a Trustee in the Franklin Savings Bank, and a director of the Slater National Bank. Since the formation of the town of Lincoln he has been a member of the Town Council, and has served six years in that capacity. He has also represented the town in both branches of the General Assembly of the State. For two years he was a member of the Lower House, and for two years was in the Senate. He has also filled the position of School Trustee. Mr. Adams has done much to promote the public improvements which have benefited and beautified Central Falls. Since 1848 he has been a member of the Congregational Church, and has given freely for the furtherance of the enterprises of that denomination and for the general good of society. He married, in 1836, Sally M. Crowell, daughter of Nathan and Annie Crowell. They have had eight children, only two of whom, John F. Adams and Stephen L. Adams, are living. Their son, Albert E., was in the Union army during the late war, and after escaping the perils to which he was subjected, came home to die from disease contracted in the service.

**PERRY, HON. AMOS**, the youngest but one of ten children of Elijah and Mary (Jones) Perry, was born in South Natick, Massachusetts, August 12, 1812. He is a descendant in the sixth generation of John Perry, who came from England in 1632, and settled in Roxbury, where he died in 1642. He is also a descendant in the fifth generation of Lewis Jones, who came from England and settled in Roxbury about 1640, and in 1650 removed to Watertown, where he died in 1684. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Perry, who was born in 1740 and lived to the advanced age of ninety-one, witnessed deeds of savage ferocity occasioned by the French and Indian war, and shared in the trials of the Revolutionary struggle. His maternal grandfather, John Jones, born in 1716 and mentioned in Mrs. Stowe's *Oldtown Folks* as "Sheriff Jones and member of the House of Lords," was remotely related to the royal governor, Jonathan Belcher, and held under the Colonial government the offices of Militia Colonel, Justice of the Peace, Land Surveyor, and Proprietor's Clerk. He was a deacon of the old Eliot Badger Church with an Indian colleague. He surveyed, in 1762, under a commission from the royal governor of Massachusetts, Mount Desert, the original drawings of which are deposited in the archives of the Maine Historical Society. After the close of the Revolutionary War he was reinvested with magisterial and judicial powers, which he exercised till near his death, which occurred in his eighty-fifth year. The frame of the house in which he lived for about sixty years is still standing near its old site, and some of the numerous manuscripts and surveyor's plats

which he left, including a unique diary and a record of judicial decisions from 1767 to 1794, have found their way into historical cabinets and private libraries. At the age of sixteen two incidents occurred that resulted in turning the current of young Perry's life, and in subsequently removing him from a good home in a charming rural district to the academic grounds of Harvard University. One of these was the reading of a book from a neighboring parish library, entitled *Degerando on Self-Education*, the leading doctrine of which was that moral and intellectual culture is a matter of primary moment; and the other incident was that while moved by this principle and in a quandary in regard to its practical application he came across a guide-board inscribed, "To Cambridge Colleges." This was, as it were, a hand from above to direct his way, and it had this effect, deciding, in connection with the book, his career. Five years afterward he was admitted a member of the Freshman Class of that institution, on condition of passing a satisfactory examination in Latin prosody. The examination terminated in an interesting discussion on the general laws of versification, in which Charles Sumner, who was then a member of Harvard Law School, took a leading part; and this incidental meeting in the class tutor's room was the beginning of a life-long acquaintance and friendship with the future senator and statesman. During his collegiate course he had the privilege of seeing and hearing many of the most eminent men of the country. He was present on a memorable commencement when President Quincy appeared as the grand central figure, and on either side of him were Dr. Ware, Judge Story, Professor Greenleaf, Edward Everett, Daniel Webster, Jared Sparks, John Quincy Adams, Noah Worcester, William Ellery Channing, Nathaniel Bowditch, Washington Irving, and other persons of scarcely less distinction. It was, doubtless, regarded a greater privilege to look upon that assemblage than to see, as he did nearly twenty years later, the Duke of Wellington addressing the House of Lords, or than having as he did a personal interview with Baron Alexander Von Humboldt in his study at the Sans Souci Palace. During his Junior year in an animated discussion before the Institute of 1770, Mr. Perry took decided ground in favor of general emancipation, in opposition to the colonization scheme, then at the height of its popularity. He maintained a respectable standing as a scholar and graduated in 1837, since which time his life has been mainly devoted to literary pursuits. On leaving Cambridge he became the principal and proprietor of a classical school at Fruit Hill, North Providence, Rhode Island, where he also held the office of Postmaster, under a commission from the Hon. Amos Kendall, then Postmaster-General. In 1840 he removed to Providence, where he has since had a home, though he has passed much time beyond the limits of the State. He served the cause of education many years as the Principal of a public grammar school; as the Principal of a young ladies' public high school; as a member of the school committee; as a County

Inspector of public schools; as a Superintendent of Sabbath-schools; as a member and for years a Vice-President of the American Institute of Instruction; and as one of the founders and organizers of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction. In the midst of his educational career he spent two years in foreign travel and study, visiting institutions of learning in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, extending his tour through Egypt, Palestine, and Greece. On his return home he devoted himself to the instruction of youth in London, Connecticut, and in Providence, Rhode Island. In 1861 he visited Europe for the third time, and while there received, early in 1862, notice of his appointment to the consular and diplomatic post at Tunis, where he resided upwards of five years, restoring and maintaining amicable relations between our government and that of Tunis, keeping the Department of State informed in regard to various industrial, commercial, and diplomatic affairs of general interest, and devoting much time to a critical study of the geography, history, antiquities, and the actual condition of the Regency of Tunis. He early interested himself in collecting memorials of his lamented predecessor in office, John Howard Payne, who died in the Consulate ten years before the arrival of Mr. Perry; and, at a later period, after much correspondence with William Cullen Bryant, and other friends of the poet, he forwarded, under instructions from the Department of State, to the relatives of Mr. Payne, such literary remains, including diaries and manuscripts, as could be found. In 1865 an embassy was sent to this country, under his conduct, with a large, finely executed portrait of the Bey of Tunis in full regalia, as a token of friendship, with letters of condolence on the death of President Lincoln, and of congratulations on the re-establishment of peace, and with instructions to make a report on its return in reference to the condition of our country and its various institutions, especially in regard to our modes and implements of warfare. The mission was a success, bringing distant countries and dissimilar races into near relations, extending the *entente cordiale* that tends to universal brotherhood and peace, and giving unqualified satisfaction. The report of the Ambassador, General Hasem, was published in the official Arabic journals at Tunis, and embraced an acknowledgment of the generous and hospitable reception of the embassy, a reference to the beauty and grandeur of American scenery, and complimentary mention of our curious inventions, varied improvements, and marvellous contrivances for human destruction. Specimens of our implements of warfare, including Peabody rifles, were carried to the Bey and his ministers, by whom they were regarded with great admiration. In 1866 a superb portrait of Washington was sent to Tunis by our government, and at the formal presentation, which was made by Mr. Perry, under instructions from the Department of State, it was suspended on the walls of the Bey's palace at the Bardo, where it remains, in com-

pany with numerous likenesses of European and Ottoman sovereigns. Since his return home, Mr. Perry has embodied some of the results of his studies and researches, at his official post, in an octavo volume of 560 pages, entitled, *Carthage and Tunis: Past and Present*. This volume contains an epitomized history of one of the most historic portions of the globe, together with an account of its actual condition. He has also exercised his pen for public journals and magazines, and has taken an active part in the proceedings of the Rhode Island Historical Society. In a paper read before that body in 1874, he brought to light the Rhode Island Society of Cincinnati, which was born with the peace of 1783, and after exerting a salutary influence during a critical and trying period of our national life, dropt out of sight for a third of a century, and then emerged with the development of its history; but it was bereft of all the illustrious Continental officers who founded it for social, charitable, and patriotic purposes. Since its revival the society has been supported by descendants who, recognizing their heritage, strive to prove their worthiness by illustrating the virtues and perpetuating the memory of ancestors whose places they occupy. Mr. Perry received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown University in 1841; he is an honorary member of the Alpha Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University; an honorary member of the Rhode Island Society of Cincinnati; a Vice-President of the American Peace Society; a Corresponding Member of the New York Historical Society; of the Chicago Historical Society; of the American Ethnological Society, and of the American Geographical Society. He married, in 1838, Elizabeth Anastasia, daughter of Eber and Waity (Irons) Phetteplace, of Gloucester, Rhode Island. The issue of this marriage was a daughter, Helen Elizabeth, who married P. Redfield S. Kendall, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and an attorney-at-law, settled in Rutland, Vermont. They have had one child, Elizabeth Redfield Kendall.

**T**ILLINGHAST, REV. JOHN, youngest son of twelve children of Deacon Pardon and Mary (Sweet) Tillinghast, was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, October 3, 1812. He was a descendant of Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, who came to Providence in 1645, and succeeded Roger Williams as the minister of the First Baptist Church in that city and in America. In all the history of the State, the members of this family have held high rank for character and services, alike in ecclesiastical and civil affairs. The favorite names have been Pardon and John. Mr. Tillinghast's parents were pioneer settlers in West Greenwich, and his school advantages were limited; but he made the most of his opportunities. Being self-educated he knew his ground, and was never the echo of others. Converted at an early age, he commenced preaching soon after his twentieth year. On







*G. Smith*

the 8th of October, 1840, he was ordained pastor of the West Greenwich Baptist Church, and lived to serve that body, and the region round about, from the time of his licentiate until his death. Of medium height, erect form, manly features, dark gray eyes, pleasing voice, and great force of character, he commanded attention, respect, and esteem. Among reformers he stood in the van, and was pronounced in all his convictions, maintaining the right at all hazards. His name was a power in Western Rhode Island. His qualities and piety are sufficiently evinced by the fact that, in a wonderfully progressive period, he filled the same pulpit for more than forty years. He served his town efficiently in educational and civil affairs, and in 1854-5 was a member of the General Assembly. Nearing the end of his pure, laborious life, he said, "My work is done; I am full of joy; I know whom I have believed." He married, March 2, 1834, Susan Caroline Avery, daughter of Elisha Avery. He died March 28, 1878, and was buried with universal marks of honor.

**BOSWORTH, JUDGE ALFRED**, eldest son of Daniel and Susan (Mason) Bosworth, was born in Warren, January 28, 1812. He was fitted for college by Rev. George W. Hathaway, then rector of St. Mark's Church, in Warren, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1835. At the close of his college course, he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Levi Haile, in his native village, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1838. He commenced the practice of his profession in Chepachet, having formed a partnership with Hon. Samuel Y. Atwell. He remained in Chepachet only one year, at the end of which time he returned to Warren and opened an office, succeeding to the business of Mr. Haile, who had been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Soon after his return to his native town, he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and from 1839 to 1854, a period of fifteen years, he was chosen annually, to occupy the position of a Representative from Warren to that body. On the decease of Judge Haile in 1854, Mr. Bosworth was elected to fill his place on the bench of the Supreme Court. As a practicing lawyer he conducted many important cases, both in the State and in the United States Courts. He was counsel of Rhode Island in several suits affecting the boundaries of this State and Massachusetts, and took an important part in the suits which grew out of the troubles of 1842. While in the Legislature, he was, for several years, Speaker of the House. In 1854, he was chosen a trustee of Brown University, and held that position until his death. Judge Bosworth was twice married—the first time to Harriet Newell, daughter of Shubael P. Child, of Warren, who lived but a year after the marriage. His second wife was Anne, daughter of William Collins, of Warren, who, with three children, Daniel, Alfred, and

Harriet, survived her husband. He died in Warren, May 10, 1862.

**FAIRBROTHER, HON. LEWIS**, son of Jarvis and Betsey (Field) Fairbrother, was born in Pawtucket (then a part of North Providence), Rhode Island, August 2, 1812. His father, born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, was an excellent machinist. He removed from his native town and prosecuted the favorite work of his life with success in North Providence. His wife was the daughter of Hon. John Field. Jarvis and Betsey Fairbrother had seven children, John, Lewis, Betsey, Samuel, Phineas, Nathaniel, and Mary (who died young). Lewis was educated in the common schools, attending a few weeks each year, giving the rest of his time to his work. He finally studied for one year in the Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts. At the age of about twenty he commenced the manufacture of leather for factory uses. He began by making picker and lace leather. A few years later he entered upon the manufacture of belting. Purchasing the hides, he tanned them and fitted the leather to the machines and wheels. The first to introduce belting made of leather was Mr. John Blackburn, who applied his belts to certain machinery in the famous old Slater Mill. Mr. Fairbrother began this branch of business in 1834 and prosecuted it with great skill and success. He had learned the art of tanning and manufacturing picker and lace leather in Attleboro, Massachusetts, and began business in Pawtucket with only one vat in a building measuring only fifteen by thirty feet. He made the manufacturing of belts and factory leather of various sorts a specialty. He has contributed largely to the development of the industrial interests not only of Pawtucket but also of the State. His son, Henry L., on reaching maturity, was received by him as a partner in business in 1861. In 1865 Mr. Fairbrother desiring to retire from the anxieties and responsibilities of business sold his interest to Mr. Henri E. Bacon, and the firm became H. L. Fairbrother & Co. Mr. Bacon retired in 1870, and the establishment came into the hands of H. L. Fairbrother, the firm-name remaining. This is the oldest lace and picker leather establishment now in the United States, save one in Attleboro, Massachusetts, where Mr. Fairbrother learned his trade, and is the oldest in Rhode Island. It now occupies as much floor-room as any similar factory in the State. The business has increased till its annual products are valued at about half a million of dollars. In 1836 Mr. Fairbrother united with the First Baptist Church in Pawtucket, and has ever been a strong supporter of that body. Politically he has been a Whig and a Republican, and has always been in the vanguard of moral reforms. In 1855 he was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, and again in 1856, serving the two years as Chairman of the House Committee on Corporations. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1858, 1859 and 1860, and again in 1864, here,

as in the House, serving all the time as Chairman of the Committee on Corporations. For many years he was agent for the management of the Providence and Pawtucket turnpike, and set many of the trees on that thoroughfare, and for one season had the track watered. In the erection of the solid stone bridge at Pawtucket Falls, by order of the State of Rhode Island and the towns of North Providence and Pawtucket, in 1858, he was Chairman of the Commissioners, his associates being Daniel Wilkinson and Enoch Brown, with Samuel B. Cushing as engineer and Luther Kingsley as builder. During the Rebellion, besides otherwise aiding the Union cause, he was the Committee of the town for distributing thousands of dollars for the relief and comfort of the families of the soldiers, aiding about a hundred and fifty families. He was President of the Slater Bank (now the National Bank) at its organization, and for many years after. In the old North Providence Bank he was a director, and is now a director in the Pawtucket Gas Company, and the Slater Cotton Company. In 1866 he was appointed by the State an Inspector of the State Prison, and served in that office eleven years. In every position in life he has been valued for his talents, stability, judgment and faithfulness. He married, May 3, 1837, Harriet Elizabeth May, born March 29, 1813, daughter of Jesse and Betsey Marsh May, of Pawtucket (then North Providence) and has three children, Henry L., Harriet Elizabeth, and Jesse May.

**SEGAR, THOMAS WANTON**, merchant, was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, April 20, 1812, and is the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Ward) Segar. In 1813 the family removed to Lebanon, Connecticut. His father and grandfather were well-known farmers. His mother was a descendant of Governor Samuel Ward, of Westerly. He received a common-school education, taught school for three winters in his native town, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1836 he became a travelling drygoods merchant, and was thus successfully engaged for seven years. In 1843 he opened a store in Westerly, where he carried on a general merchandise business until 1865, since which time he has been principally engaged in the coal and grain trade. From 1846 to 1867 he was in partnership with a relative, Samuel B. Segar, of Westerly. In 1877 his son, William Segar, became associated with him, which partnership continued until 1880, when the former withdrew to engage in business for himself. Mr. Segar's sales have amounted to sixty thousand dollars in one year, being the largest business in his line in the town of Westerly. From 1854 to 1857 he was a member of the Steam Mill Manufacturing Company, at Westerly, engaged in the manufacture of plaid linseys. For many years he has been interested in coasting vessels. For five years he was captain of an independent militia

company in Lebanon, Connecticut. In 1878 he was the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, in 1879 the Democratic nominee for Governor, and in 1881 a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, but the State being strongly Republican, he was not elected to either of the offices mentioned. He was no office-seeker, and it was only at the most earnest solicitations of his party that he consented to accept these different nominations, and in each case he received many of the Republican votes of his town. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati. He has been a director in the National Niantic Bank of Westerly since the date of its charter, 1854, and is also a director in the Niantic Savings Bank of Westerly. Though not a member, he is a regular attendant at the Calvary Baptist Church, in Westerly, of which he is a liberal supporter, and is a generous contributor to all benevolent objects. He married, February 5, 1844, Elizabeth T., daughter of Hon. William T. and Martha (Card) Browning, of South Kingstown. She died August 2, 1849. They had three children, two of whom, Thomas B. and William, are living. On the 5th of February, 1852, Mr. Segar married Jane C., daughter of Charles and Catharine (Thompson) Bradford, of Stonington, Connecticut, the issue of the marriage being seven children: Elizabeth T., who married George R. Coy, of Westerly; Catharine B., Charles B., Henry R., Fanny L., deceased, Albertus V., and Ernest G.

**AKERMAN, CHARLES**, the youngest but one of thirteen children, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, February 27, 1812. His parents were Joseph and Esther (Jackson) Akerman, the latter of whom attained to great age, dying in her ninety-first year. His boyhood and youth were spent in his native town, where he enjoyed the ordinary advantages of public schools. His first employment after leaving home was with an uncle engaged in the tannery business. Disliking this, he went to Boston, with but sixty cents in his pocket, yet with courage in his heart and a resolute iron will that brooked no obstacles in the way of future success, he engaged as clerk in a drygoods store. From thence he went to the adjoining town of Cambridge, where he engaged in the book-binding business. Here he became acquainted with an accomplished and most excellent lady, Lucy Eveline Metcalf, daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Child) Metcalf, whom he married May 22, 1836. With her he lived most happily thirty-eight years, she dying February 21, 1874, upon her fifty-eighth birthday. She was a woman of rare gifts and graces, beautiful in person and lovely and attractive in disposition. Some of her poetical productions have real merit, and will bear the test of time. They have been gathered together by her loving daughters, and privately published in a neat and attractive volume under the title, *Nothing but Leaves, and Other*



*Poems.* Previous to his marriage, and during the same year, he came to Providence and bought out Thomas Doyle, father of ex-Mayor Doyle, who was carrying on a bindery and blank book manufactory in a building on Westminster Street, where Tibbitts & Shaw's book-store now is. Here he continued for some time. Thence he removed to Union Building, and afterwards to Washington Row, where he remained until his decease. Altogether he was in the book-binding business nearly fifty years. He was noted for his punctuality, for strict attention to all the details of his affairs, and for his integrity and truthfulness. His word was as good as a bond; hence the secret of his rare success, and of the many friendships which he formed in daily life. In public affairs he took a lively interest, and was always ready to engage in any good work for the benefit of the poor, and for the advancement of society. He was a member of the Common Council from the Fifth Ward, in 1847, a member of the General Assembly, in 1855, and for many years a member of the School Committee. But public life as such had no attractions for him, and he declined public service, satisfied with the cares of his own business and the attractions of his quiet and happy home. He died April 14, 1879, leaving two married daughters to mourn his loss.

**WIGGIN, CHASE, M.D.,** son of Richard Russ and Eunice R. (Mead) Wiggin, was born in Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, November 17, 1812.

His father was a carpenter by trade, and his ancestry in this country has been traced as follows: Chase Wiggin, born in 1751, died in 1791; Bradstreet, born in 1724, died in 1757; Chase, born in 1699, died in 1733; Bradstreet, born in 1675, died in 1708; Andrew, born in 1635, died in 1710; Thomas, who came from England in 1636, to act as Agent or Governor of the territory then known as the Upper Plantations, now Eastern New Hampshire. Governor Thomas Wiggin died in 1667. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a native of Meredith, New Hampshire, her father being one of the pioneer settlers. Richard Russ and Eunice R. Wiggin had three children, John Mead, Chase, and Eunice Jane. John Mead was born in 1810, in Centre Harbor, and the family soon removed to Meredith, New Hampshire, where he resided until 1879, when he removed to Providence. He was for two years a member of the New Hampshire Legislature. He married Polly Fox Wadleigh, of Meredith. They had four children, John Langdon, an inventor, Oliver Chase, and Charles Dearborn, both physicians in Providence, and Richard Russ, deceased. Dr. Chase Wiggin has been a practicing physician in Providence since the spring of 1842. He was employed upon his father's farm, and attended the district schools until his twentieth year. He afterward attended school in New Hampton, New Hampshire, and for several years there-

after was engaged in teaching at Great Falls, New Hampshire, and elsewhere, until he entered upon the study of medicine as a private pupil of Dixie Crosby, then Professor of Surgery in the Medical School connected with Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire. He remained in the office of Professor Crosby one year, during which time he attended a full course of medical lectures, and then pursued his studies for one year with Josiah Crosby, M.D., a brother of his former preceptor. While studying under the direction of the last-named gentleman, he attended a course of medical lectures at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Maine. In the spring of 1841 he went to Providence and studied in the office of George Fabyan, M.D., until the fall of that year, when he returned to Dartmouth College, attended another course of medical lectures, and graduated with the degree of M.D. He united with the Philadelphia Medical Society, and the following winter attended the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which institution he received a diploma. He then returned to Providence and began the practice of medicine in the office of Dr. George Fabyan, with whom he continued for one year, when he opened an office on Benefit Street, where he remained two years, and in 1845 returned to his old office on Broad Street, where he has ever since pursued his profession. But few physicians have had a more extensive practice, or have rendered more gratuitous professional service to the poor, than Dr. Wiggin. For a period of thirty years he was not absent from his office over one day in the year, on an average, while for eight, and again for six years, he did not lose a single day, and sometimes his visits were over seventy per day. Dr. Wiggin is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, with which he united in 1842, and is also a member of the Providence Medical Association. His time has been entirely devoted to his profession, and he has long ranked among the successful and well-known medical practitioners of Providence.

**WATERMAN, HENRY, D.D.,** son of Resolved and Lucia (Cady) Waterman, was born in Centreville, a village in Warwick, Rhode Island, August 17, 1813. The family removed to Providence when he was quite young, and here he fitted for college, and was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1831. He studied theology at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a school of which Rev. Messrs. John Henry Hopkins and George W. Doane, at that time rectors of Episcopal churches in Boston, had the charge. He also went through the prescribed course of study in the Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New York. Bishop Griswold ordained him as deacon in Providence in June, 1835, and as Presbyter in Boston, January, 1837. He was rector of St. James, in Woonsocket, six years (1835-1841), of St. Stephen's Church, Providence, four years (1841-1845), and of Christ's Church, Andover, Mas-

sachusetts, four years (1845-1849). Resigning his rectorship in Andover, he spent about a year abroad, and on his return was called again, in 1850, to take charge of St. Stephen's Church in Providence, of which he was the minister for twenty-four years (1850-1874). During his ministry the parish was greatly prospered. By his personal efforts chiefly, funds were secured for the erection of the very attractive house of worship on George Street, and a large congregation was gathered within its consecrated walls. "He was," says Professor Gammell, "an instructive and effective preacher, and a careful student of the works of the old English divines, and was thoroughly Anglican in all his views. Beyond his immediate sphere as a clergyman, he seldom cared to appear in public. In that sphere, however, he was always ready for any service, and he exerted a very important influence, and was greatly respected by his brethren." Columbia College, New York, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1858. In October, 1837, he married Eliza, daughter of William Harris, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Dr. Waterman, whose active ministry covered a period of nearly forty years, twenty-eight of which were devoted to St. Stephen's, in Providence, died in Providence, October 18, 1876.

**MAXSON, HON. CHARLES**, third son of Jonathan and Nancy (Potter) Maxson, was born in the "Amos Maxson House," near Potter Hill, in Westerly, Rhode Island, September 3, 1813.

He was a descendant of Rev. John Maxson, born in 1638, "the first white child born on the island of Rhode Island," and who was one of the first settlers of Westerly. In every generation the Maxsons have been conspicuous for their abilities and virtues. The three who became distinguished Sabbatarian ministers are elsewhere sketched in this volume. The children of Jonathan and Nancy Maxson were George P., Mary P., William, Charles, Jonathan, Nancy, Edwin, and Elizabeth. Charles was educated in the common schools, and learned the carpenter's trade of his father, who was a skilful mechanic and successful builder. Removing to the village of Westerly he became the leading carpenter and one of the most prominent citizens of that place. In 1843 he and his brother Jonathan became associated as master builders, under the firm-name of C. Maxson & Co., and long maintained a high reputation. The company owned a large lumber-yard and planing-mill on Main Street in Westerly. In 1846 their father, Jonathan Maxson, became a member of the firm, while the firm-name was unchanged. Charles was the business head of the company. His executive abilities and excellent character gave him reputation and influence throughout the western part of the State. In early life he united with the Sabbatarian Church, and became one of its most active and useful members. He served on numerous town committees, and was chosen to the State Senate

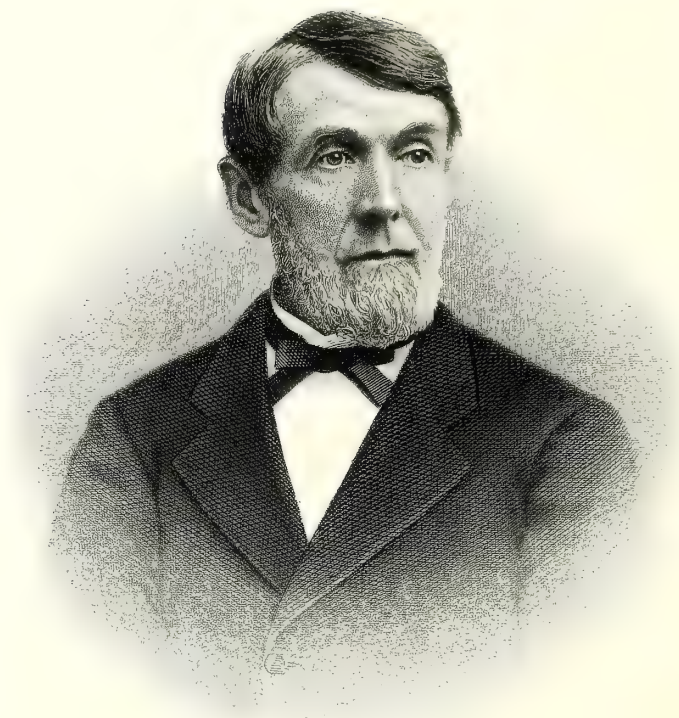
in 1852, 1853, and 1854. From 1858 to 1880 he was a director in the Washington Bank and Washington National Bank. He was an officer of the River Bend Cemetery Association, and was Chief Engineer of the Westerly Fire Department, from its origin in 1871 till the close of 1874, when he declined a re-election. For many years he was President of the Board of Trustees of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church. His benevolent contributions were large and constant, answering both to his ample means and his generous nature. He was interested in several hotels at Narragansett Pier, and was personally interested in the Mount Hope House at the Pier, and the Atlantic House at Watch Hill. In 1841 he married Ann Maria Barber, daughter of Amos and Lucia (Champlin) Barber, of Hopkinton, and had two children, Abbie and Charles Clarence. Mr. Maxson retired from active business in 1875 on account of impaired health. In vain he visited Clifton Springs, New York, for relief from disease in 1877. After much suffering he died at his residence in Westerly, February 16, 1881, in his sixty-eighth year.

**BUFFUM, THOMAS B.**, son of David and Susan Ann (Barker) Buffum, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, July 15, 1813. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Rhode Island, and his father and grandfather were prominent members of the Society of Friends, the former having been an elder in the Society at Newport for many years in the latter part of his life. Thomas B. Buffum was educated at the Friends' Boarding-School in Providence, and for a long time has been the minister of the Friends' Church at Newport. He occupies a high place in the esteem of his brethren and the community generally. As the custom of his society allows no salary to their minister, he has devoted his time and energies to farming as a means of support, and his efforts in that direction have been remarkably successful. His farm is located a short distance back of Newport. Mr. Buffum is especially noted for the excellence of his stock, having taken valuable prizes for his cattle and Southdown sheep while competing with the United States and Canada at the New England Agricultural Fairs in 1865, 1867, and 1871. His integrity and business capacity have caused him to be called upon to fill public positions, which he has repeatedly declined. He has led a quiet, useful life, and has been instrumental in accomplishing much to advance the general welfare of the community. On the 24th of November, 1853, he married Lydia R. Potter, daughter of William T. Potter, of Newport.

**AYLES, COLONEL WELCOME B.**, was born in Bellingham, Massachusetts, in August, 1813. In early manhood he settled in Woonsocket, of which village he became a prominent citizen. He was appointed Postmaster of Providence by President Polk







*Nahum Bates*

in 1845, and held the office until 1849. In 1853, he was reappointed by President Pierce, and remained in office until 1857. President Buchanan sent him to Arizona and other western districts to look after the interests of the United States Government, in connection with the War, Post Office, and Interior Departments. He was also appointed to visit the principal cities of the South after the secession movement began, and endeavor to make such arrangements as he could with postmasters, so that the Government should sustain the least possible loss. The difficult and sometimes very delicate duties thus assigned to him, Colonel Sayles discharged with fidelity, and with the approbation of the Government. He was a faithful and efficient Postmaster, while for eight years the office in Providence was under his charge. He was a decided Democrat, and occupied a prominent position in the councils of his party in the State. He was the originator and one of the first publishers of the Providence *Daily Post*, and during the first ten or twelve years of the existence of that paper, was its sole editor. When it was decided to raise the seventh regiment of volunteers in Rhode Island, a commission of Lieutenant-Colonel was offered to him and accepted, the date of the commission being June 5, 1862. By his personal efforts, one of the finest regiments of the State was raised, and Colonel Sayles was very popular with the men as an able officer. The regiment proceeded to Washington and thence to Fredericksburg, Virginia, where it took part in the battle at that place, December 13, 1862. At this battle, a shell from the enemy exploding near him, while he was at the head of his men, killed him. His body was sent to Providence, and there was buried with military honors. Among his personal friends and acquaintances, Colonel Sayles was warmly esteemed, and his untimely death was sincerely mourned by his fellow-citizens. He was married by Rev. Dr. Crocker, to Deborah C. Watson, May 20, 1839. They had six children, two sons and four daughters: Mary Olive, who died at the age of three years; Eliza Jane, who has been twice married, her first husband being Major Joseph C. Manchester, and her second Waldo L. Gates; Mary Edith, who married Major E. T. Raymond, of Worcester; Julia Wilkinson, who married James H. Tower, of Providence; Philip Allen, and Lewis Leprellette.

**B**ATES, NAHUM, merchant, son of Nahum and Perley (Ballou) Bates, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, March 6, 1811. His father, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Bellingham, Massachusetts, and an early settler of Mendon. He died January 22, 1847. Of a family of nine children four are living, Nahum and his twin sister, Perley B., widow of Alanson Thayer, William B., and Sylvia W., widow of Nathaniel Pierce, all of whom reside in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Nahum attended the district school in Mendon

until he was fourteen years of age, and for the next seven years was employed as clerk in what was then known as Penniman's store, in South Milford, Massachusetts. In 1832 he came to Pawtucket, where for five years he was a clerk for his brother-in-law, Alanson Thayer, in the dry-goods business. In 1837 he and his brother Whitman engaged in that branch of business, the firm-name being W. & N. Bates. Whitman Bates died in 1849, and his brother afterwards became associated with others under the firm-name of N. Bates & Co. Mr. Bates continued in business until 1853, when he sold his interest to Chilson & Bates and was obliged to retire for a period of five years, on account of ill-health. In 1858 he built the Bates Block, and in December of the same year, with his brother William B., opened a boot and shoe store there under the style of N. Bates & Co. In 1867 his brother sold his interest to Frank M. Bates, son of Nahum, and the business has since been continued as N. Bates & Son. During the forty-five years of his mercantile career, Mr. Bates has won the confidence of the citizens of Pawtucket by his integrity, industry, and business capacity. He has frequently been honored with important trusts and responsible offices, the duties of which were performed so acceptably as to elicit unqualified testimonials of approbation. In 1848-49-50, he represented Pawtucket in the General Court of Massachusetts. He served as selectman for several years, and was Town Treasurer fourteen years, from 1860 to 1874, being elected annually. He was an incorporator, and has been a director in the Slater Bank (now Slater National Bank) since 1855, of which he has been Vice-President since 1871. He was one of the incorporators, and has been a Trustee in the Franklin Savings Bank (Pawtucket) since its incorporation in 1857, and Vice-President of the same since 1869. In 1836 he united with the First Baptist Church in Pawtucket, and has served as deacon since 1862. On the 22d of May, 1837, he married Sarah M. May, daughter of Jesse and Betsey (Marsh) May, of Pawtucket. She died November 15, 1872, aged sixty-two. They had one child, Frank M. Bates, who is associated in business with his father. Mr. Bates is a man of decided character and large benevolence. During his fifty years' residence in Pawtucket he has been identified with every movement to promote the interests of the town of his adoption.

**S**HERMAN, MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS W., U. S. A., was born at Newport, Rhode Island, March 26, 1813. His father was Elijah Sherman, and the maiden name of his mother was Martha West. They had nine children, Thomas, the subject of this sketch, being the fifth. Elijah Sherman was a farmer, a man of strong will and great determination, qualities inherited in a large degree by his son Thomas, who had but moderate advantages at school, but who, through his own indomitable will and application, succeeded in getting an appoint-



ment as cadet at West Point. He entered the Military Academy July 1, 1832, graduated in 1836, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, served in the Florida War, 1836-38, and in the Cherokee Nation in 1838. While emigrating the Indians to the West, March 14, 1838, he was made a First Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, and acted as Quartermaster and Commissary. From 1842 to 1844 he was in garrison at Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, and from there he was ordered to Boston on recruiting service. In April, 1846, hostilities began with Mexico, and Lieutenant Sherman was ordered to Camargo, to take charge of the quartermaster's department. His commission as Captain was dated May 26, 1846, and as Brevet Major February 23, 1847. After the capture of Monterey he was put in command of one of the four light batteries. In the battle of Buena Vista Sherman's battery did good service on the first day, and it was still more efficient on the second day, when Bragg's and Sherman's batteries were both conspicuous for the part they took in the fight. For bravery Captain Bragg received a lieutenant-colonel's commission, and Sherman was promoted to Brevet Major. In 1848 Major Sherman was in garrison at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, at Fort Adams from 1849 to 1853, and on frontier duty at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, the following year. After that he was in command of the expedition to Yellow Medicine, Minnesota; in 1857-58 was engaged in quelling the Kansas border disturbance; and from 1858 to 1861 he was stationed at the Artillery School of Practice, Fort Ridgely, except when in command of the expedition to Kettle Lake, Dakota, in 1859. Brevet Major Sherman served through the War of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1866. He was in command of a battery of United States Artillery and a battalion of Pennsylvania volunteers at Elkton, Maryland. His commission as Major was dated April 27, 1861. In May of that year he was employed in guarding the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, and Delaware Canal, and in reopening communication through Baltimore. May 17, he was commissioned as Brigadier of Volunteers, organized an expedition for seizing and holding Bull's Bay, South Carolina, and Fernandina, Florida, for the use of the blockading forces on the southern coast, from July 27, to October 21, and in command of land forces of the Port Royal expedition from October, 1861, to March 31, 1862. Port Royal was captured, and Sherman was anxious to proceed against Charleston and Savannah, but the Commander-in-chief did not approve of the measure. General Sherman was in command of a division of the Army of the Tennessee from April 30 to June 1, 1862, and took part in the battle of Corinth, from which place he was ordered to New Orleans, where he did service in expelling the Confederates from the eastern part of Louisiana. From September 18, 1862, to January 3, 1863, he was in command of Division Department of the Gulf, above New Orleans. In the spring of 1863 he was in command of a division made up of the

troops at Port Hudson, under General Banks, and operated against the right of the enemy's works. The assault he led in person, May 27, against a murderous fire, and fell badly wounded in his leg, which was amputated at New Orleans. For some time his life was despaired of, but at length he recovered and was placed in command of the Reserve Brigade of Artillery, Department of the Gulf, and of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Louisiana. From June 16, 1864, to February 11, 1865, he was in command of the Division of New Orleans. March 13, 1865, he was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General of United States Artillery, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the capture of Port Hudson, and as Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers, and Brevet Major-General, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious service during the Rebellion. General Sherman was in command of the Eastern Division of Louisiana, February 11 to July 23, 1865. From January 1, 1868, to July 1 of that year, he was in command of the Department of the East, and made his headquarters at Fort Adams. December 31, 1870, he was retired from active service, and from that time up to the day of his death, which took place March 16, 1879, he resided at Newport.

**CHACE, BENJAMIN G.**, merchant, son of Clark Chace, was born in Somerset, Massachusetts, February 24, 1812, and is a descendant, in the seventh generation, of William Chace, who emigrated from England about 1626, and settled near Salem, Massachusetts. William Chace being a Quaker, found that the Puritan element would not tolerate his religious sentiments at Salem, and he therefore removed to Roxbury. Being subjected to similar persecution at the latter place, he finally removed to Yarmouth, Massachusetts, where he continued to reside until his death. He left two sons, William and Benjamin. Several of the descendants of William, to the present generation, have been prominent ministers in the Society of Friends. Benjamin G. Chace was early trained to habits of industry and economy. He remained at home until the age of twenty-one, being employed on the farm and in the pottery carried on by his father. He attended school at intervals, and made very rapid progress in his studies. The schools of that day being of an inferior character, he studied surveying and other branches without the aid of teachers. On attaining his majority he taught school for two winters, after which he was employed for four months in a pottery at Charlestown, Massachusetts. In his twenty-third year, he entered into partnership with his father and eldest brother, in the manufacture of stoneware and firebrick, in Somerset, Massachusetts. Mr. Chace continued in that business until 1854, and then engaged in shipbuilding, which proved disastrous, on account of the general depression of business at that time, the shipping interest being seriously affected. In consequence of losses thus



sustained, he resumed work as journeyman, and continued in the manufacture of pottery-ware until the fall of 1857, when he went to the south shore of Lake Erie and engaged extensively in purchasing apples for the Eastern market. Despite the discouragements attending the great financial panic of 1857, he realized a handsome profit from his shipments. The following year he commenced shipping butter and other produce to Fall River and Taunton, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island. He was thus occupied until the fall of 1861, when he opened a store on Canal Street, Providence, for the sale of stone-ware and produce. The following spring he removed to the place now occupied by Waldron, Wightman & Co., and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, under the firm-name of B. G. Chace & Son. A short time afterward, Mr. William F. Brooks was admitted as a partner, and the business has since been carried on under the name of B. G. Chace & Co., being now located at 87 and 89 Dyer Street. Mr. Chace has been prominent in advancing the business interests in Providence, and is an earnest advocate of a scientific monetary system that shall secure a better distribution of the products of labor, and contribute to a development of the industries of the country. In early life, he took considerable interest in politics, and in 1839-40 and '42 represented the town of Somerset in the Massachusetts Legislature. Of late years his time has been entirely devoted to his business. He married, in 1838, Eunice Weaver Gibbs, daughter of Captain Robert Gibbs, of Somerset, Massachusetts. They have had four children, one son and three daughters. The son, Benjamin Franklin Chace, with his father, now constitute the firm of B. G. Chace & Co.

**B**ALLOU, HON. LATIMER W., son of Levi Ballou and Hepra (Metcalf) Ballou, was born at Cumberland, Rhode Island, in what is known as the Ballou neighborhood, March 1, 1812. He was educated in the schools and academies in the vicinity of his native place, and at the age of sixteen finding the employments of the farm, to which much of his time had been devoted, were neither suitable to his strength nor congenial to his tastes, he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and there learned the art of printing, in the office of the University Press. In 1835, in company with Messrs. Metcalf & Torrey, he established *The Cambridge Press*, and continued it until 1842, when he removed to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, to engage in mercantile pursuits. In 1850 he was chosen cashier of the Woonsocket Falls Bank, and treasurer of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings, which positions he continues to hold. These institutions owe much of their prosperity and present standing to his wise administration. Brought by his official position into close relations with the business and economic interests of the town and State, he has had during a whole generation a continually increasing

share in the shaping of them. As counsellor or as arbitrator his services have been for many years in almost constant demand. He is at present a trustee of Oak Hill Cemetery, treasurer of the Woonsocket Hospital, and sole trustee of the "Ezekiel Fowler Hospital Fund." In 1874 he visited Europe, where he spent several months, devoting a large part of his time to the advancement of business trusts with which he was charged. He took an active part in the organization of the Republican party in the State. In 1860 he was Presidential elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket. At the outbreak of the Civil War he labored indefatigably for the enlistment and comfort of soldiers, and while the enlisted men were in the field he was the cheerful adviser of their families at home, and to a great extent the unpaid medium of communication between them. Throughout the war his services were unabated. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated Grant and Wilson. He was elected representative to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses successively, and has served as a member of the Committees on Education and Labor, Patents, and Printing. In the committee rooms he was by large experience and long training specially fitted to act, and here he made himself felt. By members of all parties his opinions were respected, and he himself honored as a man of incorruptible integrity. Of his addresses in the House of Representatives perhaps the most important was the one reviewing the relation of the National Banks to the currency of the Government. In the opinion of competent judges no more concise, logical, and effective exposition of the subject was given before Congress. His bill asking for the appointment of a commission to consider the subject of a reform in the orthography of the English language grew out of his interest in the cause of education, and the conviction that the acquisition of the rudimentary branches of instruction by wise and uniform action may be greatly facilitated. The leading colleges and more than fifty educational institutions of the country have in general terms sustained his views. Mr. Ballou was for many years treasurer of Dean Academy, in Franklin, Massachusetts, and is now its President. He married, October 20, 1836, Sarah A., daughter of Charles and Ruth Hunnewell, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a lady gifted by nature and possessed of those various excellencies that make the true wife and noble woman. She died in Woonsocket, on the 24th of June, 1879. To them were born four children, one son and three daughters, Mary Frances, Sarah Jane, Henry Latimer, and Marie Louise. Mr. Ballou carried to Washington the atmosphere of a refined domestic life, and his wife and family contributed largely to the needed home element in the society of the nation's Capital. He entered heartily into the various charitable and philanthropic movements of that city, and was especially active and influential in the cause of temperance, holding year after year the Vice-Presidency of the Congressional Temperance Society.

Early in life he became a member of the Universalist Church. For more than thirty years he has held the office of Superintendent of the Sunday school in Woonsocket, and a great part of the time has been President of the Society. He is at the present time President of the Rhode Island Universalist Convention. His interest in the cause of Christianity, warm and deep at first, has never abated, and most effectively has he labored to promote the religious and moral welfare of society.

**C**OOKE, JOSEPH JESSE, second son of Joseph Sheldon and Mary (Welch) Cooke, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 1, 1813. He was a great-grandson of Governor Nicholas Cooke, who was Governor of the Colony from 1775 to 1778, during the most critical period of our country's history, and was Deputy Governor in 1768-9, and in 1775. Mr. Cooke left school at an early age, and began his mercantile education in Providence. His majority found him a clerk in his father's establishment, in New York, in which he acquired an interest of several years' continuance. A brief mercantile connection with another firm ensued, after the close of which, in 1842, he purchased and settled upon an estate in that part of Cranston which has since been annexed to Providence. When the early tide of emigration was setting towards California, Mr. Cooke, in connection with his brother George and Mr. Robert S. Baker, established the house of Cooke, Baker & Co., afterwards Cooke Brothers & Co. From 1852 to 1854 Mr. Cooke was the resident partner of the firm of Joseph J. Cooke & Co., New York, whose interests were identical with those of the San Francisco house, being prominent alike for its early establishment and the magnitude of its business. When, in 1869, it was decided to construct water-works for Providence, Mr. Cooke was appointed one of the three Commissioners to carry out this great work of public improvement, and on the death of Moses B. Lockwood, the first President of the Board, was made his successor. He continued to fill this responsible position with great ability, fidelity, and credit, until November, 1876, when the work was essentially complete. Previous to this he purchased an estate in Newport and became a resident of that city, though passing the winter months at his Elmwood estate. The sale, in 1872, of a great portion of his Elmwood property, for upwards of a million dollars, and his subsequent repossession of the same, in 1878, constituted a real estate transaction of exceptional magnitude. Mr. Cooke accumulated one of the largest and finest private libraries in the country, comprising about 25,000 volumes, in every department of literature. His suite of offices in Providence, as well as his house at Elmwood, were crowded with books, many of them exceedingly rare and valuable. Besides the bibliographical works which adorn the shelves, and the treasures of history, biography, and genealogy that form so large a part of this col-

lection, there are many scarce volumes printed by the earliest American printers. A copy of Eliot's Indian Bible, of 1663, said to be the finest now extant, was purchased for this library at a great cost; also several missals, prepared on vellum by monks before the art of printing was known, and beautifully and elaborately ornamented. Among other noteworthy features are superb copies of the first four folios of Shakespeare, the rarity of which has enhanced their value to an almost fabulous figure. The original letters written by General Washington to General Joseph Reed, of Philadelphia, during the Revolutionary War, together with other unique manuscripts, are of great historical and monetary value. The Washington letters were bought for \$2250. Previous to the introduction of the slavery question as a political issue, Mr. Cooke took but little part in politics, although having no small interest in subjects concerning the welfare of mankind; but when the tide of national events produced the Republican party, he became one of its earliest members, and was identified with that organization until his death. He was President of the Rhode Island Republican State Convention of 1857, and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for the same year. He was President of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry in 1855-6. He married, first, at Lonsdale, Rhode Island, February 18, 1834, Adelaide Martha Baker, of Providence, daughter of John and Avis (Tillinghast) Baker, formerly of Newport. She died at Elmwood, February 9, 1865. On the 12th of September, 1865, he married Maria Adelaide Salisbury, daughter of John and Abby Wilson (Foster) Salisbury. The children by the first marriage were: Joseph Sheldon, born March 12, 1838, and died August 1, 1839; Adelaide Baker, who married, May 22, 1862, Scott Allen Smith; Ellen Goddard, born December 24, 1847, and died August 16, 1849; Alice Elizabeth, born March 18, 1853; and Edith, born March 8, 1854, and died September 6, 1854. The names of the children by the second marriage are, Arthur Elmwood, born and died June 9, 1866, and Henry Williams, born June 26, 1867. Mr. Cooke died July 8, 1881.

**H**IDDEN, HON. JAMES CLIFFORD, son of James and Mary W. (Clifford) Hidden, was born in Walpole, Massachusetts, May 15, 1813. His father was twice married, the children by his first marriage being Mary Hidden, Mrs. Susan Butts, widow of Samuel Butts, both of whom are now living in Providence, and William, deceased. James C. was the second of the four children by the second marriage. In the sketch of his brother, Henry A. Hidden, will be found the names of the other children and the genealogy of the family. James C. attended the public schools of Providence, the private school of Oliver Angell, and the classical school conducted by Thomas C. Hartshorn. He sub-









*B. Capron*

sequently read law and studied medicine, but never entered upon the practice of either profession. He taught school for a few years, and then engaged in the engraving and copper-plate printing business with his brother, Henry A. Hidden, having purchased the interest of his brother's partner, General Thomas F. Carpenter. Twelve years thereafter, in 1849, he sold out to his brother, who continued the business alone. In 1851 he bought a large farm in Attleboro, Massachusetts, to which he removed and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1861, when he sold his farm and returned to Providence, where he has since resided. Mr. Hidden was formerly a member of the Whig party, to the principles of which he still firmly adheres. Prior to his removal to Massachusetts he took an active and prominent part in politics, and was frequently called to fill public positions. From 1843 to 1847 and from 1868 to 1869 he served as a member of the Providence Common Council, and from 1845 to 1847 was President of that body. For several years he represented Providence in the General Assembly, and from 1849 to 1851 was Speaker of the House of Representatives, which position he filled with such satisfaction as to attain wide popularity. During his career as a legislator he was active in securing the passage of several important measures, and rendered the public good service. In early life Mr. Hidden devoted considerable attention to military matters, being an active member of the First Light Infantry Company until 1845, since which time he has been a member of the Veteran Association of the same. During the political troubles of 1842, known as the "Dorr War," he served as Captain of the Fifth Ward City Guard. He has long been a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, in the proceedings of which he has ever manifested a deep interest. He married, March 27, 1839, Eliza Perrin, daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Dean) Perrin, of Medfield, Massachusetts. She died September 16, 1856, aged thirty-nine. On the 27th of November, 1867, Mr. Hidden married Mrs. Eliza D. Leeman, widow of Joseph Leeman, of New Castle, Maine. There were six children by the first marriage, but four of whom are living: Thomas C. Hidden, now a clerk in the Providence Post-office; Mary, wife of Francis A. Moore, of Jersey City, New Jersey; Fannie and Ellen Hidden. By the second marriage there is one child, Elizabeth Tower Hidden. In 1869 Mr. Hidden was elected Assessor of Taxes, which office he still holds. He has travelled extensively, and being a close observer, has acquired a fund of valuable information on various subjects.

RNOLD, REV. ALBERT N., D.D., was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, February 12, 1814. In his youth he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was looking forward to a business life, when, anxious to obtain an education and fit himself for

more extended usefulness, he prepared for college, and graduated from Brown University in the class of 1838. On completing his college studies he entered the Newton Theological Institution, where he took the full course of study, and graduated in the class of 1841. He accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the First Baptist Church, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he was ordained September 14, 1841. He remained in this position for two years, when he received an appointment as a missionary to Greece, under the direction of the American Baptist Missionary Union. Amid some things to cheer and many to discourage him he did the work assigned him. A part of the time he was stationed at the Island of Corfu. He remained abroad for about eleven years (1844-55), and then returned to this country. Soon after he reached his native land he was chosen by the Trustees of the Newton Theological Institution Professor of Ecclesiastical History, which chair he occupied for two years, 1855-57, when he became the pastor of the Baptist church in Westborough, Massachusetts, where he remained seven years, 1857-64, and then accepted a professor's chair in the Hamilton Theological Seminary, which he occupied for five years, 1864-69. In 1869 he was appointed Professor in Biblical Literature in the Baptist Theological Seminary, in Chicago. Failing health obliged him to resign, and he returned to his early home in Cranston, near Pawtuxet, Rhode Island. Dr. Arnold received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, in 1860, from the University in Rochester, New York. He was elected a trustee of Brown University in 1875. In 1841 he married Sarah, daughter of Mason and Amey (Crandall) Allin. They have two children: Albert Allin, and George Francis, who is assistant librarian of Harvard University.

APHAM, HON. BENEDICT, manufacturer, son of Rev. Richard and Phebe (Arnold) Lapham, was born in Burrillville, Rhode Island, June 26, 1816. He is a descendant of John Lapham, a weaver, born in 1635, who came from Devonshire, England, and settled in Providence, where he married Mary Mann, daughter of William Mann. John Lapham's son Thomas was a Deputy in the General Assembly in 1747 and 1749, and a Judge in 1760. Rev. Richard Lapham was a farmer and a minister in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, though not settled as a pastor. His father, Levi Lapham, and his grandfather, Jethro Lapham, were members of the Society of Friends, the former a minister, and both were prosperous farmers and influential citizens. Benedict Lapham's mother was the daughter of Noah Arnold, a prominent citizen of Burrillville. In early life Mr. Lapham was employed on a farm and in manufacturing establishments in Burrillville, Rhode Island, Palmer and Douglass, Massachusetts, and for a time had charge of the farming interests

of the Albion Manufacturing Company at Smithfield, Rhode Island. In 1837 he attended Bushee's Academy at Bank Village, Rhode Island, where he paid special attention to the study of mechanics. He then worked several years as a carpenter and wheelwright. In 1839 he hired the Tillinghast (or Frenchtown) Factory, in East Greenwich, and engaged successfully in the manufacture of cotton goods until the fall of 1840, when he sold his machinery and stock and resumed farming, his father having conveyed to him the old homestead. He afterward carried on the manufacturing business in North Scituate, Wallum Pond, and Pascoag, in Burrillville, Rhode Island. In the summer of 1852 he bought of the executors of the will of the late John Greene, of Warwick, the John Greene estate in Centreville, embracing two-thirds of the water-power and all the machinery of the old mills, which were built in 1794 and 1807, and additions later. This was one of the first cotton-mills built in the State. Here Mr. Lapham engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth, with about 5000 spindles. In 1861 he made a large addition to the mill, and in 1871 removed the old building and erected a new structure 303 feet long. It is one of the finest cotton-mills in the State, and is said to be the largest ever built and owned by any one man. It runs 30,000 spindles, with a capacity for 10,000 more, and both water- and steam-power are employed, necessitating the use of a large Corliss engine. Mr. Lapham was his own architect. He made all the plans, and had oversight of the erection of the building. His brother Enos is associated with him as superintendent. Mr. Lapham has also been considerably engaged in the cotton and grain trade, visiting the West and the South in the interest of this branch of his business. He was captain of a company of the Rhode Island militia during the "Dorr Rebellion." In 1849 he was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives from Scituate. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate from Warwick, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. Jonathan Brayton, and was re-elected the following year. He was appointed by Governor Smith State Commissioner of the Antietam Cemetery, which position he held for five years, and was then re-appointed by Governor Padelford. He has been President of the Town Council for five years, a Justice of the Peace, and has filled other public offices. In 1863 he bought the Smithville Seminary, and gave it to the Freewill Baptist Association. He afterward carried on that institution for five years at his own expense. He married, November, 1849, Ann Eliza, daughter of the late Russell and Catherine (Essex) Austin, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island. Mr. Lapham's business career extends over a period of forty years, and has been characterized by strict integrity and ceaseless activity. He is a man of iron constitution, indomitable energy, and great executive ability. He possesses a thoroughly disciplined mind, and has been master of his business, comprehending it in all its

details, from the buying of the cotton in the field, through all the processes of manufacturing, to the sale of the products of his mills. His progressive spirit and his interest in the public welfare have led him to devote much of his wealth to the cause of education and to benevolent purposes, and his life has been one of continued usefulness.

**B**ROOKS, REV. CHARLES TIMOTHY, eldest son of Timothy and Mary King Brooks, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, June 20, 1813. His father's family came from Woburn; his mother's father was Jonathan Mason. At the age of eleven he entered the Latin School in his native town, and was fitted for college by Theodore Eames, deceased, and Henry K. Oliver, who for the fourth time is Mayor of Salem. In the fall of 1828, then fifteen years of age, he entered Harvard College. There were sixteen Freshmen from Salem that year in a class of seventy-four. In their Sophomore year Josiah Quincy relieved Dr. Ware, the acting President, and took the government of the University. In that year Dr. Follen was inaugurated as Professor of German, and Mr. Brooks began under him the study of that language, which, particularly in its poetical department, has entered so largely into the studies of his subsequent life. The subject of Mr. Brooks's oration at Commencement was "The Love of Truth, a Practical Principle." Immediately after graduation, in 1835, he entered the Cambridge Divinity School, then under Drs. Ware (father and son) and Dr. Palfrey, as Dean of the Faculty. In June, 1835, his farewell dissertation had for its subject, "The Old Syriac Version of the New Testament." At the Commencement the same year he spoke, for the Master's Degree, an oration on "Decision of Character, as Demanded in our Day and Country." After leaving the Theological School, he preached at various places, beginning at Nahant, and spending the winter at Augusta, Maine. In June, 1836, he preached as a candidate at Newport, Rhode Island, and finally settled there in January, 1837. He was ordained in June, Dr. John Brazer preaching the sermon, and Dr. William Ellery Channing giving the charge. The winters of 1842-43 and 1851-52 he spent in Mobile, seeking health and supplying the pulpit there. In 1853 he made a voyage for his health to India, and, in 1865, a tour across Europe as far as Rome, where he spent five months. On his return he gave some twenty lectures. In 1870 a cataract compelled him to go to Carney Hospital and have an operation performed on his eyes, at which time he ceased preaching and has since devoted himself to literary labors. He has been a voluminous writer, and has attained wide celebrity as an author. His first publication was anonymous, a translation of Schiller's *William Tell*, brought out in 1837 by Cranston & Co., at Providence. In 1841, at



Newport, was printed a sermon of his own on *Revivals*; in 1842, one on *Temperance*; in 1842 a volume of *Songs and Ballads*, from the German, in Ripley's *Foreign Series*, published by James Munro; in 1845 his *Phi Beta Poem* was recited and printed; the same year he contributed an article on *Poetry* to the *Christian Examiner*; in 1847 Munro published for him *The Homage of the Arts*, and miscellaneous pieces from Rückert, Freiligrath, and other German poets; in 1848 was printed at Providence, with other small pieces, *Aquidneck*, a poem recited a year before at the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Redwood Library. In 1848 he contributed to the *Christian Examiner* an article on the *Apocalypse*, and in 1851, one composed of small poems. The same year was published his *Controversy Touching the Old Stone Mill in the Town of Newport*. In 1853 Ticknor & Fields published his *German Lyrics*, which was highly commended by the *London Athenæum*; the same year was printed his *Songs of Field and Flood*. In 1855 he contributed to *Harper's Magazine* a paper on *Madras*. In 1856 his *Faust* was published by Ticknor & Fields. In 1857 he had two papers in the *Christian Examiner*, on *India* and on *John Howland*. In 1859, with Crosby & Nichols, he published a volume of sermons called *The Simplicity of Christ's Teachings*. In the *Examiner* for 1859, he reviewed *Stevens's History of Methodism*, and the *Old Rhode Island Question*; and in 1860, printed an article on *German Hymns*. The same year he preached and printed a sermon before the graduating class of the Cambridge Divinity School. In 1862 his Translation of Jean Paul's *Titan* was published by Ticknor & Fields. In 1863, Leybold, at Philadelphia, brought out the first part of the *Jobsiade*, a German comic poem. In 1865, Ticknor & Fields brought out *Hesperus*, by Richter. Since these Roberts Brothers have published for him: *Layman's Breviary*, *World Priest*, *Max and Maurice*, *Tall Student*, *Puck's Pranks*, all from the German, and in 1880, *William Ellery Channing, a Centennial Memory*. In 1877, he translated for Henry Holt's *Leisure Hour Series* the following books of Auerbach: *Poet and Merchant*, *The Gawk from America*, *Lorley and Reinhard*, *The Convicts*. His yet unpublished translations are, beside a multitude of lyrics, Schiller's *Mary Stuart*, Schiller's *Joan of Arc*, Grillparzer's *Ahnfrau*, *Autobiography of Claus Harms*, Richter's *Fubel-senior*, a play of Hans Sachs, *Last of the Tulifants*, Rückert's *Wisdom of the Brahmin*, and Richter's *Selina*. In October, 1837, he married Harriet Lyman, daughter of Benjamin Hazard. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Brooks continues to be prominently identified with the work of the church he represents. He is Chairman of the Channing Memorial Committee, and on the occasion of the Centenary Commemorative Services, on the 7th of April, 1880, contributed a poem which was highly commended for its superior merit.

**P**HETTEPLACE, JAMES SMITH, manufacturer, son of Asel and Nancy (Smith) Phetteplace, was born in Smithfield, near Greenville, Rhode Island, June 12, 1814. He received a common-school education, and worked on his father's farm until the age of sixteen, when he went to Providence, and for six years was employed as clerk in the store of Daniel Angell, a grocer. In 1836 he became Mr. Angell's partner, with whom he was associated for six years. At the end of that time he sold his interest to Mr. Angell and formed a partnership with George A. Seagrave, with whom he carried on a large and successful wholesale grocery business until 1872, under the style of Phetteplace & Seagrave. Both members of the firm having become interested in woollen manufacture in 1850, at Graniteville, Burrillville, Rhode Island, they sold out their grocery business in 1872, and have since been engaged in manufacturing fancy cassimeres. In 1870, their lease of the Graniteville Mills having expired, they built the mill at Central Falls, and the business is now carried on under the name of the Central Falls Woollen Mill. Mr. Phetteplace is President of the company, George A. Seagrave, Treasurer, and James L. Pierce, Agent, all being owners in the property and business. Their mill has a capacity for twelve sets of machinery, nine sets now being employed in the manufacture of fancy cassimeres. Mr. Phetteplace is identified with various business interests of Providence. He is President of the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company, and one of the trustees of that institution; President of the Merchants' Savings Bank, of Providence; and has been a director in the Lime Rock Bank since 1848. He has been a director in the Atlantic Insurance Company since 1852, when first organized, and has served in the same capacity in the American Screw Company since 1869. He is also a director in the Merchants' Insurance Company, and a director and President of the American Mutual Insurance Company. For several years he has been a member of the Westminster Congregational Unitarian Society. He married, August 25, 1840, Louisa, daughter of John S. and Patience (Harris) Appleby, of Smithfield, Rhode Island. They have seven children: Isabel, who married James Tucker, a merchant of Providence; Louisa, who married Robert E. Northam, of that city; Georgiana H., who married B. F. Chace, a wholesale grocer of Providence; Jessie Cryder; Frances Henrietta, who married Charles B. Fry, of Providence; Gertrude, and James Foster.

**G**RANGER, JAMES NATHANAEL, D.D., was born in Canandaigua, New York, in the month of August, 1814. When he was seventeen years of age he received an appointment as a Cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was on the eve of departure to enter upon his course of military study when his mind passed through a remarkable revolu-

tion, and he became a decided Christian. In 1831 he joined the Baptist church in Buffalo, New York, and at once began a course of preparatory studies, with a view to entering the Christian ministry. He graduated at the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, in the class of 1838, and was ordained and settled as Pastor of the Baptist church in Avon, New York, where he remained two years, and was then called to take the pastoral charge of the Washington Street church in Buffalo. His connection with this church was a brief one. In October, 1842, he accepted a call from the First Baptist Church and Society of Providence, and entered at once on his ministry in Rhode Island. For ten years he devoted himself most faithfully and successfully to his work, and won a place, which he never lost, in the affections of his own people, and in the respect of the community in which he lived. At the end of this period it was his purpose to secure rest and improvement by a tour to Europe. But as he was completing his plans to carry into execution a purpose which he had cherished for years, he was urgently solicited by the American Baptist Missionary Union to be the associate of their Foreign Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Solomon Peck, in a visit to the Stations of the Society, especially in the empire of Burmah. With great unselfishness, Dr. Granger abandoned his own plans and accepted the important duty which his brethren had assigned to him. "It was not the love of romance," says Dr. Caswell, "that quickened his step, nor the expectation of glory, nor even the prospect of recovering his impaired health, though he hoped that a sea-voyage would not be without its utility in this respect. None of these motives tempted him away from the bosom of his family, and the service of his people. His object was to do his Master's will." Having reached the place of his destination he devoted himself with singular zeal and industry to the tasks he had undertaken, working many hours a day amid the perils of a tropical climate, where he was constantly exposed not only to the enervating influences which so prostrate the physical energies, but to the poisonous malaria which lurks every where, the enemy of those who breathe in its deadly virus. His mission accomplished, he returned to his native land, and to the scene of his ministerial labors. He had been absent a year and a half. He brought back with him the seeds of disease contracted in an Oriental clime. It wore him down. He sought relief by occasional relaxation from his duties, but he was never able to conquer his foe. Gradually he failed, and at last died, January 5, 1857. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Brown University in 1846. He was chosen a member of the Corporation of the University in 1851, and a Fellow in 1853. Few clergymen who have been in the ministry in Rhode Island are more worthy of a lasting remembrance than Dr. James N. Granger. His wife, three sons, and one daughter survived his decease. The names of the children were, James N., William D., Daniel L. D., and Grace.

**P**ERRY, OLIVER HAZARD, was born at Newport, February 23, 1815, and was the third son of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and his wife Elizabeth Perry, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Mason, of Newport. Faithful to the traditions of two generations before him, he entered the navy February 24, 1829, and at the examination of the class so close was the competition between Perry and Morris, that it was left to a ballot to establish their respective positions. The lot fell on Perry, who thus became the senior. He served in the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, and was wrecked in the Peacock; he was also on the Coast Survey, on the surveys for the Georgia Railroad, and in the expedition against Vera Cruz, where he landed and commanded a battery during the bombardment. In 1847, while a Lieutenant, he resigned his position in the navy, and in 1848 became the agent of the Middlesex Mills, at Lowell. There he remained until he became the agent of the Bay State Mills, at Lawrence, in 1850. In 1856 he was admitted a partner in the Boston house of Lawrence, Stone & Co., selling-agents for the Middlesex and Bay State Mills. When the firm failed, in 1857, he was retained as manufacturing and purchasing-agent of the Middlesex, and in connection with Mr. M. R. Wendell, as selling-agent. For ten years he drove daily from Andover, where he resided, to Lowell and back, besides visiting Boston and Lawrence several times a week. In 1862 the firm of Perry & Wendell was formed, which firm became selling-agents. In 1864 the Lawrence Woolen Company was formed; a mill was erected, equipped, and run by Mr. Perry, as sole manager, up to the time of his death. It was known as "Perry's Mill." He also remained, from 1857 to 1876, as purchasing-agent of the Middlesex Mill and general manager of the manufacturing department. The extraordinary success of the manufacturing business under Mr. Perry's charge, both as regards the quality of the goods and the financial results, was well known, and the cause was equally well understood. Mr. Perry began his career as a manufacturer in the prime of life; he was possessed of remarkable intellectual qualities, great insight into the capabilities of men and machinery, and marked executive ability; while through a peculiar quiet manner, it was not difficult to discover some of the traits that made his father, at a much younger period in his life, the foremost fighter of his time and country. Partly by inheritance, partly from the sharp discipline of his early years, Mr. Perry was possessed with a belief in the overpowering obligations of duty, and he expected others to govern themselves by it as he did. It was not fidelity to himself nor to his personal interest that he exacted, but fidelity to whatever duty was incumbent at the moment. Above all, he pledged his personal honor and fidelity, in the broadest sense, to his engagements. No man ever tried to overreach him the second time, for the first attempt usually ended in a signal defeat, and a cessation of all intercourse. In matters of feeling he was



extremely tenacious, and was strongly attached to his native place. He had left Newport when he was fourteen years of age, and never lived there again, except during a few intervals during his voyages. His last exertion, two months before his death, was a long walk about the old parts of the town, reviving his family memories and cherished recollections. At his funeral in Andover the church was crowded with operatives from the mill, and his pallbearers were two agents and two overseers who had served under him more than twenty-five years. Mr. Perry married, April 24, 1837, Elizabeth Ann Randolph, daughter of Richard Kidder Randolph, of Newport, by whom he had three daughters and one son. His second wife, who survives him, was Mary Ann Moseley, of Newburyport, to whom he was married March 3, 1849, and who bore him one son. For many years Mr. Perry resided at Andover, Massachusetts, and died there August 30, 1878.

**EAMES, JAMES HENRY, D.D.**, son of James and Sarah (Mumford) Eames, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, November 29, 1814. During his childhood his parents removed to Providence. He prepared for college under the tuition of Mr. Stanton Belden, at Fruit Hill, and Mr. Caleb Farnum, in Providence. In 1835 he entered the college at Bristol, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the college was given up. He soon after entered the Junior class of Brown University, and graduated in 1839. Preparatory to taking orders in the Episcopal Church, he studied with Rev. John Bristed, Rector of St. Michael's Church, in Bristol. In December, 1841, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold, and in December, 1842, took orders as a presbyter, under the same Bishop. His first parish was in Wakefield, where he became rector of the Church of the Ascension, holding that position till January, 1846, when he became rector of St. Stephen's Church, in Providence. He resigned in 1850, at the solicitation of Bishop Henshaw, who wished him to perform missionary work in certain sections of Rhode Island. For nearly eight years he was engaged in this work, from 1850 to 1858. Retiring for a season from his arduous labors, he made a long tour, Mrs. Eames accompanying him, through different countries of Europe, extending his journey to Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. In 1858 he was called to take charge of St. Paul's Church, in Concord, New Hampshire. His ministry here covered a period of twenty years (1858 to 1878) and resulted in building up a strong and efficient parish. A new and elegant church was built; the congregation increased; and general prosperity attended the efforts of those who were interested in the welfare of St. Paul's. In addition to his parochial duties, Dr. Eames was, for more than eighteen years, chaplain of the Asylum for the Insane, located in Concord, and conducted a service on Sunday afternoon in the chapel of that institution. He also performed a large

amount of missionary work in different parts of the State of New Hampshire. He filled important positions in his church in that diocese, representing it in the General Conventions, being a member of the Standing Committee and a trustee of the General Theological Seminary. In 1862 Norwich University, Vermont, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Toward the close of his life, to escape the rigors of a northern climate and to secure needed relaxation, he spent a winter in the island of Bermuda. While fulfilling a purpose again to spend a winter in Bermuda, he died, in the harbor of Hamilton, December 10, 1877. He married, in 1839, Jane Anthony, daughter of Hezekiah Anthony, Esq., of Providence.

**BABCOCK, REV. WILLIAM ROBINSON, D.D.**, son of Rowse 2d and Hannah (Brown) Babcock, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, March 28, 1814. He enjoyed good advantages, and was trained to habits of industry. His education was begun in the private schools of his native town; but he was fitted for college at Plainfield Academy, Connecticut. Early in life his attention was turned toward liberal studies and the pursuit of a profession. When, at the age of twenty years, he became personally and deeply interested in religion, and for the first time realized the true nature and extent of his obligations and his duty, he promptly resolved to devote his life to the work of the Christian ministry. Entering Brown University, he graduated with high rank in the class of 1837, which numbered among its members such men as Nathan Bishop, LL.D., David Burbank, LL.D., and Professor Samuel S. Greene, LL.D. In the following autumn he entered the General Theological Seminary (Episcopal), in the city of New York, and after completing a three years' course of study in that institution, was ordained by Bishop Griswold in 1840. During the first sixteen years of his ministry he was rector successively of Christ Church, Gardiner, Maine, St. Peter's Church, Salem, Massachusetts, and Trinity Church, Natchez, Mississippi. Then for a like period of sixteen years he was rector of St. John's Church, Jamaica Plain (now Boston), Massachusetts. During the last year of his ministry there, his parishioners generously defrayed the expenses of an eight months' tour made by him through Great Britain and on the Continent, for the recovery of his health. He relinquished his parochial charge in the autumn of 1872, and removed to his native State. During the summers he resides in his charming villa at Narragansett Pier, and his winters are passed in the city of Providence, meanwhile rendering such occasional services to his clerical brethren as the state of his health allows. Religious and literary circles are always cheered by his presence. In 1869 he received from Brown University the degree of Doctor of Divinity, a recognition richly merited by his abilities, scholarship, and character. In October, 1840, he married



Catharine P. Pearce, youngest daughter of Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, of Newport, Rhode Island. Their children were: Ann B., born June 26, 1841, married Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Poland, U. S. A., October 11, 1864; Emma G., born April 26, 1845, married Alonzo P. Howard April 23, 1867, died August 7, 1868; Catharine P., born June 21, 1847, died August 26, 1848.

**SMITH, HON. LEWIS B.**, son of Simon and Lydia Smith, was born at Nayatt, Barrington, Rhode Island, September 14, 1817, and was the second of five children, two sons and three daughters. His father was a farmer, and his sons were educated to a farmer's life, with the usual educational opportunities of fifty years ago. In addition to home-school training Lewis attended a select school for one term of three months, at Washington Village, Rhode Island. He has always lived on the homestead at Nayatt. He entered into the service of the town at his majority, and has occupied many of the local offices from time to time, serving now as President of the Town Council, an office which he has held in previous years. At the age of twenty-four he was elected to the House of Representatives under the old Charter, and continued in office five years. In 1842 he was chosen with Nathaniel Brown as a delegate to frame the Constitution of the State. In 1865 he was elected to the office of State Senator, which he held till 1873; was again elected in 1879, and still occupies that position. In 1878 Mr. Smith was appointed by Governor Van Zandt as a member of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, which position he now holds. He has been a delegate to many of the conventions of the Republican party, of which he has been a prominent member, and to which he has given very valuable services. His business interests of late years have been connected more directly with the affairs of the Nayatt Brick Company, and with a large amount of probate business which has been committed to his care. He united with the Congregational Church in Barrington in 1832, and has held the office of deacon since 1857. He has also served as treasurer of the United Congregational Society from 1853 to the present time, a period of twenty-eight years. In 1871 he was a delegate to the National Congregational Council, at Oberlin. In 1839 he married Anna D. Martin, only daughter of Sullivan Martin, of Barrington, who died in July, 1861, the issue of the marriage being three sons. In November, 1862, Mr. Smith married Mrs. Judith R. Parker, daughter of Hon. James Bowen, of Barrington. In the various services he has rendered the town, the State, and the Church he has acted with wisdom, prudence, and a high regard for the welfare of individuals and the best interests of society. In public life he has been an earnest advocate of honesty and economy in the State government, a warm friend of education, and a strong sup-

porter of the temperance cause. He is known as a man true to his own convictions and fearless in the advocacy of what he believes to be right.

**LOCKWOOD, MOSES BROWN**, manufacturer, son of Benoni and Phebe (Green) Lockwood, was born in Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, August 25, 1815. On the completion of his thirteenth year he was sent to the Friends' School in Providence, where his diligence and proficiency in the branches of study he pursued won for him a high place in the regard of his associates and instructors. In 1832 he was appointed assistant teacher of the school, and remained in that position for two years. In 1834 he was engaged as teacher of a similar institution in Westtown, Pennsylvania, but in 1835 was recalled to the school in Providence, with an appointment as principal. He was strongly attracted to the study of mathematics and natural philosophy, and entered with enthusiasm upon the pursuit of knowledge in such departments as physics and chemistry, at a time when such students and investigators as Davy, Lardner, Bache, Brewster, Silliman, and Faraday were claiming a large share of public attention, keeping abreast in after-life with the researches of Huxley, Tyndall, Agassiz, and later scientists. His contributions to scientific journals, and his instructions and lectures in the school and before the Franklin Society of Providence, of which he became a member in the year 1838, were interesting and valuable, showing evidences of a close study of his subject, both from original experiments and discoveries, and the researches of other students in the same field. In 1839 he was made Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, and in 1840 elected a member of the Standing Committee in the Franklin Society. His interest in natural science continued unabated through his lifetime, and his accurate knowledge in the branches of study which he pursued rendered him invaluable assistance in the various positions he occupied in connection with Brown University and the public schools of the city of Providence. He received from the University the honorary degree of A.M. in 1857, and was for many years a member of the Examining Committee in mathematics and astronomy. He was a member of the School Committee of the City of Providence for fourteen years, from 1855 to 1869. As an Examiner in the College he manifested an intelligent appreciation of the proficiency of students rarely possessed by non-professional men. He was always a friend of the University, and made from time to time liberal contributions to its funds. As a member of the School Committee his counsel was always valued, and his labors were of great benefit to the cause of public education. Deeming a more active occupation than teaching conducive to his physical health, he left the Friends' School in 1838, and engaged with his father in the study and practice of civil engineering, continuing in that pursuit until 1843, when, in connection



*L. B. Smith*






with Amos D. Lockwood and R. B. Chapman, he entered into the business of manufacturing, under the firm-name of A. D. Lockwood & Co. Upon the organization of the Quinebaug Company in Danielsonville, Connecticut, in 1851, he was appointed its treasurer, and held the office from that time until his death. He also aided in organizing the Wauregan Mills, January 14, 1853, and was treasurer of that corporation for several years. Resigning his trust as treasurer, February 22, 1858, on account of ill health, he went to Europe, and spent nearly a year in travel, returning in November, 1859, with improved health. His capacity for business, and the confidence reposed in his good judgment and integrity, gave to him many offices of responsibility and trust. He was a director, Vice-President, and President of the Mechanics' National Bank; a trustee and Vice-President of the Providence Institution for Savings; trustee and member of the Committee of Investment of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company; director of the Providence Gas Company; director of several insurance companies, and was one of the original directors of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. He served in the Common Council of Providence, as a member from the Third Ward, from 1845 to 1847 inclusive; was a member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly from the city of Providence in 1862-63 and 1863-64; and was elected Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for bringing water from the Pawtuxet River into Providence, September 27, 1869. He held the last-named office at the time of his death, and was regarded as having largely contributed to the successful prosecution of this important public enterprise. In benevolent and religious affairs he held an honored and honorable place. He was a trustee of the Benefit Street Ministry at Large from 1852 to the time of his death, and in 1865 was elected Vice-President of that charitable organization. In October, 1868, he was elected Vice-President, and on the 6th of April, 1869, President of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society in Providence, and held the office until October, 1871. On the 9th of May, 1842, he married Alice Brown, daughter of Isaac Brown, Esq., who survives him. He died May 13, 1872, leaving no children. The variety of Mr. Lockwood's gifts and occupations was harmonized by unity of purpose and principle. A student, instructor, manufacturer; a man of science and affairs, he met the demands of the hour with a spirit of fidelity and a clear and intelligent judgment. While he was conservative in his opinions, he was not tenacious in holding them under the light of new discoveries and wider knowledge. His youth was earnest, active, well-balanced, and protected by moral principle and a sincere and simple religious faith. His mature manhood was kindly and mellow, happy in the enjoyment of literature, science, and art, genial, social intercourse, and a quiet domestic life. The interest which he took in public affairs was appreciated by his constituents, whose confidence in his integrity and abil-


ity outweighed his own desire for public life. He was not permitted to see the completion of the last great work with which he was intrusted—the introduction of water into the city of Providence—but the community is greatly indebted to his good judgment and skill. His desire to promote the public welfare caused him to provide in his will, that after the death of his wife, one-tenth of his property should be given for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library in Providence; and in case of failure of issue on the part of another of his heirs, a second tenth was to be devoted to the same beneficent purpose. His life was so full of usefulness, and his services were so highly appreciated by the community, that his death was regarded as a public loss; and the esteem in which he was held found expression in resolutions commemorative of his worth, adopted soon after his death by the City Council and the various organizations with which he was connected.

**B**ULLOCK, HON. JONATHAN RUSSELL, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, September 6, 1815. He was the son of Nathaniel Bullock and Ruth (Smith) his wife. After receiving a preparatory education he entered Brown University in 1830, and graduated in the class of 1834. He then entered upon the study of the law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar at Newport, in August, 1836. Soon after he removed to Illinois, and settled at Alton, where he commenced and continued the practice of his profession until April, 1843. During his residence at Alton he was chosen a member of the Common Council of that city. In 1843 he returned to Rhode Island, and associated himself in practice with the late Hon. Jos. M. Blake, then recently elected Attorney-General of the State. He continued in the practice of his profession until he was appointed Collector, in 1849. In April, 1844, he was elected, without opposition, first Representative to the General Assembly from Bristol; and again, in April, 1845, and 1846. In 1847, having been engaged as counsel by the town of Bristol in an important question affecting its boundaries, then pending before the legislature, he declined a re-election. In May, 1849, he was appointed by President Taylor Collector of the Customs for the District of Bristol and Warren, and upon the death of President Taylor was re-appointed by President Fillmore. This office he resigned March 4, 1853, the day of the accession of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency. In April, 1859, he was elected to the State Senate, and in April, 1860, chosen Lieutenant-Governor. In December, 1861, he was appointed by the Governor Special Commissioner to adjust the account between Rhode Island and the United States, growing out of the expenses incurred by the State in raising and forwarding troops to suppress the rebellion. While engaged in this duty, in September, 1862, he was chosen an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. He remained upon the bench of the

Supreme Court until March, 1864, when he was appointed by President Lincoln Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island. In September, 1869, in consequence of ill health, he resigned this office, and has since remained in private life. In September, 1840, he married Susan Amelia, daughter of John De Wolf, and Sylvia (Griswold) his wife. She died October 7, 1866. In December, 1868, he married Emma, daughter of Stephen Westcott, and Mary (Smith) his wife, of West Roxbury, Massachusetts.

NTHONY, HON. HENRY B., United States Senator, and ex-Governor of Rhode Island, was born, of Quaker ancestry, at Coventry, Rhode Island, April 1, 1815. His father, William Anthony, was a native of Providence, and a prominent manufacturer at Coventry. His mother's maiden name was Mary Kinnecut Greene. She was a daughter of James Greene, of Warwick, a descendant of John Greene, who was an associate of Roger Williams, and one of the original purchasers of Shawmut, now called Old Warwick. Mr. Anthony prepared for college at his native town and at a private seminary in Providence, and graduated at Brown University in 1833, at the age of eighteen. At that time he was a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Providence Journal*, of which his cousin, George W. Jackson, was editor and proprietor. He early attained a reputation as a terse and vigorous writer. In 1838, he became editor and joint proprietor with Joseph Knowles and John W. Vose, and has ever since been one of the proprietors of the *Providence Journal*. His paper, now under the editorial management of his copartner, Mr. George W. Danielson, is one of the best-conducted and most influential dailies in the country. In 1849, Mr. Anthony was elected, on the Whig ticket, Governor of Rhode Island. His administration as Governor gave general satisfaction, and caused him to be re-elected in 1850. He was urged to accept the nomination for a third term, but declined a re-election. He was elected to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, as a Union Republican, to succeed ex-Governor Philip Allen, and took his seat March 4, 1859. Jefferson Davis, Slidell, Toombs, and Wigfall, with other Southerners, then occupied seats in the Senate Chamber, although they were meditating a secession from the Union. Douglas, Crittenden, and a few other Northern Democrats, vainly endeavored to avert the impending calamity. The Republicans were yet in the minority, but in their ranks were Sumner, Fessenden, Collamer, Foster, Grimes, Chandler, Wilson, and others who will be remembered among the ablest statesmen of the republic. During the war which soon followed, Mr. Anthony was a prominent member of the important Committee on Naval Affairs, where he aided in the creation of a naval force and in the selection of its officers. He did much to promote the efficiency

of the Union armies, and the comfort of those who served in them, and supported liberal pension bills for the wounded, and for the widows and orphans of those who fell. He took an active part in framing the great Reconstruction measures, advocating equal rights for all. His most important Senatorial services, however, have been rendered on the Committee on Public Printing, of which he was Chairman for eighteen years. During that time, the execution of the printing and binding was greatly improved and its cost was diminished, while many important reforms were carried out. In March, 1869, Mr. Anthony was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and served until the election of Mr. Wilson as Vice-President, when he declined a re-election. He was a member of the National Committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois, in 1865; and was one of the Senators designated by the Senate to attend the funeral of General Winfield Scott, in 1866. He was a delegate to the "Loyalists' Convention," at Philadelphia, in 1866. Having been re-elected in 1864, 1870, and 1876, Mr. Anthony's Senatorial career extends over a period of more than twenty years, and exceeds that of any other person now in the Senate. He is not a frequent speaker, but when he addresses the Senate, is always listened to with marked attention. He has delivered numerous memorial addresses, among which may be mentioned those on Senator Stephen A. Douglas, July 9, 1861; on Senator John R. Thompson, December 4, 1862; on William Pitt Fessenden, December 14, 1869; on Major-General Nathanael Greene, June 20, 1870; on Roger Williams, January 9, 1872; on Senator Jonathan Trumbull, March 8, 1872; on Roger Sherman, March 8, 1872; on Chevalier Charles Louis d'Arsac de Ternay, December 16, 1873; on Senator Charles Sumner, March 11, 1874; on Senator William A. Buckingham, February 27, 1875; and on Vice-President Henry Wilson, January 21, 1876. Mr. Anthony married, October 16, 1838, Sarah Aborn Rhodes, daughter of General Christopher Rhodes, of Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, a descendant of Zachariah Rhodes, an early settler of Rhode Island, and an associate of Roger Williams. She died in New York, July 11, 1854.

EWETT, PROFESSOR CHARLES COFFIN, an eminent bibliographer and librarian, son of Rev. Paul and Eleanor (Punchard) Jewett, of Salem, Massachusetts, was born in Lebanon, Maine, August 12, 1816. Concerning his childhood and youth we know but little. His father was a graduate of Brown University, and for several years was a tutor in that institution,—a man of accurate learning, of cultivated taste, and of very retiring habits. In the education of his children he took unwearied pains. His eldest son was formerly a publisher and bookseller in Boston, well known for his connection



with the celebrated *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Another son was for several years a professor in Amherst College. Charles attended the excellent schools of Salem, graduating at the Latin School. In 1831 he entered Dartmouth College, but transferred his relations in his Sophomore year to Brown University, where he graduated in the famous class of 1835. He spent two years in teaching at the Uxbridge Academy, in Massachusetts, and subsequently entered the Theological Seminary at Andover. Here he devoted himself especially to philology and the Oriental languages and literature, in which departments of knowledge he attained great proficiency. While here Mr. Jewett was for a time Librarian of the Seminary, and he assisted Dr. Taylor in the preparation of the printed catalogue. At this time he was intending to spend several years, and perhaps his life, in the East, as a missionary, and he had accordingly, at the close of his theological course, marked out for himself extensive study and research, for which ample facilities had been offered him. When ready to embark so slight a circumstance as the misdirecting of a letter informing him when the vessel in which he had taken passage was to sail, changed his whole future life. The vessel sailed without him, and he took charge for a time of Day's Academy, in Wrentham, Massachusetts. His winning ways, genial temper, and cordial affection, especially for those whom he instructed, endeared him to friends and pupils alike. In 1841 he was appointed Librarian of Brown University, entering upon his duties in October. He at once set himself to the task of rearranging the books, then numbering ten thousand volumes, and of preparing a catalogue. For this kind of work he had a special aptitude. It was published in 1843 and attracted much attention, being favorably noticed in the *North American Review* and other periodicals. Soon after the publication of the catalogue he was elected Professor of Modern Languages, in addition to his duties as Librarian. He immediately embarked for Europe, where he spent several years, principally in France, Germany, and Italy, devoting himself to the acquisition of the languages of those countries, and making himself familiar with libraries and library economy. During his residence abroad he made valuable purchases of English and classical books, under the direction of the Library Committee. He was also intrusted by the late Mr. John Carter Brown with large commissions for the purchase of standard German, French, and Italian books. These purchases, amounting to seven thousand volumes, were made with singular fidelity and skill; and they now constitute the choice treasures of the Library. In 1848 he accepted an appointment as Assistant Secretary and Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington. He entered upon his duties with characteristic ardor, determined to carry out the expressed wishes of Congress, and build up a great national library for the "Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." In the long controversy that ensued between science and literature, as represented by Professor Henry and Professor Jewett,

the former proved victorious, and in 1858 the latter resigned his position at Washington to take charge of the Public Library at Boston. Here, in the metropolis of New England and the literary centre of the country, he found the true sphere for his varied accomplishments and bibliographical skill. For ten years he labored with unwearied zeal to make this great collection the library of the land. It already numbers 350,000 volumes. The catalogues which he prepared, and the rules for the government of the library which he suggested, have served, and will continue to serve, as models in all parts of the land. In the midst of his work he was suddenly seized with paralysis, and after a brief illness of ten hours he died at his residence in Braintree, on the morning of January 8, 1868, at the age of fifty-two. Professor Jewett married, in 1848, Rebecca Greene Haskins, a daughter of Ralph Haskins, Esq., of Roxbury, Massachusetts. A son and two daughters, with their mother, survive him.

**LYON, MERRICK, LL.D.**, a prominent educator, son of Deacon Jonathan and Hannah (Smith) Lyon, of Sturbridge, Massachusetts, was born April 7, 1815. His father was a prosperous farmer and a leading man in town. He had a family of seven sons and three daughters, all of whom arrived at the age of maturity. Four of his sons, including the subject of this sketch, received a collegiate education. Merrick remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, working on the farm, and during the winter months attending the public schools. While a boy he became deeply interested in religious truth, and in November, 1831, united with the Baptist Church in Sturbridge. Being naturally fond of study, and possessing more than ordinary gifts, he took a prominent part in the meetings of the church. Thus he was led to seek for enlarged spheres of usefulness by a thorough course of mental training and culture. He entered Hopkins Academy, in Hadly, Massachusetts, where he remained several years, teaching public schools in the winter. The last year of his preparatory course was passed at the Baptist Academy, in Worcester. In September, 1836, he entered the Freshman class of Brown University, and continued with it for the year, teaching meanwhile four months. During the first term of the Sophomore year he left college for a time and taught the High School at East Dennis, Massachusetts. He graduated in the class of 1841, having attained to high rank as a scholar. On leaving college he at once entered upon what has been his life-work—teaching. For a few weeks he taught a private school in the upper story of a building on Market Square, and afterward in the De Witt Building, on Waterman Street, Providence. In 1845 he became one of the principals of the "University Grammar School," and although offered a professorship in the University of Michigan, at



Ann Arbor, and similar positions in other institutions, he has remained at Providence until the present time, laboring with signal efficiency and zeal to promote classical and academic culture. During the year 1855 he also taught Greek in college. Of the premiums for excellence in Greek and Latin awarded to students entering Brown University, forty-six have been given to those prepared by Dr. Lyon. In 1873, he travelled extensively in Great Britain and on the Continent, and was appointed "Honorary Commissioner to the World's Fair at Vienna." He was a member of the Common Council of Providence in 1855, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Education. For a quarter of a century he has been a leading and active member of the School Committee, doing an amount of gratuitous labor for which the public must always hold him in grateful esteem. He was President of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction in 1873 and 1874, and was also President for two years of the American Institute of Instruction. He was President one year of the Rhode Island Baptist Social Union. In 1874 he was elected a trustee of Brown University, and in 1877 was elected a Fellow, filling the place made vacant by the death of the lamented President Caswell. In 1873 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Chicago. For twenty-six years he has held the office of a deacon in the church. He married, August 23, 1842, Caroline Brown, daughter of Dr. Nicholas Jenks, of Middleborough, Massachusetts, and sister of Professor Jenks, of the University. Two daughters, both living, are the issue of the marriage. The elder daughter, Caroline H., was married, in 1868, to James C. Goff, a prominent and active member of the Common Council of Providence, and also a member of the School Committee.

**G**RANGER, REV. ABRAHAM HOLLEY, D.D., son of William and Phebe (Gardner) Granger, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, October 10, 1815. His father was a lineal descendant of Lancelot Granger, one of the original proprietors of Suffield, who came to this country from Yorkshire, England. Abraham H. was early deprived of parental care and guidance: his mother died when he was but four years of age, and his father when he was eight years old. He spent his boyhood in agricultural pursuits and in attending the common schools. At the age of eighteen he commenced to prepare for college in the Connecticut Literary Institution. In 1835 he entered Waterville College, now Colby University, and graduated in 1839, as the valedictorian of his class. At the beginning of his collegiate studies he contemplated the legal profession, but, from a change in his religious views, while he was preparing for college, he was led, after teaching for one year at Bath, Maine, to enter Newton Theological Institution, in the fall of 1840. From this institution he graduated in 1843, and in November of the

same year was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in Warren, Knox County, Maine, where he labored with signal ability and success for eleven years. In May, 1854, he accepted a call to the Fourth Baptist Church, in Providence, of which he served as Pastor, with rare efficiency, for more than twenty-three years, attaining celebrity throughout the State for scholarship and judgment. At the semi-centennial of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, May 12, 1875, he delivered the Historical Discourse. Early in his public life he was elected a Trustee of Waterville College, now Colby University, and in 1864 received from his *alma mater* the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1863 he was elected a trustee of Brown University, an office which he continues to fill. His labors as an instructor and counsellor have been widely recognized and appreciated. Resigning his pastorate in Providence, in July, 1877, he spent the two following years in supplying pulpits at Franklin and Norfolk, Massachusetts. While residing in Franklin his residence was destroyed by fire. In 1879 he became Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church of Burrillville, Rhode Island, where he now resides. He married, November 21, 1843, Frances Maria Kimball, daughter of Thomas Kimball, of Waterville, Maine. He had three sons, Frederic William, Eugene Fuller, and Edward Vaughn. The two elder served in the Union army during the Rebellion, the second never returning, being reported missing. The youngest, Edward Vaughn, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, in March, 1873, and is now successfully practicing his profession in Burrillville.

**L**IPPITT, HON. HENRY, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, son of Warren and Eliza (Seamans) Lippitt, was born in Providence, October 9, 1818. He is descended from John Lippitt, who came to Rhode Island in 1638, two years after its settlement by Roger Williams, and was the first person of that name who came to America. In 1647, when Parliament granted a charter to organize the colony, he was appointed one of the commission. Leaving Providence in 1655, he removed to Warwick, Rhode Island, purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming. Christopher, grandson of John Lippitt, was the father of Christopher and Charles Lippitt, the pioneer manufacturers of Rhode Island. The former commanded a Rhode Island Regiment in the American Revolution, and won distinction; was Brigadier-General of the Rhode Island militia in 1780; and at the close of the war engaged in farming, his brother Charles, who was also an officer in the Revolution, being a Providence merchant. November 9, 1809, Christopher and Charles Lippitt, Benjamin Aborn, George Jackson, Amasa Mason, and William Mason organized the Lippitt Manufacturing Company, with \$40,000 capital. Christopher



Henry Lippitt





Lippitt was the first agent of the company; their cotton mill, the third in the State, was built in 1807; the yarns were first woven by hand looms into cloth, but in 1820 weaving machinery was introduced into the factory. Warren Lippitt, son of Charles Lippitt, and father of Henry Lippitt, was formerly a sea-captain, but subsequently became a cotton merchant in Providence, Rhode Island, and Savannah, Georgia. At the death of his father, in 1840, he was chosen treasurer of the Lippitt Manufacturing Company, and held that position until his death, in 1850. Governor Lippitt received a good English education at the Academy at Kingston, Rhode Island. Soon after he went to Warren, Rhode Island, and was employed for four years as clerk for Burr & Smith. In November, 1835, he returned to Providence, and for three years served as bookkeeper for Josiah Chapin & Co., at that time the largest cotton merchants in that city. In 1838 he became associated with Edward Walcott in the commission business, under the firm-name of Walcott & Lippitt, Amory Chapin being a special partner. They dealt principally in bale cotton and print cloths. In 1840 Mr. Walcott retired from the firm, and Mr. Chapin became an active partner, and was associated with Mr. Lippitt until his death, in 1846, the firm style being Amory Chapin & Co. At this time a younger brother, Robert L. Lippitt, born in Savannah, Ga., and formerly a clerk for Walcott & Lippitt, and also for Amory Chapin & Co., became a partner with Mr. Lippitt. In 1848, Henry and Robert L. Lippitt, with their father and other Providence capitalists, purchased the "Tiffany Mill," at Danielsonville, Connecticut, from Comfort Tiffany, the father of Charles L. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Co., of New York city. The property they purchased consisted of three hundred acres of land, the mill, with a capacity of 3000 spindles, and an extensive unimproved water-power. The next year, 1849, the business was organized as the Quinebaug Manufacturing Company, and a new mill of 10,000 spindles erected. In 1850, on the death of Warren Lippitt, Amos D. and Moses B. Lockwood bought a controlling interest in the property; the new mill was fitted up with machinery for the manufacture of delaines, and the company reorganized as the Quinebaug Company. About this time Henry and Robert L. Lippitt hired the "Coddington Mill," at Newport, Rhode Island, and manufactured cotton goods until 1853, when that mill was burned. In 1854, having sold their stock in the Quinebaug Company, they purchased an interest in the "Social and Harrison Mills," at Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Robert L. Lippitt died June 29, 1858, and Henry immediately closed up the commission business, and devoted his attention entirely to manufacturing. He purchased his brother's interest in the "Social Manufacturing Company," which company, in 1860, increased their buildings and machinery to a capacity of 40,000 spindles. In 1874 the mill was burned, and a brick mill of 60,000 spindles was erected. About this time the "Globe Mill,"

at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, was purchased, which was built, in 1873, by George C. Ballou & Son. This mill is a stone structure, of 44,000 spindles, making 104,000 spindles in the Social and Globe Mills. The capital of the company, originally limited to \$300,000, was, in January, 1870, increased by act of legislature to \$600,000, and in January, 1874, to \$1,000,000. Governor Lippitt has been Treasurer of the company from its beginning, and owns the controlling interest in the stock. The first President was Orren A., son of Dexter Ballou, and on his resignation, in 1875, Charles Nourse, who has been resident agent since 1855, was elected President, and now holds both positions. In 1859, Mr. Charles H. Merriman became partner with Mr. Lippitt, the firm-name being H. Lippitt & Co. From 1862 to 1866 Mr. Lippitt was a large owner in the Manville Company, the mills of which are at Lincoln, Rhode Island. In 1865, H. Lippitt & Co., with others owning the Harrison Mill, at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, changed the cotton machinery, which was sold, and put in a full equipment of woollen machinery, with twenty sets of cards, and began to manufacture fancy cassimeres and overcoatings, employing about five hundred operatives. The factory is known as the Lippitt Woollen Company. Governor Lippitt is the President, C. H. Merriman, Treasurer, and the capital \$400,000. Governor Lippitt organized the Silver Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Company, and obtained a charter in May, 1864, the capital being \$200,000, which by act of legislature, in January, 1873, was increased to \$500,000. He is the President of this company, and his eldest son, Charles Warren Lippitt, Treasurer and Agent, having full management of the works. This company bought the old Silver Spring Bleachery, together with eighty acres of land. They bleach and color various styles of cotton goods. Governor Lippitt is President of the Rhode Island National Bank; Rhode Island Institution for Savings; Lippitt Woollen Company; Silver Springs Bleaching and Dyeing Company; Wheaton Hotel Company, which owns the Narragansett Hotel, of Providence; Providence Opera House Association; Dyer Street Land Company; Colonia Warehouse and Dry Dock Company, of South America; and Treasurer of the Social Manufacturing Company. He was one of the organizers and the first Vice-President of the Providence Board of Trade, and its second President for three years. He was active in reorganizing the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery in 1840, and in 1842; was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps, after serving in the different subordinate offices, and commanded a portion of the company, then armed and drilled as infantry, through the "Dorr War," in 1842. He was in command of a section three nights at the Arsenal, when it was attacked by the Dorr forces; commanded the leading section, May 18, 1842, at the attack on the Dorr forces on Atwell's Avenue, and again, in June, at the capture of the fort on Acote's Hill, being the third man to enter the fort. During the Southern Rebellion he was Commissioner for

the County of Providence on the enrolling and drafting of men, under the call of President Lincoln, in 1862, for three hundred thousand men. He was Governor of Rhode Island in 1875 and 1876, and took an active part in honoring the State at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876. He married, December, 16, 1845, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Dr. Joseph Balch. Her oldest brother, Joseph P. Balch, was Major of the First Rhode Island Regiment, under Colonel Burnside; fought at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and served with the regiment until it was discharged. Governor Lippitt has had eleven children: Charles Warren, Henry Merriman, Joseph Balch, George Earnest, Jeanie, Frederick, Henry Frederick, Mary Balch, Robert Lincoln, Abby Francis, and Alfred, of whom Charles Warren, Henry Frederick, Robert Lincoln, and the three daughters are all that are now (1881) living. Colonel Charles Warren Lippitt was Chief of Staff to the Governor in 1875 and 1876; is now Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Silver Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Company. Since 1838 Governor Lippitt's annual business has never amounted to less than \$300,000, and several years has exceeded \$4,000,000. He has never failed, nor asked for an extension of time on his commercial obligations, and is universally esteemed as an energetic, frank, outspoken business man, who can always be relied upon.

**T**URNER, HENRY E., M.D., son of James Varnum and Catherine (Ray) Turner, was born at the Governor Greene Homestead, in Warwick, Rhode Island, June 15, 1816. He is a direct descendant of Captain William Turner, of Boston, who was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church there in 1665, and was associated with Rev. Thomas Gould and others in the sufferings and controversies of that time. In 1676 he raised a company and marched to Northampton, under Major Savage, and was present at the repulse of the Indians from that place in March, 1676. On the 15th of May following, Major Savage having left him in command, he organized a force of one hundred men and surprised and severely punished the Indians at the Connecticut Great Falls, now called Turner's Falls, but was killed on the retreat. Dr. Turner's paternal grandfather was Dr. Peter Turner, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He practiced his profession in that place for about forty years with great success and honor, and died in 1821. He was a veteran of the Revolution, having been surgeon in Colonel Christopher Greene's Rhode Island Regiment in the Continental Line, and present at Red Bank, and other hard-fought battles. Dr. H. E. Turner is also a descendant of William Almy, of Portsmouth, and Simon Ray, of Block Island. His maternal grandfather was the Hon. Ray Greene, of Warwick, son of the second Governor William Greene, and grandson of the first Governor William Greene,

whose grandfather was Deputy-Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island from 1690 to 1700. Hon. Ray Greene was Attorney-General of Rhode Island from May, 1794, to October, 1797, when he was elected to represent the State in the United States Senate, which position he resigned in May, 1801, to accept an appointment as United States District Judge, under which for some reason he never acted. Impaired health disqualified him for any active duty for many years, though he lived to an extreme old age. His son, the Hon. William Greene, was Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island from 1866 to 1868. Through his mother Dr. Turner is descended from Roger Williams and John Sayles, of Providence; Samuel Gorton, John Greene, Randall Holden, Richard Carder, and Rufus Barton, of Warwick; and Jeremiah Clarke, of Newport, all original settlers of Rhode Island. In early life he attended the Academy of East Greenwich, now the Methodist Seminary. In April, 1828, when he was twelve years of age, his parents removed to Portsmouth; and in May, 1833, to Newport. At that time he commenced the study of medicine in the office of his uncle and father, Drs. William and James V. Turner, who were then associated in practice, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in March, 1836. The first year after graduation he spent in Indiana, which was then considered the far West, but returned to Rhode Island at the expiration of that time, and on the decease of Dr. William Turner entered upon the practice of his profession as partner with his father, which partnership continued until the death of the latter, in October, 1863, since which time he has prosecuted his profession in the same place. For four years Dr. Turner was Vice-President, and for two years President of the Rhode Island Medical Society. From November, 1862, to June, 1865, he served in the United States Army as acting Assistant Surgeon, being attached to headquarters of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, at Fort Adams. By virtue of the Revolutionary record of one of his paternal ancestors before mentioned he is a member of the Rhode Island Society of Cincinnati, of which he is Secretary. For about twenty years he was a member of the School Committee, and for the same length of time a director in the Redwood Library and Athenæum, in which capacity he still continues to act. For two years, from May, 1848, to May, 1850, he was a Representative in the Rhode Island General Assembly, and served with great satisfaction to his constituents and the public generally. Of late years he has declined public office, for the purpose of devoting his entire attention to the practice of his profession. Amid his professional and other duties he has found time to gratify his literary tastes almost daily, and has a genealogical collection, which is proof of his great industry for many years. He delivered two lectures before the Rhode Island Historical Society, which have been published, on "The Greenes of Warwick in Colonial Affairs," and "William Coddington," in the former of which is exhibited extensive and critical research,



and a vivid picture of the early struggles of the settlers of Rhode Island, and of the relations of this colony to Massachusetts at the time of its settlement. Dr. Turner married, July 18, 1844, Ann Eliza, daughter of Joseph G. and Sarah D. Stevens. They have had six children, of whom two sons and a daughter are living.

**H**OPPIN, THOMAS FREDERIC, son of Thomas Coles, and Harriet Dunn (Jones) Hoppin, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 15, 1815. He obtained his education in private schools in his native city, and at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. When he was a lad of but ten or twelve years of age, he lost, for a time, the use of his lower limbs. Prevented from engaging in the sports of his companions, by what appeared to be a calamity, he developed a remarkable talent for drawing. The state of his health was such that he was compelled to leave school when he was seventeen years of age. His love for artistic studies decided the course which his friends thought best to pursue with reference to his continued education. In 1832 he was sent to Philadelphia and placed under the instruction of Mr. J. R. Smith, to perfect himself in drawing. His teacher was recognized as holding the first rank in his profession in this country, and under his tuition he made rapid and most satisfactory progress in his studies. That nothing might be left undone to give him every possible advantage for the cultivation of his peculiar talent, he was sent abroad, when he was not far from twenty-two years of age, and placed as a pupil under M. Poisson, an accomplished artist of Paris. He was also a pupil in the atelier of the famous artist Paul De La Roche. While he was absent he made a somewhat extended tour through Italy, and returned to his home in 1838. For several years he devoted himself to his artistic labors, painting several pictures for his family and select friends. One of the productions of his pencil, "Young Lochinvar," was exhibited at the Boston Athenæum, and was favorably noticed by the critics. The *Art Union Bulletin* published a number of his spirited drawings illustrating scenes in the American Revolution. While residing for a time in New York he made cartoons for the great chancel windows of Trinity Church, representing the four Evangelists, and Saints Peter and Paul. Later in his career as an artist he devoted his attention to statuary. Among the productions of his chisel were his "David Preparing to Cast the Stone," "Hagar and Ishmael," "Robin Hood Watching the Flight of an Arrow," and "The Sentinel," a dog, which was cast in bronze and exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute. A gold medal, the highest prize in its department, was awarded the artist. His last work of art was a painting representing a scene in the late war, "A Battery Wheeling into Line." In later years he lived the life of a gentleman of leisure, with ample means to gratify his literary and artistic

tastes, with ease and grace cultivating the amenities of social life, and endearing himself to a large circle of relatives and friends by the amiable qualities of his character, and by his cheerful response to all the claims they might make on him for affection and service. He died in Providence, January 21, 1873. It was said justly of him at the time of his decease, "He was kindhearted to a fault, not only attaching himself warmly to his friends but holding the most generous impulses toward all. Though not conspicuous for the exhibition of many of the rugged elements of character, his friends have always recognized his clearly defined moral and physical courage, and feel that in his death the community parted with one who was truly *sans peur et sans reproche*." Mr. Hoppin was married in Providence, June 24, 1852, to Anna Almy Jenkins, daughter of William and Anna Almy Jenkins, and great-granddaughter of the venerable Moses Brown. His wife and two daughters survived him.

**B**BROWN, HENRY DENISON, son of Asher and Lydia (Palmer) Brown, of Preston, Connecticut, was born in Lisbon, Connecticut, April 3, 1814. His father was a farmer, and also learned the trade of a cabinetmaker. Mr. Brown received a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen began teaching in the public schools of Connecticut, in which he was engaged for several years. In July, 1836, he went to Marshall, Michigan, where he had charge of the grocery store and bakery of Swan & Crary, until the summer of 1837, when he went to Carlton, Iowa, and started a drygoods store for the same firm. He remained in the latter place a few weeks and then returned to Lisbon, Connecticut. In 1841 he removed to Phenix, Rhode Island, where he served as clerk in the store of William C. Ames, until 1846, when he and J. P. Stone bought out Mr. Ames and carried on a general merchandise business, under the firm-name of Brown & Stone, until 1851. In that year the firm was dissolved, and for four years thereafter Mr. Brown engaged in farming at Lisbon, Connecticut. In 1855 he returned to Phenix, and the following year, when the Phenix Village Bank, now the Phenix National Bank, was organized, he was elected the first cashier of that Institution, which position he still occupies. The Phenix Savings Bank was organized in 1858, and Mr. Brown was elected its Treasurer and Secretary, which offices he has continued to hold until the present time. He was one of the incorporators, and is a director of both of these banks. In 1862 he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for Warwick and East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and served for one year, resigning the position at the expiration of that time. He has been Postmaster of Phenix, a member of the Town Council, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1863, 1864, and 1865. For many years he has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has



held various offices in that order. He married, December 27, 1843, Jane Burnham, daughter of Bishop and Elizabeth H. (Clark) Burnham, of Lisbon, Connecticut. She died at Lisbon, February 17, 1855. On the 5th of June, 1860, he married Mary M. Blake, daughter of Judson and Mary (Easton) Blake, of Providence.

**CHAPIN, JOSHUA BICKNELL, M.D.**, was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, in 1814, and was the son of Rev. Seth Chapin, a Congregational clergyman. He pursued his preparatory studies at Day's Academy, in Wrentham, Massachusetts; entered Williams College in 1831, and graduated at Brown University in 1835. After his graduation he studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Mauran, one of the most eminent physicians of his time; attended his first course of medical lectures at Harvard College, and the second at the Berkshire Medical School, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where, in 1838, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He subsequently engaged successfully in the practice of his profession in Providence for a period of five years, at the expiration of which he was obliged to abandon the profession on account of an attack of deafness. In 1849 he and Mr. George Thurber, under the firm-name of Chapin & Thurber, established the first scientific apothecary store in Providence. In 1854 Dr. Chapin entered into partnership with George E. Manchester, under the firm-name of Manchester & Chapin, photographers, and they printed the first photographs ever made in Providence. This partnership was dissolved, and Dr. Chapin retired in 1858. In 1859 he was appointed Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island, which office he held until 1861, and served in the same capacity from 1863 to 1869. He discharged the duties of that position with rare ability, and labored with great effect to advance the cause of education. In 1842 he married Louise Value, of Providence, the issue of the marriage being three children, a son and two daughters. The son, Charles Value, after completing his preparatory studies at the English and Classical School of Mowry & Goff, in Providence, entered Brown University, where he graduated in 1876; then studied medicine for three years, taking his first course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and the second at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1879. The daughter, Miss Louise Chapin, is an accomplished artist. Dr. Chapin died suddenly at his residence in Providence, June 7, 1881. "He was a man of good education, sound judgment, a vigorous writer, and clear thinker, and his decisions as Commissioner, often subjected to the criticism of the Court, were never reversed. His manner was abrupt, and plainness of speech and a contempt for all cant and forms of hypocrisy were predom-

inating characteristics. His bearing was dignified and gentlemanly, and in person he was faultlessly neat. He indulged in healthful exercise and was an early riser. He was passionately fond of horticulture and the sciences, and was a member of the Franklin Society. He had the honor of winning two prizes for essays before the Rhode Island Medical Society, provided for by the Fiske fund—the first on asthma, in 1843, and the second on tenotomy, in 1844. During the period in which he was School Commissioner he edited the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*, to which he contributed many articles."

**FARNSWORTH, CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN**, manufacturer, son of Luke and Sarah (Hartwell) Farnsworth, was born at Stanstead, Lower Canada, January 8, 1815, and is a descendant of Matthias Farnsworth, an original settler of Groton, who came to this country from England about 1650. Luke Farnsworth resided in Groton, where he died in 1876, aged ninety-one years. His wife, Sarah, was born in Dummerston, Vermont, January 6, 1795, and died in 1841. She was a descendant of one of the original settlers of Concord, Massachusetts. Claudius B. received his preparatory education in the common schools and at Groton Academy, since called the Lawrence Academy, and entered Harvard College in 1837, graduating in 1841. He then studied law in the Harvard Law School, and also with Timothy G. Coffin, of New Bedford, and was admitted to the bar, by the late Chief Justice Williams, at the March term of the Court of Common Pleas, Bristol County, Massachusetts, in 1844. In April, 1844, he opened a law office in Pawtucket, that town then being in Massachusetts, but now in Rhode Island. He successfully pursued the practice of the law in that place till 1858, when he became connected with the Dunnell Manufacturing Company, engaged in calico printing. He was chosen treasurer of this company in 1860, and has continued to occupy that position to the present time (1881). He declined to accept public offices till the reorganization of the town of Pawtucket in 1874, when he was elected one of the Town Council that shaped the present municipal regulations, and served in that position for two years. In 1876, he was chosen a Representative from Pawtucket to the General Assembly, which office, with the exception of 1879, he has continued to fill with conspicuous ability to the present time. In 1877, he made a tour through the principal parts of Europe, and after his return became one of the originators of the Rhode Island School of Design, opened in October, 1878. He was chosen President of the School, and is still acting in that position. Politically he has been a prominent and influential member of the Whig and Republican parties, in behalf of which he rendered valuable service, being an effective speaker, and a wise counsellor. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and





*B B Knight*



for about twenty years has been Senior Warden of Trinity Parish. He was chosen a delegate to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, 1865, 1868, 1871, and 1874. With his treasurer-ship of the Dunnell Manufacturing Company, he has found time to aid other associations in their pecuniary interests, and to render assistance in fiduciary trusts. He has ever taken an active interest in all that concerns the public welfare. He married, February 27, 1851, Marianna McIntire, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Mayberry) McIntire, of Pawtucket. They have three children: John Prescott, born February 19, 1860, who entered Harvard College in 1877, and will graduate in 1881; Claude Joseph, entered Brown University in 1880; Abby McIntire, now in school at Heidelberg, Germany.

**CLAPP, SYLVANUS, M.D.**, a descendant from a distinguished family in Western Massachusetts, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, November 22, 1815. He pursued his medical studies with Dr. Benjamin Barrett, of Northampton, and attended lectures at Harvard Medical School, in Boston, and at Dartmouth College, taking his degree at the latter institution in 1836. His father having moved to Chesterfield, Massachusetts, Dr. Clapp commenced the practice of his profession in that place. He remained here nearly five years, and in 1841 removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he soon acquired a large practice and attained a high rank in his profession, his reputation extending beyond the limits of his village home, and causing him to be sent for as a consulting physician in all the neighborhood of Pawtucket and Providence. Such were the qualities of his character, and so happily combined were they, that they won both the confidence and the affection of the medical profession and the large number of families who availed themselves of his professional skill. Soon after he came to Rhode Island he joined the Rhode Island Medical Society, and prepared for it several valuable papers. He was chosen to fill important offices in the Society, and was its President in 1864-66. Upon the opening of the Rhode Island Hospital, he was appointed one of the consulting physicians. No man was more faithful in his attendance upon his duties at this institution, and none whose operations were more respected than his. Especially worthy of note was his attention to the duties of the responsible position which he filled as Visiting Surgeon, through the last quarter of the year 1874, when, day after day, he left his large practice that he might minister to the relief and comfort of patients gathered within the walls of an institution distant five miles from his home. A course of conduct so unselfish is worthy of all commendation. He was one of the consulting physicians at the Butler Hospital, taking the place of Dr. Collins, made vacant by his death. Afterwards he was appointed Attending Surgeon

of this hospital, and made a member of its Board of Trustees. He was President of the Board of Managers of the Pawtucket Dispensary, in the origin of which he took a leading part. Brown University conferred upon him, in 1870, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He died in Pawtucket, June 15, 1879. His wife, Lucy M. Clapp, whom he married in 1838, died in August, 1877. He left two daughters and one son, the latter, Dr. L. W. Clapp, now practices medicine and surgery in the town of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

**KNIGHT, BENJAMIN BRAYTON**, manufacturer, son of Stephen and Welthan (Brayton) Knight, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, October 3, 1813. His early life was devoted to agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. His educational advantages were limited to an attendance of a few terms at the district schools, during intervals of labor, until he was sixteen years of age. He remained at home until his twelfth year, assisting his father on the farm, and was soon afterwards apprenticed for four years to Samuel Lowe, a farmer in Old Warwick, with whom he remained for that time. He was subsequently employed in a similar capacity by Gorton Burlingame, in Cranston, and from 1831 to 1833 served as an operative in the Sprague Print Works, at Cranston, and then resumed farming for two years. In 1835 he purchased a small building and opened a general grocery near the Sprague Print Works, which he carried on successfully for some time, together with the butchering and marketing business. In 1838 he removed to Providence, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business with Olney Winsor and L. E. Bowen, under the style of Winsor, Knight & Co. This partnership continued for one year, when Mr. Winsor sold his interest to his partners, and the firm-name was changed to Bowen & Knight. Mr. Knight purchased Mr. Bowen's interest in 1842, and continued the business alone until 1847, under the name of B. B. Knight, when his brother Jeremiah Knight became associated with him, under the style of B. B. Knight & Co. This firm continued until 1847. Mr. Knight then formed a partnership with D. T. Penniman, under the firm-name of Penniman, Knight & Co., in the flour and grain trade, their place of business being on Dyer Street, Providence, in the Amasa Mason Block. One year thereafter, Mr. Knight purchased Mr. Penniman's interest and continued alone for about four years, under the name of B. B. Knight, doing a large and successful business in flour and grain. In the spring of 1852, having some three years previous sold his interest in the High Street store to his brother Jeremiah, he sold one-half interest of his business to his brother Robert, at the same time purchasing of the latter one-half interest in the Pontiac Mill and Bleachery, when the firm of B. B. & R. Knight was formed. Mr. Knight soon after retired from the

flour and grain business, and has since devoted his entire time to the manufacture of cotton goods. Messrs. B. B. & R. Knight have acquired an immense business, and are known throughout the country. They own nine mills, located in different parts of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. A detailed account of their varied manufacturing interests is contained in the sketch of Robert Knight, which will be found in this volume. Mr. Knight has done much to promote the general commercial and manufacturing interests of his native State, and has served the public efficiently as a legislator and a member of the city government of Providence. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1852, on the Democratic ticket, and was chosen a Representative by the Republican party in 1872, the latter term being Chairman of the Finance Committee. He served as Alderman from the Sixth Ward in 1865, 1866, and 1867, and while a member of that body occupied the position of Chairman of the Finance Committee. He has been President of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank since its organization, July 2, 1853, with the exception of about one year, and is also a director in different insurance companies. He has been twice married; first, in 1842, to Alice W. Collins, daughter of Elizier W. Collins, of Johnston, Rhode Island, who died February 8, 1850, and second, in December, 1851, to Phebe A. Slocum, daughter of Abel Slocum, of Pawtuxet, Rhode Island. There were three children by the first marriage: Henry, Mary W., and Walter, none of whom are living. The children by the second marriage were: Alice Slocum, who married Howard O. Sturges; Henry, deceased; and Adelaide. Mr. Knight and his family attend the Union Congregational Church, to the building and support of which he has been a large contributor.

**HOPKINS, PARDON**, son of Major Layton and Elizabeth (Whitford) Hopkins, was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, February 12, 1815. His father, a man of sound judgment, a farmer, living in the eastern part of the town, was widely known and highly esteemed. His grandfather, Rufus Hopkins, was one of the earliest manufacturers of cotton goods in that part of the State. His great-grandfather was Samuel Hopkins, and his great-great-grandfather was Judge Samuel Hopkins, who occupied several official positions, represented the town in the General Assembly in 1743, 1750, 1766, and 1767, and was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1763 to 1766. His great-great-great-grandfather was Joseph Hopkins, first appearing in Rhode Island history near 1690, who for his second wife married Martha Whale, daughter of the famous Theophilus Whale, and finally settled at Hopkins Hill, in West Greenwich. Judge Samuel was the son of Martha. The Hopkinses have been conspicuous and honorable actors in Rhode Island history. Pardon Hopkins received such education as the common schools furnished, and his early years were

spent on the farm in summer, and teaching school in winter. Later in life he learned and practiced house-building. His sterling traits of character, and fidelity to the trusts committed to him, gave him a good place in society. He was Postmaster at West Greenwich from 1842 to 1852, and filled the office of Town Clerk from 1857 to 1878, with the exception of two years. Being also Public Notary, he devoted much of his time to the town's interests, which were always safe in his hands. He has also been a director of the Coventry Savings Bank since its organization in 1872. Mr. Hopkins has been closely identified with the Baptist Church in his neighborhood, serving as deacon and officiating as clerk for nearly twenty-five years. He is a man of generous impulses, strong convictions, and inflexible in what he regards as right, yet considerate of others and fraternal towards all. He married (1), Lydia A. Lillibridge, daughter of Captain Reynolds Lillibridge, of Exeter, Rhode Island, April 2, 1837, and had one son, Charles W. Hopkins, now residing in Providence, who has done much in collecting the Hopkins history; (2) Phebe A. Palmer, daughter of Noah Palmer, of Exeter, Rhode Island, September 1, 1844, and had one son, William P. Hopkins, now a mechanic and inventor in Lawrence, Massachusetts; and (3) Hannah C. Bailey, daughter of Curnel C. Bailey, of West Greenwich, Rhode Island, February 11, 1858.

**ELDRIDGE, JAMES HENRY, M.D.**, was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, May 27, 1816. His father, Charles Eldredge, M.D., a native of Brooklyn, Connecticut, removed to East Greenwich in 1810, where he engaged successfully in the practice of medicine and surgery, and for five years served as Senator from that place in the General Assembly. He was an original member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and the President of the same from 1835 until his death, in 1838. He was the ninth of thirteen children, whose father was a captain in the Revolutionary army during the first three years of the war. The mother of Dr. J. H. Eldredge was Hannah Child, whose father was also a Revolutionary soldier. The subject of this sketch early manifested a predilection for the study of medicine, and as it was the wish of his father that he should become a physician he pursued his studies with that end in view. He received his preliminary education at Kent Academy, East Greenwich, and in a select school at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, under Charles W. Greene; then spent one year at Yale, and graduated in medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1837. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in conjunction with his father, and soon attained a reputation as a skilful surgeon and successful physician. At the death of his father he succeeded to his professional business, and has continued in active practice in Kent County until the present time, his office and resi-



dence being in the same house in East Greenwich where he was born. Dr. Eldredge has been an active member of the Rhode Island Medical Society for many years, having furnished various papers, including an article on "Mysterious Epidemic Influences," and another on "Diphtheria," which were printed in the transactions of the Society. For two years, 1858-59, he served as President of that body. He occupies a prominent position as a citizen, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the town in which he resides. As Chairman of the Town School Committee for the past twenty-five years he has been greatly instrumental in advancing the cause of education. He has devoted much time in aid of the Free Library, being a member of the Library Corporation. He has acted as trustee of several estates, and frequently served as guardian, which with the other important trusts committed to him indicate the confidence reposed in him by the community. For several years he has been an influential member of St. Luke's (Episcopal) Church. He married, June 5, 1839, Anna F. A. Henshaw, daughter of Charles Henshaw, a merchant of Boston, Massachusetts. They have two daughters, Anna Henshaw Eldredge, and Emily Rolfe, wife of Edward H. Holbrook, formerly of Boston, but now a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**BRAYTON, HON. WILLIAM DANIEL**, son of Hon. Charles and Rebecca (Havens) Brayton, was born at Apponaug Village, Warwick, Rhode Island, November 6, 1815. His father was town clerk of Warwick from 1804 until his death in 1834, and Justice of the Supreme Court from 1814 to 1817, and again from 1827 until his death. William D. received excellent home instruction, and was trained to industry and self-reliance. After attending private schools he entered Kent Academy, in East Greenwich, where he remained from 1827 to 1830, and in 1831-2 pursued his studies at Kingston Academy under Hon. Elisha R. Potter. In 1832 he entered Brown University in the class that included Professor J. L. Lincoln, Rev. A. N. Arnold, D.D., William H. Potter, S. L. Dunnell, S. P. Shepard, and Hon. J. P. Knowles; but in the autumn of 1834 he left the University on account of his father's death and his own impaired health. From 1835 to 1838 he engaged in the lumber trade in the firm of G. A. & W. D. Brayton, acting also as deputy Town Clerk—his brother George A. having been elected Clerk on the death of his father. In 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1842, but resigned, and was commissioned Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment of Militia. These were the troublous times of the "Dorr War," and Major Brayton stood by the standard of "law and order." In 1844 he became Town Clerk of Warwick, filling the place occupied by his brother, George A., who had been elected to the bench of the Supreme Court. Resigning the town clerkship in 1845, he became a member of the Town Council, and for many

years served as such, finally becoming President of that body. In 1847 he was elected President of Warwick Bank. In 1848 he was chosen Senator to the General Assembly, but resigned the following year. In 1851 he was elected Representative to the General Assembly; in 1855 again chosen to the State Senate; and in 1856 was one of the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. In 1857 he was elected State Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress. In 1859 he was chosen to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and served through the stormy opening of the Rebellion till 1861. He has always been a co-laborer of the leading men in the State, such as Hon. H. B. Anthony and Hon. N. F. Dixon. With strong heart and hand, he stood by the Union in the Civil War. For scholarly qualities and public services, Brown University, in 1859, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. At home during the war he served on a War Committee, and was unwearied in enlisting, equipping, forwarding and paying soldiers, aiding them in procuring bounties and caring for their families. In 1862 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Rhode Island. He resigned his collectorship in 1871; and in 1872 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia. Mr. Brayton was one of the Commissioners to direct the erection of the State Prison. At present, as for some years past, he has had charge of the Money Order Department in the post-office of Providence. Religiously he is a Baptist. Politically he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, with which he has since been identified. His sympathies and efforts, in private and public, have greatly encouraged liberal learning and public improvements. He married, in September, 1839, Anna Ward Clarke (daughter of Ray Clarke, of East Greenwich), who died in 1858. In 1866 he married Susan Josephine Baker, of Warwick. She died in 1874. Mr. Brayton has eight children now living. His son, Brigadier-General Charles Ray Brayton, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, August 16, 1840. He entered Brown University in 1859. Before completing his Sophomore year the Civil War began, and he left the University to enter the Union Army. After recruiting a company for the war in his native town, to serve in the Third Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers (Heavy Artillery), he was commissioned as First Lieutenant of Company G, August 27, 1861, and proceeded with his regiment to Fort Hamilton, New York, thence to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and then to the Department of the South, in the expedition under Commodore Dupont and General T. W. Sherman, participating in the capture of Port Royal, South Carolina, November 7, 1861. In that Department he served under Generals Sherman, Hunter, Gillmore and Foster, rising to the command of the Third Regiment, and to the position of Chief of Artillery of the Department. His bravery was conspicuous in the capture of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, April 11, 1862, the battle



of James Island, South Carolina, June 16, 1862, the action of Pocotaligo, October 22, 1862, the battle of Light House Inlet, July 10, 1863, the assaults that resulted in the capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg, and the bombardments of Fort Sumter and the city of Charleston. He was promoted to the rank of Captain November 28, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel November 17, 1863, and Colonel April 1, 1864. As Assistant Chief of Artillery he commanded all the batteries on Morris Island, and afterwards as Chief of Artillery of the Department controlled all the artillery operating against Charleston. For gallant conduct he was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers following the close of the war. After his three years of service he was appointed Postmaster at Hilton Head, South Carolina, and remained at that post till the adjustment of affairs in the spring of 1867. For a time he contemplated entering the Regular Army, and received a commission as Captain in the Seventeenth Infantry, but finally entered the Civil Service. He was appointed Postmaster of Providence in June, 1874, which office he held until 1880. He married, March 13, 1865, Antoinette Percival Belden, daughter of Stanton Belden, A.M., of North Providence, Rhode Island, and has two children, Antoinette P. and William S.

**CAMPBELL BROTHERS**, Horatio Nelson, Daniel Gordon, John Park, and James Monroe, merchants and manufacturers, sons of Winthrop and Susan Stewart (Gordon) Campbell, were born in Voluntown, Connecticut. They were educated in the public schools and at academies, and early engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. Horatio N., born March 13, 1815, the eldest of the brothers, after an engagement of a few years as a clerk, in Plainfield, Connecticut, removed in 1835 to Westerly, Rhode Island, and entered as clerk the store of Rowse Babcock, Jun., who was also a manufacturer. In 1840 he was admitted as a partner with Mr. Babcock, and the firm took the name H. N. Campbell & Co., beginning business in the store then just completed on the corner of Water (now East Broad) and Main streets, a stand long known as Campbell's Corner. Mr. Campbell finally became interested in manufacturing, the leading business in the valley of the Pawcatuck, and remained in Westerly more than thirty years. In connection with his other interests, he dealt to some extent in cotton and wool. In 1846 he married Harriet Babcock, sister of his business-partner and daughter of Rowse Babcock, Sen. In 1854, on the organization of the Niantic Bank (now the National Bank), Mr. Campbell was elected to the presidency, a position which he has continued to fill to the present time. In 1873 he removed, with his family, to the city of Providence, retaining his son, Horatio N. Campbell, Jun., in company with him, and engaged in the wholesale wool trade, under the old firm-name of H. N. Campbell & Co. Here he still resides, and is actively engaged in that busi-

ness. He has a daughter and a son. The other brothers, Daniel Gordon, John Park, and James Monroe, each successively, as they closed their school studies and became of proper age, left the homestead and farm in Connecticut, went to Westerly, and engaged in the store with their brother, Horatio N. In 1848 Daniel G. removed to the city of New York, where for many years he was a successful drygoods commission merchant. In 1855 John P. and James M. left Westerly and settled in the city of Providence, engaging together as dealers in cotton and wool. In 1865 Daniel G. left New York and joined his brothers, John P. and James M., in Providence in their business. In 1876 Daniel G. and John P. purchased the factory property in the northern part of Westerly, known as the Potter Hill Mills, but now called the Campbell Mills, which they have so enlarged and improved as to make the establishment one of the best woollen manufactories in Rhode Island. Public spirit has been coupled with the private enterprises of these four brothers, and they have done much to promote the welfare of society.

**CHADSEY, DEACON ALFRED BLAIR**, son of Jeremiah G. and Avis (Wightman) Chadsey, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, September 13, 1815. His grandfather, Jabez, was a soldier in the Revolution. He is a descendant of William Chadsey, who was born in Wales in 1692, and in 1715 came to this country, landing in the South, and in 1716 coming to Newport, Rhode Island, but soon after crossed the Bay, purchased a farm, and settled in North Kingstown, three miles north of Wickford. In 1719 he married Susannah, daughter of Jabez Greene, and sister of the father of General Nathaniel Greene. With her he lived sixty-eight years, having eight children, and both died within three months of each other in 1787, on the farm where they first settled. Their children all married and lived to old age, and two of their grandchildren died in their one hundredth year. The father of Alfred B. was born December 2, 1780, and died May 26, 1873. His mother was born October 7, 1780, and died September 20, 1874. They lived together sixty-eight years and nine months, and had nine children, six of whom—three sons and three daughters—survived their father. His parents having removed from Newport to Wickford in 1816, Alfred B. was educated in the schools of that village and at Washington Academy, securing a good education in the higher English branches. In 1834 he taught a district school, and in 1835 entered as book-keeper the store of his father in Wickford, who was engaged in general merchandize and in putting out handloom-weaving to about six hundred families in North Kingstown, South Kingstown, Exeter, Richmond, and East Greenwich. In 1837 he entered into partnership with his father, under the firm-name of J. G. Chadsey &

Son, a business which continued till 1842, when his father purchased several tracts of land in and adjoining Wickford, in the cultivation of which he engaged successfully for many years, and largely benefited his fellow-townsmen by his scientific management and in giving new impulses to agriculture. In 1844, Alfred B. removed to Leicester, Massachusetts, and in company with Stephen Draper and John C. Brown engaged in the manufacture of scythes, under the company-name of Draper, Brown & Chadsey. The firm in 1845, after erecting suitable buildings at the State dam, across the Hudson River, at Troy, New York, removed their business to that city. In 1851, Mr. Chadsey sold his interest to his partners, and with his family returned to Wickford, where, in 1852, at the solicitation of his aged father, he undertook the management of the family farm, an occupation to which he became greatly attached, and in which, even while filling important public stations, he has had remarkable success, and has by his skill added to the agricultural knowledge and wealth of the State. For many years, in addition to the raising of ordinary farm crops, he has made a specialty of growing field and garden-seeds of superior quality and in great variety for the benefit of farmers and gardeners. He is now (1881) the President of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, of which he has been a valued member for many years. The papers prepared by him are always listened to with profit, and many of them have been published. In 1854 he was elected by North Kingstown as Representative to the General Assembly, and was President of the Town Council in 1858-59-60. During the Rebellion he was appointed by President Lincoln Provost Marshal of the Second District of Rhode Island, and served with ability till the close of the war. Politically he was a Whig, and then a Republican, and was a pronounced anti-slavery man. He has been prominently identified with reformatory movements, being now a Prohibition-Republican, and as such was on the ticket as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1876. At present he is a member of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, appointed by the Governor in 1877 to serve for six years. He united with the Baptist Church in May, 1832, and was ordained a deacon in September, 1836. As a Christian man and worker his name is held in prominent place throughout the State. He married (1), September 14, 1835, Susan, eldest daughter of Captain John and Lydia Nichols, of North Kingstown. She was born October 18, 1813, and died August 18, 1879, having become the mother of three children—John A. (died young); Ellen A., who married James, son of Hon. J. J. Reynolds; and Deodata. Mr. Chadsey married (2), October 27, 1880, Annie E. Avery, of Providence. Mr. Chadsey had two brothers, Euclid and Henry F., and three sisters: Emily, deceased, who married Henry H. Wightman, Frances L., who married Sheffield C. Reynolds, and Maria, who married Rev. C. L. Woodworth.

**CORLISS, HON. GEORGE HENRY**, mechanical engineer and manufacturer, was born in Easton, Washington County, New York, June 2, 1817. His father, Dr. Hiram Corliss, a native of the same town, was born in 1793, and died in September, 1877. His mother, whose maiden name was Susan Sheldon, was born in Easton, in 1794, and died in 1843. Dr. Corliss was in the active practice of his profession at the advanced age of eighty in the adjoining town of Greenwich. The subject of this sketch, on leaving the village school at the age of fourteen, entered a country store in the last-named town as a clerk. After about three years' service in that capacity, having a desire for a more liberal education, he entered an academy in Castleton, Vermont. On leaving the academy, early in 1838, he opened a store at Greenwich on his own account. At the age of twenty-four he had never seen the inside of a machine-shop, nor exhibited any special inclination for invention. When but eighteen, however, he had shown some engineering skill in devising and successfully carrying out a plan for a temporary bridge across Battenkill Creek. From 1840 to 1844 he was occupied with the invention and manufacture of a machine for sewing boots, shoes, and heavy leather. Although the original machine was completed, and its practical utility demonstrated, want of capital to introduce it obliged him to suspend his efforts in the development of his plans in this direction, and he entered upon the manufacture of steam-engines. In 1844 Mr. Corliss took up his residence in Providence, Rhode Island, where he has since lived. He soon after became associated with John Barstow and E. J. Nightingale, under the firm-name of Corliss, Nightingale & Co. In 1846 he began the development of his inventions of improvements in steam-engines, and in February, 1848, completed and successfully set in operation an engine which embodied the essential features of what is known the world over as the "Corliss engine." During the year 1848 the erection of the present works of the Corliss Steam-engine Company was commenced. The grounds have an area of nine acres, while the buildings, which have been enlarged from time to time, as an increasing business required, now have a floor space of nearly five acres. The works have a capacity for employing one thousand men, a statement, however, which fails to show the magnitude of the establishment, so effective are the labor-saving appliances introduced, most of which were devised by Mr. Corliss himself. Mr. Corliss's letters-patent for improvements in steam-engines were granted March 10, 1849. The great service he has rendered the world through his inventions is recognized by the several awards made to him by the highest scientific authorities. At the Paris Exhibition in 1867, he carried away the highest competitive prize, although there were in competition more than one hundred engines—the masterpieces of builders in all parts of the world. Mr. J. Scott Russell, a distinguished English engineer, and the builder of the steam-



ship "Great Eastern," was one of the British commissioners to this exhibition. In a report to his government he gave his impressions of the Corliss engine in the following terms: "A mechanism as beautiful as the human hand. It releases or retains its grasp on the feeding-valve and gives a greater or less dose of steam in nice proportion to each varying want. The American engine of Corliss everywhere tells of wise forethought, judicious proportion, sound execution and exquisite contrivance." The Rumford medals were awarded to Mr. Corliss January 11, 1870. On the occasion of the presentation of these medals Dr. Asa Gray, the President of the Academy, said that the founder of the trust required that the invention should be "real, original, and important. . . . That the Academy rejoices when, as now, it can signalize an invention which unequivocally tends to promote that which the founder had most at heart—the material good of mankind." Dr. Gray, in stating the grounds upon which the award had been made, said that Mr. Corliss "had shown conspicuously his mastery of the resources of mechanism," and that "no invention since Watt's time has so enhanced the efficiency of the steam-engine as this for which the Rumford medal is now presented." An interesting fact worthy of mention is, that when the medals were voted to Mr. Corliss, it was precisely a century since James Watt first patented his improvements of the steam-engine. The award of the Grand Diploma of Honor from the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 was a distinction exceptionally noteworthy, from the fact that Mr. Corliss sent neither engine nor machinery there, nor had he any one to represent him. Foreign builders had sent engines claimed to be built on his system and placed his name on their productions. Hence the jurors awarded to Mr. Corliss "the Diploma of Honor" as "a particular distinction for eminent merits in the domain of science, its application to the education of the people, and its conducement to the advancement of intellectual, moral, and material welfare of man." Mr. Corliss was the only person who received a diploma without being an actual exhibitor. On the 10th of March, 1879, the Institute of France bestowed upon Mr. Corliss, by public proclamation, the Montyon prize, for the year 1878, which, in the Old World, is the highest honor known for mechanical achievements; and it is a very remarkable coincidence that the day fixed for this award was the thirtieth anniversary of the date of Mr. Corliss's original letters-patent. In February, 1872, Mr. Corliss was appointed a Commissioner for the State of Rhode Island at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and chosen one of the executive committee of seven who were intrusted with the preliminary work. The organization of the "Centennial Board of Finance," a suggestion of Mr. Corliss's, proved to be a most important measure for securing the success of the great enterprise. Mr. Corliss's great Centennial engine increased his already world-wide fame. After submitting plans for furnishing motive power for the Machinery Hall

for a steam-engine of fourteen hundred horse power, he was induced to withdraw them on finding that there was opposition. At his suggestion circulars were then issued to builders of steam-engines, boilers, and shafting, inviting proposals for furnishing the machinery required. After waiting for several months it was found that the combined power of all the machinery offered fell short of the requisite amount. The commission now, by unanimous vote, requested Mr. Corliss to renew his original offer to furnish the engine and its accompanying appurtenances; when, in view of the exegencies of the situation, he came forward and assumed the burden of this great work. The engine was completed and in successful operation within a very brief period. The cost of this undertaking, over and above other aid furnished, amounted to over one hundred thousand dollars, making it the most princely contribution ever made by one individual to an international exhibition. All this vast and complicated system was the result of Mr. Corliss's personal labor. He originated and gave definite lines to every design, and fixed the proportion of every detail. Professor Radinger, of the Polytechnic School of Vienna, in a work on the Machinery Department of the Centennial Exhibition, places Mr. Corliss's Centennial engine as one of the greatest works of the present day—"systematical in greatness, beautiful in form, and without fault; . . . in every detail a masterpiece." The latest efforts of Mr. Corliss have been directed to the adaptation of his engine to the pumping machinery of water-works, and unprecedented practical results have already been achieved by these efforts. In 1868, 1869, and 1870, yielding to the wishes of his townsmen, he represented North Providence in the Senate of Rhode Island. In 1876 he was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Hayes ticket. In January, 1839, he married Phebe F. Frost, a native of Canterbury, Connecticut, who died in Providence, March 5, 1859, leaving a daughter, Maria Louisa, and a son, George Frost. In December, 1866, he married Emily A. Shaw, a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Charles Street Congregational Church, which he joined at its formation, and is a liberal contributor to his own and other religious denominations.

**S**PRAGUE, SAMUEL STEARNS, merchant, son of Elisha Leavens and Clarissa (Day) Sprague, was born at South Killingly, Connecticut, July 3, 1819, at the old homestead of his ancestors. Elisha Leavens Sprague was a well-to-do farmer, who had inherited the estate and learned the trade of his father, who was a blacksmith. The first progenitor of the family in this country was Edward Sprague, of Upway, county of Dorset, England, whose sons Ralph, Richard, and William landed in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1628, and it appears from the genealogy of the family that Ralph was the father of Samuel, of Malden, Massachusetts, who was the father of





*Samuel S. Sprague*



Samuel, 2d, of the same place, whose son John removed to Killingly, Connecticut, in 1752. The latter was the father of John, 2d, who was the father of Daniel, whose son Elisha Leavens was the father of the subject of this sketch. Clarissa Day was the daughter of the Rev. Israel Day, a prominent Congregational minister, who was for many years settled at South Killingly, Connecticut. She died November 2, 1831, leaving two sons, Elisha Rodolphus and Samuel Stearns, whose father married again, in November, 1833, his second wife being Bathsheba Bliss, of Warren, Massachusetts, who is now in the ninety-fourth year of her age, and resides with Samuel S. Sprague. Elisha L. Sprague died in 1834, leaving his sons the farm and other property. Samuel S. received his early education in the common schools, and at the academy at Brooklyn, Connecticut. His only brother having already begun to prepare for college, Samuel, who was then fourteen years of age, took charge of the farm and afterwards bought out his brother's interest in the estate. With the proceeds derived therefrom his brother was enabled to complete his collegiate education. The other property left them by their father was lost during the financial crisis of 1837. On the 8th of November, 1842, Mr. Sprague married Esther Pierce Hutchins, daughter of Simon and Lydia Hutchins, of Killingly, Connecticut, who belonged to a large and influential family. He continued to carry on the farm until the spring of 1852, when, desiring to change his business and better his prospects in life, he sold the homestead, which had then been in possession of the family over one hundred years, and built a house at Danielsonville, Connecticut, to which he removed his family, while he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and the first of September entered into the flour and grain business, in company with Daniel E. Day, on Peck's wharf, Dyer Street, near the foot of Clifford Street. In May, 1853, he removed his family to Providence. About two years thereafter the firm removed to the corner of South Water and Crawford streets, where they remained about twelve years, during which time they built up a large and profitable business. Until 1866 they had occupied stores owned by others, but in that year they purchased the large brick store and lot on Dyer Street, formerly owned and occupied by Messrs. Spellman & Metcalf, who were engaged in the same business. To this store they soon after removed and continued to carry on business there until July, 1876, when Mr. Sprague sold his undivided interest in the real estate to D. E. Day, the company dividing the stock in trade, and the partnership of Day, Sprague & Co. was dissolved. Mr. Sprague then formed a copartnership with two of his sons, Charles H. and Henry S., and the firm is still known as S. S. Sprague & Co. This new firm temporarily occupied a store adjoining the one formerly occupied by Day, Sprague & Co., where they continued in the same line of business until October, 1877, when they removed to the Columbia Elevator and Mills, built for their use by Alex-

ander Duncan, which property they leased for a term of ten years, and now occupy. The business of this firm is more extensive than any in which Mr. Sprague has ever been interested. They have several grain elevators in Christian County, Illinois, where their agents purchase grain and ship to Providence and other markets. In all his business connections Mr. Sprague has been from the first an active working partner, in buying, selling, and general management. In 1879 he became interested in valuable real estate investments in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and other places. He is a director of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company; also one of the directors of the Rhode Island National Bank, and for five years has been one of the Board of Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund. Mr. Sprague has been closely devoted to the interests of his business, and although he has consented to fill official positions, has never sought, and has often declined such positions. From 1868 to 1870 he served as a member of the Common Council of Providence, from the Sixth Ward, and was also one of the Board of Aldermen from 1871 to 1873. He is one of the original members of the Union Congregational Church, from the Richmond Street Society; was an active member of the Building Committee, and is now chairman of the Society Committee. He manifests a general interest in the public enterprises and benevolent institutions of the day, and is a generous supporter of all good works. His successful career is attributable to his rare business capacity, industry, perseverance, and prudence, combined with that uprightness of character upon which all true success is based. He has been twice married. His first wife, already mentioned, died June 29, 1865, and on the 22d of October, 1866, he married Adeline M., daughter of Deacon Lucius F. and Lydia E. Thayer, of Westfield, Massachusetts. By the first marriage there were four children: Charles Hutchins, Henry Shepard, Frank Elisha, and Alida Esther.

**H**ARTWELL, DEACON JOHN BRYANT, merchant, son of Samuel and Abigail (Holbrook) Hartwell, was born in Alstead, New Hampshire, October 17, 1816. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm, the management of which was intrusted to him when he was eighteen years of age. After acquiring a knowledge of the branches of study usually taught at a district school he pursued a preparatory course at Ludlow Academy, Vermont; and in 1839 entered the Freshman Class of Brown University, having his thoughts then directed towards the Christian ministry. He left his collegiate studies before graduation, and entered upon a business career in Providence, engaging at first as a clerk with Deacon James H. Read. He afterward opened a store for himself in the third story of the Arcade, and accepted Mr. Benjamin Cragin as a partner. He next occupied the store No. 11 in the lower story of the Arcade, where after the



death of Mr. Cragin in 1847, he received in 1848 Mr. Charles Dudley as a partner, and in 1849 Mr. H. F. Richards became a member of the firm. In 1851 he removed to Nos. 66 and 68 on the south side of Weybosset Street, where he opened a wholesale drygoods store that soon became widely known. In 1849 the firm-name was Hartwell, Dudley & Co. On the retirement of Mr. Dudley in 1861 was formed the well-known and successful firm of Hartwell, Richards & Co. Mr. Hartwell also became interested in manufacturing woollen yarns at Coventry Centre, Rhode Island, and was President of the Peckham Manufacturing Company, which office he held until his death. He occupied a prominent position in business circles of the city and the State. He was one of the originators of the Third National Bank, and becoming one of the first directors filled that position during the rest of his life. He was also a director in the Atlantic Bank. In 1853 he purchased a rural home in North Providence, and for many years represented that town in the General Assembly as a member of the House of Representatives. In 1866 he was elected a trustee of Brown University, and served in that relation during the remainder of his life. For many years he was a deacon in the Central Baptist Church in Providence, and in matters spiritual and temporal served that body with constant devotion and efficiency. To all Christian and benevolent causes he was a systematic and large contributor. In politics at first a Whig he became a Republican, and manfully stood by the nation during the struggle with slavery and treason. He married, March 21, 1842, Harriet Hall, a woman of rare excellencies, daughter of John and Patience (Peckham) Hall, of South Kingstown, Rhode Island. His children were Anna L., who married Mr. Jeffrey Hazard, of Providence; John S., who died at the age of seventeen; Mortimer Hall, a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1870, and who succeeded his father in business; and George Arthur, who died at the age of three years and five months. Deacon Hartwell died December 9, 1872. He was noted for his nobleness of nature and broad public spirit, and was greatly trusted and esteemed. Dr. E. G. Robinson, President of Brown University, truly said of him, "It is the testimony of those who knew him most intimately that he was a man of deep religious convictions, gentle in spirit, persistent in purpose, active in life, and ready for death."

**P**ERRY, JOHN GOULD, son of John Robinson and Sally (Gould) Perry, was born on the Governor Brown Farm in Boston Neck, in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, June 2, 1817. His maternal ancestors came from Scotland. John Gould, his grandfather, was one of the first clerks of the First Baptist Church in South Kingstown, which office he held from 1782 to 1811. Mr. Perry's paternal ancestors came from England and settled in Sandwich, Massachusetts. They

had a son Samuel, who came to Rhode Island and settled in Perryville (which place was named for him), in South Kingstown. He was the progenitor of the Rhode Island Perrys, among whom were Commodore Oliver H., the hero of Lake Erie, and Commodore Matthew C., renowned for the Japan treaty. Samuel Perry lived and died in Perryville. He left to his family a large estate, including about two thousand acres of land, with buildings, besides personal property. He was the father of James Perry, whose son, James, Jr., was the father of John, whose son, John R., was the father of the subject of this sketch. John G., when young, attended the best schools of his native town, and then by self-application became proficient in the various branches of an English education, including natural philosophy, chemistry, mechanics, and music, having a peculiar talent for the latter. Early developing mechanical taste, he entered the woollen mill of William A. Robinson & Co., in Wakefield, at the age of sixteen, to learn the business, and devoted twenty-five years to that branch of industry, acting much of the time as superintendent of the finishing process, and instructing others therein. He wrote a treatise entitled *The Woollen Manufacturer's Practical Companion*, and though it has never yet been published, he has given copies of its pages of directions, which have proved of great value to beginners in the art of finishing. While engaged in the mill his leisure hours were spent in some useful study, and when the mill was stopped on account of a crisis in the business he engaged in teaching, and thus became one of the teachers in the public schools in his native town under the present school system. While in the manufacturing business his inventive genius was developed, his first invention being the power cloth-rolling and measuring machine, now generally used by manufacturers in this and other countries. It took the place of the slow, difficult, and inaccurate mode of doing the work by hand. His next invention (for which he secured a patent in 1850) was a meat-cutting machine, which also came into general use. He has also invented and patented many valuable improvements in mowing-machines, hay-tedders, feed-cutters, sausage-fillers, and other mechanical devices, upon which he has expended many thousand dollars, from which altogether he has received a remuneration over and above all costs. His inventions excel for simplicity, durability, and ease of operation. The "Perry Mower" has taken the prize over all others at the great fairs and competitive trials for several years in succession in this country, and a medal over the "McCormick Mower" at the World's-Fair trial upon the Emperor's farm, at Vincennes, near Paris, in France, in 1867. Mr. Perry's experience in procuring his own patents, and his connection with the patent business generally, has been such that he has become well versed in patent law and the rules and practice of the Patent Office, and familiar with the state of the art of the various classes of inventions, so that he is able not only to conduct his own cases before the Patent Office, but in connection

with his other business, acts as solicitor and attorney in patent cases for others. He has also acted conspicuously in other affairs. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1856, and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Washington County in 1857. He served in both of these offices until 1858, when he was chosen town clerk of his native town, which office he has held from that time until the present (1881). In 1867 he was appointed and commissioned, by Governor Burnside, Commissioner from Rhode Island to the World's Exposition, in Paris, France, and on his return made a valuable report to the Government, which was published by the State in 1868. He has served on the School Committee of South Kingstown for twenty-seven consecutive years, and for twenty-five years of the time as clerk of the Committee. He has been associated with all the interests of the town and has done much to promote its welfare and prosperity. In the discharge of his official duties he has acted with impartiality towards all. In 1881 he was the Democratic nominee for the office of Secretary of State, and at the ensuing election stood for that office, running ahead of his ticket. He has been a member of the First Baptist Church of South Kingstown for the past forty-two years, and for fifteen years served as leader of the choir and instructor in vocal music. He compiled and published a manual of hymns entitled *The Bible Harp*, and composed several of the hymns and temperance songs therein. For more than forty years he has been an active worker in the temperance reform. His travels, mainly on business, have taken him extensively over this country and to Europe. He married, March 12, 1843, Harriet Theresa Hazard, daughter of Bowdoin and Theresa Clarke Hazard. They have six children: Harriet E., who married Clarence E. Thomas, a merchant of Wickford; S. Emma, who married Herbert J. Wells, now Secretary of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, of Providence; Oliver H., now in the hardware trade in Providence; John E., a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, who married Elnora Etheline Crawford, of East Douglass, Massachusetts, and is now practicing medicine in Wakefield; Millard F., now clerk in the bank at Kingston; and Howard B., who is deputy town clerk in his father's office in Wakefield.

**W**ILBUR, WILLIAM HALE, M.D., was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, March 10, 1816. He was the son of John and Lydia (Collins) Wilbur. In this volume will be found a sketch of his father, who was a celebrated minister of the Society of Friends. Dr. Wilbur received his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native town and in the Friends' School in Providence, and was in part a self-educated man. In the early part of his life his time was spent in assisting his father on his farm, in teaching, and in prosecuting the study of Latin and the higher

mathematics. In both these branches he was a proficient, and continued the pursuit of the latter with zeal and delight throughout his whole life. He studied medicine with his brother, Thomas Wilbur, M.D., in Fall River, Massachusetts, after which he entered the Medical College of the University of New York, graduating in 1847; he then went abroad, and perfected himself in the knowledge of water-cure at Priessnitz's establishment in Germany, and on his return conducted a hydropathic institution in Pawtucket two years. He married, April 20, 1849, Eliza S., daughter of Major T. S. and Eliza S. Mann, and a niece of Hon. Horace Mann, the distinguished educator. They had three children: John Wilbur, M.D., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Sarah Mann; and Caroline Eliza, deceased. Dr. Wilbur commenced the practice of his profession in Westerly, Rhode Island, in which he continued with marked success until the fall of 1862, when he entered the Union army as Surgeon of the First Rhode Island Cavalry, joining the regiment December 16, immediately after the battle of Fredericksburg, and performing his duties with such skill, promptness, and fidelity as to win the confidence of all. At the battle of Kelly's Ford, in the spring of 1863, he remained on the field under fire of the enemy, performing surgical operations, and proved himself an intrepid soldier as well as a skilful surgeon. At this time he assumed the duties of Brigade Surgeon, and rendered invaluable service. He was with his regiment at Chancellorsville and Middleburg, where he was constantly in the saddle; and although his horse was hit by a piece of shell, yet no danger drove him from the spot where duty called. On the re-enlistment of the regiment in 1864, he returned to the active service of camp, hospital, and battle. Of Dr. Wilbur's character nothing more fitting can be said than the following tribute of a friend, called forth by his sudden death, which occurred October 12, 1879: "At the close of his service in the war Dr. Wilbur returned to Westerly and resumed his practice; and here, after all, must be said his life-work was done. Deeply absorbed in his profession, and having a just estimate of its high mission, he gave to it the full wealth of his knowledge, his experience, and his life. He was exact in his habits of thought, methodical in his investigations, studious in keeping pace with the progress made in the science of medicine, holding his opinions tenaciously when matured; and being thus critical and thorough in his own culture, he was intolerant of pretence and sham in others. Dr. Wilbur was a man of rare purity of character. He never patiently listened to the voice of scandal, and was disposed to make charitable allowance for the errors and frailties of his fellow-men. On all the great questions of life he thought for himself, and while firm in adhering to his convictions, he never obtruded his views upon others. He was too human to be faultless, yet where sickness and sorrow dwelt, there could his ministering hand be found. Such was the sympathy and tenderness of his nature, that he



allowed no pecuniary considerations to swerve him from the performance of what he deemed a professional duty. Holding high rank as a surgeon as well as physician, he has spent his life in this community responding to the call for help without regard to the source from whence it came, and by his skill restoring life and light to many a stricken home. Spreading his heart out to embrace all that was human, through toil and self-sacrifice day and night, he sought to bring the ministries of his profession where human suffering most needed them; and being summoned to the 'undiscovered country' in the midst of his usefulness, the record of his life has left the injunction, 'Write me as one who loved his fellow-men.'"

**JENCKES, HON. THOMAS ALLEN, LL.D.**, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, November 2, 1818. He was the son of Thomas B. and Abigail W. (Allen) Jenckes, a name found among the earliest settlers of Rhode Island. He was fitted for college by Rev. Adin Ballou, of Cumberland, and graduated at Brown University in 1838. He studied law with the Hon. Samuel Y. Atwell, at the same time acting, for one year, as tutor of Mathematics in Brown University. Having been admitted to the bar, September 24, 1840, he commenced the practice of his profession in Providence, his law partner being Edward H. Hazard, Esq. At once he entered upon a most successful career, and rose to the highest distinction among the lawyers of Rhode Island. His commanding talents were called into requisition in giving shape to the legislation of the State, and for several years he was a Representative in the General Assembly. In 1857, he was a member of the commission which revised the statutes of the State, and in 1862 was chosen to represent his native State in Congress, serving in this capacity eight years. As a Representative in Congress, he occupied prominent positions. He was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary and Chairman of the Committee on Patents. His efforts in behalf of the Civil Service Reform, and in carrying through the Bankrupt Law, have made his name famous throughout the country. Although for three sessions he labored most untiringly to secure the passage of bills having reference to a reform in the civil service, his expectations of securing all that he aimed to accomplish in this direction were not realized. He succeeded so far as to obtain the passage of a bill which made the appointment of cadets to the Military School at West Point dependent, not on the favor of Representatives whose interest the friends of the candidates might desire to secure, but upon competitive examinations. At the close of his connection with Congress, he resumed the practice of law in Providence and New York, where his services were in constant demand in some of the most important cases that were tried in both the State and United States courts. Among the able lawyers of the country he took the first

rank, and was regarded as authority in matters to which he had directed his special attention. From Brown University he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1873. He married, in June, 1842, Mary Jane, daughter of Zelotes Fuller, of Attleborough, Massachusetts. Their children were four daughters and one son. He died in Cumberland, November 4, 1875.

**SLATER, HON. WILLIAM SMITH**, son of John and Ruth (Bucklin) Slater, was born in Slatersville, North Smithfield, Rhode Island, March 7, 1817. His father, the brother and business partner of Samuel Slater—"the father of American manufactures,"—is elsewhere sketched in this volume. Well educated, and thoroughly trained by his father in the mechanical principles and operations of manufacturing staple fabrics, he, with his brother, John F., early engaged in business. On the death of their father, in 1843, the brothers continued to operate the mills in Jewett City and Hopeville, Connecticut, under the firm-name of G. & W. Slater. In March they sold the Hopeville property. In 1849, already owning their father's interest in the Slatersville property, they purchased the rights of the heirs of Samuel Slater, and, in 1853, on the expiration of the lease held by Amos D. and Moses B. Lockwood, put the whole property in excellent condition, with new machinery. In 1862 they, with Estus Lamb, Henry S. Mansfield, and George W. Holt, formed a special company, and leasing a mill below Slatersville, carried on business under the style of the Forestdale Manufacturing Company until 1872, when G. & W. Slater bought out the other partners and managed the property themselves. In October, 1872, by mutual consent, they dissolved their long and successful partnership and divided their company property. John F. received the mills and estates in Connecticut, which he has continued to manage with remarkable success, his place of residence being in the city of Norwich, Connecticut. William S. received the factories and estates in Rhode Island, the chief of which is the Slatersville property. The village of Slatersville, with its large mills, neat tenement houses, commodious church edifice, and park and shaded trees, testify to the enterprise, taste and benevolence of the chief proprietor of the place. Mr. Slater also owns a portion of the mills and estates at Forestdale, where the same public spirit and thrift are manifest. His residence proper is in Slatersville, North Smithfield, but for many years he has also had a house in Providence,—the well-known Whipple homestead on College Street. He is prominently identified with various business enterprises in Providence and in different parts of the State and of New England. He succeeded his father in the presidency of the Slatersville Bank, and still fills that position. For six years he was the President of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, in which he is still a director. He is now both



President and Treasurer of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works. As stock-owner and director he is identified with the American Ship Windlass Company, and several other thriving business interests of Rhode Island. Politically of the old Whig school, he is now a Republican. He was a State Senator from Smithfield in 1861-62, and was a Presidential Elector both for Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hayes. Of the Congregational Church in Slatersville he is a constant and liberal supporter. For business purposes, and occasionally for relaxation, he has travelled extensively. He was with his cousin, John Slater, in the West Indies when he died. He married, December 7, 1842, Harriet Morris Whipple, daughter of Hon. John Whipple, of Providence, and has had four children: John Whipple, who married Elizabeth Hope Gammell; Harriet Whipple, who married George W. Hall; Elizabeth Ives, who married Alfred A. Reed; and Helen Morris, who married Rufus Waterman, Jr.

**S**HEPARD, THOMAS PERKINS, M.D., son of Michael and Harriet (Clarke) Shepard, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 16, 1817. His studies, preparatory to entering college, were pursued at Salem, and he was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1836. Among his classmates were Judge J. P. Knowles, Professor J. L. Lincoln, and W. H. Potter, Esq. Immediately on graduating he was appointed tutor in Latin. One year only was devoted to the duties of this office. He commenced the study of medicine in 1837, and received his medical degree from the Harvard Medical School in 1840. The same year he went abroad to perfect himself in his professional studies, and was absent four years (1840-44). During his absence he travelled extensively in the Old World. Chemistry was his favorite study, and when he returned, instead of devoting himself to the duties of a medical practitioner, he engaged in the business of manufacturing chemical agents, with special reference to meeting the wants of the manufacturing institutions of New England. In the enterprise in which he embarked, and to the prosecution of which he gave his best energies, he was eminently successful. In 1848, after he had for some time the sole management of his manufactory, he formed a partnership with the Hon. Edward D. Pearce, and the business continues to be carried on under the style of T. P. Shepard & Co. A man of such marked ability as was Dr. Shepard was sure to be pressed into the public service. For three years (1848-51) he was a member of the Common Council of Providence, and one of these years its President. He represented the city one year, 1853, in the State Senate. In 1851 he was chosen a trustee of Brown University, and in everything which had reference to the department of science in that institution he was greatly interested. The excellent results reached in the erection of the chemical laboratory are largely due to his good taste, and his appreciation of the

wants of students of chemistry. The Rhode Island Hospital found in him one of its warmest friends. He contributed generously to its funds, and superintended the erection of its building, in every part of which may be traced the evidences of his good judgment and knowledge of the needs of such an institution. He was one of its trustees, and was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of its President, Dr. Caswell. How deep and abiding was his concern for its prosperity is indicated by the fact that by his will he bequeathed to its funds a legacy of eight thousand dollars. His experience in the erection of the buildings to which we have referred, led to his appointment by the General Assembly as a member of the commission for the erection of the new court-house for the county of Providence. The completed work will, so long as it stands, be a monument of his taste and minute acquaintance with the details of architecture, which are everywhere seen in the new structure. Dr. Shepard's death, which occurred in Providence, May 5, 1877, was sudden, and occasioned by inflammation of the brain. In June, 1856 he married Elizabeth Anne, the second daughter of Professor William G. Goddard.

**B**ENNETT, MESSADORE TOSCAN, son of Martin and Eliza T. (Butts) Bennett, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, November 20, 1815. His great-grandfather, Stephen Bennett, was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, about the year 1742, and died on the Island of Nantucket, in 1817. His grandfather, Cornelius Bennett, was sailing master in the United States Navy, and with Commodores Bainbridge and Perry was engaged in some of the most memorable naval battles of the war of 1812. Mr. Bennett's father was a very successful ship-master, and died of yellow fever on a voyage from Savannah to Liverpool, in September, 1835. Mr. Bennett received his education in the schools of Bristol, Rhode Island, and in 1833 entered the store of Monro & Gifford of that town. In 1834 he went to Mobile, Alabama, where he remained until the death of his father, when he returned to Rhode Island. He soon after removed to North Dighton, Massachusetts, where he carried on the manufacture of cotton cloth, until 1840, when he returned to Bristol and engaged in the grocery business. In 1843 he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Bristol, and served in that capacity for sixteen years. As an evidence of his efficiency and popularity it may be stated that during his connection with the court, while Hon. Philip Allen was governor, the Democrats removed every State and county official except Mr. Bennett. In 1849 he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island for Bristol County, and held that office together with the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for twelve years. In April, 1861, he was appointed Surveyor of Customs for the port of Bris-

tol, which office he held until 1869, when it was abolished. In 1858 he became superintendent and agent of the Bristol Steam Mill, which position he held until 1863, since which time the concern has been under the direction of the Richmond Manufacturing Company of Providence, and he has continued to act as its superintendent, having been connected with that mill for more than thirty-six years. For many years he was Colonel of the Bristol Train of Artillery, and during the Civil War, though not in the field, did much for the comfort of the Rhode Island troops. He was chairman of the building committee for the Rogers Free Library of Bristol, and has been President of its Board of Trustees since its completion, 1877. In 1858 he represented the town of Bristol in the General Assembly. He has been Moderator of the Bristol Town Meeting for twenty-four years, which office he still holds. Mr. Bennett has been a member of the Congregational Church of Bristol for thirty-eight years, and had the principal management in building the beautiful house of worship now occupied by that society. On the 8th of April, 1838, he married Martha F. Maxwell, daughter of David Maxwell, of Bristol. Their eldest son, Messadore T. Bennett, Jr., married Anna Dunn, daughter of T. C. Dunn, M.D., of Newport, Rhode Island, and now (1881) resides in Hoboken, New Jersey. Rosina F., the eldest daughter, married Walter Pierce, General Ticket Agent of the Western Connecticut Railroad, Hartford, Connecticut. Ermina P., the youngest daughter, married Philip D. Brownell of Providence.

**L**INCOLN, PROFESSOR JOHN LARKIN, LL.D., son of Ensign and Sophia Oliver (Larkin) Lincoln, was born in Boston, February 23, 1817. He was fitted for college chiefly in the Latin School of Boston, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1836. Immediately after he graduated, he was elected a tutor in Columbian College, Washington, where he remained during the academic year 1836-37. In the fall of 1837, he entered the Newton Theological Institution, and continued his relation with the institution two years. In 1839, he was elected tutor in Brown University, and was in office two years. Wishing to perfect himself in his studies, by availing himself of the superior advantages of the German universities, he went abroad in company with Professor H. B. Hackett, in the fall of 1841, and was absent from the country three years. The first year, 1841-42, he spent at Halle, as a student of theology and philology, taking lectures in the one of Tholuck and Julius Müller, and of the other, in Hebrew, of Gesenius, and in the classics, of Barnhardy. The two months vacation of July and August, at the close of this academic year, were spent with Tholuck in an excursion through Switzerland and Northern Italy. The second academic year, 1842-43, was spent in Berlin, where he studied Church History with Neander, Old Testament History with Hengstenberg, and the clas-

sics with Boeckh. The summer vacation of this year was also spent in pleasant travel. In the early fall of 1843, Professor Lincoln went to Geneva, where he spent some time in the study of French, and then went to Rome, where he passed the winter of 1843-44, and a large part of the spring of 1844, studying the classics and archæology. He enjoyed the rare privilege of attending every week the meetings of the Archæological Society on the Capitoline Hill, having among his fellow-students Grote, Preller, of Gotha, Professor G. W. Greene, then American consul at Rome, Theodore Parker, William M. Hunt, Francis Parkman, and many other eminent scholars. He left Rome in May, 1844, and came to Paris, where he remained several weeks, then came to London, and thence to the United States. He entered upon his duties as Assistant Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Brown University, in 1844, and was appointed full Professor in 1845. In consequence of ill health, Professor Lincoln went abroad in 1857, and was absent from his duties six months. He extended his trip as far east as Athens, where he remained six weeks, enjoying what that classic city furnishes in such rich abundance to gratify tastes which, for so many years, he had been cultivating. In the summer of 1878 he again went abroad solely for rest and recreation, and returned to his duties with new strength in the fall. Professor Lincoln has found time, amid the pressure of his work, to prepare two well-known volumes, connected with his special department, his *Liwy* and his *Horace*. He has also written articles of value and interest for the *North American Review*, the *Christian Review*, the *Baptist Quarterly*, and the *Bibliotheca Sacra*. He has written, also, much for several weekly papers, and prepared lectures, etc., which have been delivered before literary societies and other organizations. He was married, July 29, 1846, to Laura Eloise Pearce, of Providence. They have five children now living: William E., Arthur, John L., Jr., Laura, and James Granger.

**W**ESTCOTT, HON. AMASA SMITH, Judge of the Municipal Court of the City of Providence, was born in North Scituate, Rhode Island, September 21, 1818. His parents were John and Cecilia (Owen) Westcott. He is a lineal descendant of Stukly Westcott, one of the first settlers of Providence and Warwick, who, with Roger Williams, was expelled from the church of Salem, and became one of the distinguished founders of the Rhode Island Colony. Judge Westcott's grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, and received an honorable discharge. The subject of this sketch spent his early years in Scituate, where he pursued the ordinary studies of the public schools, and afterward attended the academies at Brooklyn and Plainfield, Connecticut. He finished his preparatory studies with the late Judge Bosworth, of Warren, Rhode Island, and in 1838 entered





*Amasa L. Westcott*





Brown University, where he graduated in 1842. He studied law with Judge Bosworth; was admitted to the bar in 1844, and for one year thereafter remained in the office of his preceptor. In 1845 he removed to Providence, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1852. In this year he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Providence County, to which position he was re-elected annually, with the exception of one year, until 1867. He was then elected to the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of the City of Providence, being *ex-officio* Judge of Probate, in which position he still continues. In the discharge of his official duties Judge Westcott has secured a well-earned reputation for judicial ability, geniality of disposition, and urbanity. In 1854 he was elected a member of the Common Council of Providence from the First Ward. He is an active member of the Republican party, and prior to its organization was a Whig. Judge Westcott, married, April 7, 1845, Susan C. Bosworth, daughter of Daniel Bosworth, of Warren, and sister of the late Judge Bosworth. They have had three children, all of whom died in infancy.

**STOCKBRIDGE, REV. JOHN CALVIN, D.D.**, second son of Calvin and Rachel (Wales Rogers) Stockbridge, was born in Yarmouth, Maine, June 14, 1818. His ancestors on both his father's and his mother's side came from England, and were among the earliest settlers of the old colony, Massachusetts. The name originally was Stokebridge or Stokebraegh. His paternal ancestor, John Stockbridge, being then twenty-seven years of age, with his wife Anne, then twenty-one, and his son Charles, aged one, came from England in the "Blessing," John Leicester master, in June, 1635. His father was a lineal descendant from "Elder" William Brewster, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and his mother, from John Rogers, the famous Smithfield martyr. The home of the early ancestors of the subject of this sketch was Scituate, Massachusetts. In 1656 Mr. Stockbridge built what was known as the "Stockbridge Mansion House," which in King Philip's War was a garrison. When, some years since, the venerable building was torn down, there were found in some of its timbers bullets which had been fired at the inmates by the Indians. Benjamin, the great-grandson of John Stockbridge, succeeded to the Stockbridge Mansion in Scituate on the death of his father, who reached the great age of one hundred years. His son, also named from his father, Benjamin, was the second regularly bred physician settled in Scituate, having been educated by Dr. Bulfinch, of Boston, and having a practice extending all over the Old Colony, and even to Worcester and Ipswich. He had one son, Dr. Charles Stockbridge, who received the honorary degree of M.D. from Harvard College in 1793. He was a physician of high reputation, and a gentleman of pleasing manners, and accomplished in literature. The

grandfather of John C. was William Stockbridge. In 1798 he was the greatest landholder in the town of Hanover, Massachusetts, his residence. He is represented as having been "a man of ready wit, lively and sociable in his habits, an agreeable companion, and an industrious and upright citizen." His two sons, William Reed and Calvin Stockbridge, were for many years merchants in Yarmouth, Maine, carrying on shipbuilding and the manufacture of paper, and largely concerned in navigation. The oldest son of William R. was Rev. Joseph Stockbridge, D.D., United States Navy, at this time (1881) the Senior Chaplain in the United States Navy. The subject of this sketch was fitted for college in the academy in his native place under the tuition of Joseph Sherman, an eminent educator of his day. He entered Bowdoin College when but fifteen years of age, in the fall of 1833. Among his classmates were Hon. John Albion Andrew, the "War Governor" of Massachusetts, who was fitted for college in the Yarmouth Academy; Hon. John R. Shapley, of St. Louis; Hon. Charles Pike, of Calais, Maine; and Rev. John Orr Fiske, D.D., for many years the Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Bath, Maine. Leaving Bowdoin College he joined the Junior Class of Brown University in 1836, and was graduated in 1838. The class held a high rank among the classes that have gone from the University. After graduating from college he had charge for a few months of an academy in Cummington, Massachusetts, the birthplace of the poet William C. Bryant. Among his pupils was Governor Thomas Talbot, of Massachusetts. In the spring of 1839 he became the Principal of the Warren Ladies' Seminary, which office he held until the fall of 1841, when he entered the Newton Theological Seminary, pursuing his studies under Drs. Barnas Sears, H. B. Hackett, I. Chace, and H. J. Ripley, and graduating in the fall of 1844. He immediately accepted a call to become the Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Waterville, Maine, a church which holds intimate relations with what is now "Colby University," and was ordained January 8, 1845. He remained here for three years, and then became Pastor of the Baptist Church in Woburn, Massachusetts. His ministry here was eminently successful, not far from one hundred persons connecting themselves with the church while he was its pastor. At the end of five years' pleasant pastorate he was invited to take charge of the First Baptist Church in Providence during the absence of Rev. Dr. Granger, who had been appointed as one of a deputation to visit the stations of the American Baptist Missionary Union in the East (see sketch of J. N. Granger). Before his term of service expired he received, in the fall of 1852, an invitation to become the Pastor of the Charles Street Baptist Church, Boston, whose pulpit had been made vacant by the death of Rev. Daniel Sharp, D.D. He accepted the call and was publicly recognized as pastor of the Church October 23, 1853. During his ministry extensive repairs were made on the place of worship, involving an outlay of between \$20,000 and \$30,000,

rendering it at the time one of the most attractive churches in Boston. He remained as pastor of this church until June, 1861, nearly eight years. The next three or four years were spent chiefly as acting pastor of the Baldwin Place Church, Boston, and at the Cary Avenue Church, Chelsea. Early in 1865 he left home on an extended tour in Europe, visiting England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and Greece, and returning in the fall of that year. On his return he accepted an invitation to become the Pastor of the Free Street Baptist Church in Portland, Maine, where he remained until the fall of 1867, when he removed to Providence to take charge of the Young Ladies' School, established by Hon. John Kingsbury, and for eight years conducted by Professor J. L. Lincoln. This school he kept for ten years, 1867-77. In the summer of 1874 he again visited Europe, also in 1878. While in charge of his school he was occupied for most of the time in fulfilling engagements to preach, having charge of the pulpit of the Third Baptist Church in Providence between two and three years, of that of the First Baptist Church in Hartford several months, and preaching in other churches for periods of a longer or shorter duration. Harvard College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity July 20, 1859. He has been a Trustee of Brown University since 1856. Besides preparing a large amount of matter for the religious and secular press Dr. Stockbridge has been an occasional contributor to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and the *Christian Review*. He is also the author of the "Memoirs of Baron Stow, D.D." He was married November 14, 1844, to Mary Tyler, eldest daughter of Captain Suchet Mauran, then of Warren, in later years a resident of Providence, the first President of the Atlantic Insurance Company. Their children are Mary Suchet, Annie Wales, and William Mauran, a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1878, and now (1881) pursuing his studies at the Boston Law School.

**PAYNE, HON. ABRAHAM**, eldest son of Solomon and Hannah (Bishop) Payne, was born in Canterbury, Windham County, Connecticut, November 15, 1818. His grandfather was Elisha Payne, a graduate of Yale College, and a lawyer. His great-great-grandfather was Rev. Solomon Paine (now spelled Payne), one of the distinguished New Light or Separate preachers, of Connecticut, who, with his brother Elisha, an eminent lawyer of his day, were very active and influential in the "Great Awakening" that wrought such religious changes in Connecticut and all New England. Elisha's imprisonment and Solomon's preaching and writings are matters of history. Mr. Payne prepared for college at Worcester, Massachusetts, Plainfield and Brooklyn, Connecticut, and entered Brown University in 1836, under Dr. Francis Wayland, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1840. He pursued the study of law with

General Thomas F. Carpenter in Providence; was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island September 14, 1842, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Providence. His interest in public affairs, first strongly aroused by the Dorr Rebellion, has always been earnest, and his ability and devotion to his profession have made him a successful counsellor and an able advocate. He has held various positions in the city government. In 1863 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, and in 1872 was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the State laws. In 1878, and again in 1879, he was elected from Providence a member of the General Assembly. His orations and public-addresses have been numerous. He delivered the oration before the authorities and citizens of Providence July 4, 1844, and subsequently an oration before the literary societies of Brown University. Mr. Payne is now the President of the Alumni Association of the University. In 1878 he delivered the oration at the dedication of the new City Hall. Various and valuable have been his addresses before the Rhode Island Historical Society, the last being in reference to Jonathan Edwards and his times. He is a ready, forcible, and instructive extemporaneous orator. He married, September 13, 1847, Anne Wheaton Cozzens, daughter of Benjamin and Mary S. Cozzens, of Providence, and has had four children: Catharine D. (deceased); Arthur D., who graduated from Brown University in 1872, and is now a counsellor-at-law in business with his father; Charles H., now a sophomore in Brown University; Anne W. (deceased).

**JENKS, PROFESSOR JOHN WHIPPLE POTTER**, Professor of Agricultural Zoology and Curator of the Museum of Brown University, son of Dr. Nicholas and Betsey (Potter) Jenks, was born in West Boylston, Massachusetts, May 1, 1819. He is of the fifth generation from Hon. Joseph Jenks, Jr. (sometimes spelled Jencks, and Jenckes, but in the old English records Jenks), the founder of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, who settled there about 1645, having come from England after the arrival of his father, Joseph Jenks, Sr., who came over in 1643, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts. Hon. Joseph Jenks, who died at the age of eighty-five, was an iron-worker (forger and shaper), a man of public spirit and highly esteemed for his Christian virtues. He served as Assistant or Lieutenant-Governor. He had a son William, who had a son Jonathan, who married Freelove Winsor, the granddaughter of Roger Williams. Jonathan had a son Nicholas, who married Adah Angell, a descendant of Thomas Angell, one of the company banished with Roger Williams. Nicholas had a son, Dr. Nicholas, the father of the subject of this sketch. Professor Jenks enjoyed the advantages of excellent home training. At the age of thirteen he came to an understanding with his father that he should act for himself in obtaining a liberal education. With this end in view he



commenced his preparation for college under the private tuition of his pastor, supporting himself by work upon a neighbor's farm, and as general errand boy for the village. At the end of three months Rev. J. W. Parker, D.D., then a young man, offered to take him to Virginia, at his own expense, and enable him to continue his studies there. In twelve months circumstances made it necessary for both teacher and pupil to return to New England, and his last year of preparation was spent at Peirce Academy, Middleboro, Massachusetts, from which he entered Brown University, in 1834, at the age of fifteen, and graduated with distinction in the class of 1838, with Dr. A. N. Arnold, Dr. C. M. Bowers, Dr. A. Burgess, Hon. C. S. Bradley, Hon. T. A. Jenckes, Hon. M. Morton, and President E. G. Robinson. He earned his way through college, as he had done during the last year of his preparation at the academy. From 1838 to 1842 he was engaged in teaching in the State of Georgia. Returning North, he became the Principal of Peirce Academy, and filled that position with remarkable success, from 1842 to 1871, in these thirty years doing an amount of work that could be presented only in a volume. In 1872 he was elected Curator of the Museum of Brown University, and subsequently was chosen Professor of Agricultural Zoology, which positions he still occupies (1881). By his wise planning and perseverance he secured for Peirce Academy its new edifice, costing ten thousand dollars, and subsequently, as his personal gift, its valuable cabinets and apparatus, costing at least five thousand dollars, which with its library and reading-room afforded such rare facilities as caused an increase in the number of students, from twenty in 1842, to more than two hundred annually, giving it rank among the first academies in New England. By the efficient discharge of his duties here he attracted the attention of educators throughout New England, and prepared the way for his permanent association with the managers and instructors of Brown University. The museum of Brown University, which was in a chaotic state when he came to its control, immediately exhibited evidences of his energy and executive ability, and has steadily and rapidly risen in value as an educating force, till it occupies a commanding place in the University, and is a great attraction in the city and the State. His love of nature, and his proficiency in agricultural philosophy and chemistry qualify him for his chair of instruction, and give to his lectures the merit of genuine enthusiasm. From 1857 to 1862 he served as Professor of Zoology to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in whose published reports may be found the results of his investigations on the food of birds, that gave him great credit with naturalists both at home and abroad. Professor L. Agassiz, in his contribution to the *Natural History of the United States*, refers to his invaluable aid in furnishing him rare material for his investigations, as does also Professor Henry, in his *Smithsonian Reports*. His love of nature is indicated in the following extract

from a series of articles, entitled "A Naturalist in Florida," written by him, and published in the *National Teachers' Monthly*, in 1874. "Though a native of Massachusetts, it was my fortune, at the age of thirteen, to enjoy squirrel, opossum, and fox hunting in interior Virginia; at nineteen, deer, coon, and bear chasing in Southwestern Georgia; at twenty-five, plover, duck, and hawk shooting in Southeastern New England; at forty, a sight of wild cha-mois in the high Alps; and at forty-five, a camp life of fifty consecutive days in the miasmatic swamps and everglades around Lake Okechobee, in Southern Florida." In 1833 he became a member of the Baptist Church, in which he has effectively served as a teacher, licensed preacher, and deacon. In the prosecution of his varied studies he has travelled largely in the United States, and made important explorations, especially in Florida. He has also visited Europe, extending his travels to Athens and Constantinople, but giving attention particularly to the higher Alps. His writings on natural science, archæology, and works of art, for periodicals, monthlies, and quarterlies, have been extensive and useful. His anonymous connection with the preparation of a popular school of zoology will appear by the following extract from the preface of the work: "The author would hereby acknowledge the vital assistance rendered in the preparation of this work by G. W. P. Jenks, A.M., Professor of Agricultural Zoology and Curator of the Museum of Brown University. His life-long experience and remarkable success in teaching zoology, together with the wide range of his observations, have alone rendered this book possible." He married, October 30, 1842, Sarah Peirce Tucker, daughter of Major Elisha Tucker, of Middleboro, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Deacon Levi Peirce, the founder, in 1808, of Peirce Academy, and donor, in 1828, of the house of worship of the Central Baptist Church in Middleboro. The children of Professor Jenks are: Elisha Tucker, machinist and inventor of museum locks and adjustable racks and brackets for shelving; Abbie L., who married, in 1874, Joseph B. Simmons; and Sadie B. As a scholar, teacher, lecturer, writer, and Christian laborer, Professor Jenks holds an honored place among the leading spirits of our time.

**B**UTLER, SAMUEL W., M.D., son of Samuel and Mary (Pease) Butler, was born in Farmington, Maine, February 22, 1816. His parents were of English descent, and natives of Edgartown, Massachusetts. Dr. Butler graduated at Harvard University, and pursued his medical studies at the Tremont Medical School. In 1842 he entered upon the practice of his profession in Newport, where he continued until his death, excepting two years spent in Providence. In 1844 he was elected a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association about the year

1852. He became a member of the Providence Medical Society in 1862. For fourteen years he was a member of the Newport Public School Committee, in which he served with efficiency. During the Civil War he was appointed Surgeon by the Governor of Rhode Island, and reported for duty at Fortress Monroe at the time of the battle of the Wilderness. On retiring from the temporary service to which he had thus been called, he resumed the practice of medicine in Newport. His professional career was eminently successful, and he was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He was Treasurer of the Cliff Avenue Cottage Association at Newport, and for twenty years a director in the First National Bank of Newport. He married, in 1843, Emilie Augusta Backus, daughter of Nathan and Huldah Backus, of Farmington, Maine, one child, Emilie Augusta, being the issue of this marriage. Dr. Butler died April 7, 1881.

**H**IDDEN, HENRY ATKINS, merchant, son of James and Mary W. (Clifford) Hidden, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 10, 1816. His father resided for several years at Walpole, Massachusetts, and subsequently removed to Providence, where he lived until his death, which occurred when his son Henry was less than two years of age. Mr. Hidden's mother was a cousin of Betsey Williams, who gave Roger Williams Park to the city of Providence, and was a lineal descendant, in the fifth generation, of Roger Williams. She died May 29, 1866, aged eighty-seven. Mr. Hidden was educated at private schools in Providence, and at an academy at Leicester, Massachusetts. After leaving school he was for some time employed as clerk in a store in Providence, and subsequently, at the age of twenty-one, engaged in the engraving and copper-plate printing business, with General Thomas F. Carpenter, his half-brother, under the firm-name of H. A. Hidden & Co., their place of business being in Whitman's Block, at the junction of Weybosset and Westminster streets. In 1837 Mr. Hidden's brother, James C., bought General Carpenter's interest, and continued a member of the firm until 1849, when he sold out to Henry A., who continued the business alone for many years. During the early years of the firm they engraved steel and copper plates, and did an extensive business in printing bank notes for the State banks. They also did general copper-plate printing for manufacturers and bleachers throughout New England. Previous to 1843 they had become dealers in cotton and cotton goods, and in order to devote more attention to this business, which had rapidly increased, Mr. Hidden ceased to engage in engraving and printing in 1860. About that time he began business as a private banker, advancing money on manufactured goods, and dealing largely in commercial paper. For many years he was the largest dealer in print goods in the State, and having been successful in his investments, has accumulated a handsome fortune. In 1868

he received his sons Charles H. and Wilkins U. as partners, and the business has since been carried on under the firm-name of H. A. Hidden & Sons. At the time last mentioned they removed to 37 Weybosset Street, where they continued until April, 1880, when they removed to the old City Building. Mr. Hidden's other son, Walter, has recently been admitted as a member of the firm. Although often urged to accept public office, and other prominent positions, Mr. Hidden has usually declined. He has, however, served two years as a Representative in the General Assembly, and from 1860 to 1861 was a member of the Providence Board of Aldermen, from the fifth ward. He was a corporate member and President of the What Cheer Bank, and is now a director in several insurance companies. He was a charter member of the Providence Board of Trade, has served as director, and is now Vice-President of the same. For two years he has been an active member of the Providence Commercial Club, composed of the most prominent business men of the State, associated for the purpose of advancing the commercial interests of the community. Mr. Hidden is also a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, in which he has taken a deep interest. He married, October 14, 1839, Abby A. Updike, daughter of Hon. Wilkins and Abby (Watson) Updike. They have had four children, Charles Henry, Wilkins Updike, Frank Augustus, who died in infancy, and Walter. The three sons graduated at Brown University, and, as before stated, are associated in business with their father. Mr. Hidden visited Europe with his family in 1867-68, and travelled extensively in Great Britain and on the Continent. In 1861 he purchased the estate of Walter Updike, on Benefit Street, where he and his family have since resided.

**H**OPKINS, WILLIAM HENRY, coal merchant, was born at Jamestown, Rhode Island, April 7, 1817. He was the son of Oliver and Rhoby (Hathaway) Hopkins, the former a native of East Greenwich, and the latter of Exeter, Rhode Island. His father was a descendant of Joseph Hopkins, who removed from Kingston to East Greenwich in 1713, and was a successful farmer, owning eighty acres of what is now Conanicut Park, where he lived from the age of seventeen until his death, in 1852, at the age of eighty-seven. He was a licensed preacher of the Baptist Church, in Jamestown. Mr. Hopkins received such an education as was afforded by a good country school. In the fall of 1831 he removed to Providence, where he learned the jewelry business, which he followed until 1840, carrying on the business for himself from 1835. In the spring of 1840, in consequence of his father's ill health, he gave up his shop and took charge of his father's farm in Jamestown. Finding outdoor work so healthful, he returned to Providence and engaged in the teaming business, in which he continued,





Wm. H. Hopkins,





selling an occasional cargo of coal from vessels, until 1849, when he entered into partnership with Jacob Manchester, under the firm-name of Manchester & Hopkins, for the sale of masons' building material, curbstone, and coal, in connection with general team work. Being obliged to remove from Dorrance Street wharf, where they were first located, they purchased, 1856, fifty-two thousand feet of land in what at that time appeared to be an out-of-the-way place of business on Eddy Street, corner of Tallman's Lane, being about two-fifths of the square running to Elm Street, subsequently purchased by them to accommodate their increasing business. With the superior facilities for handling coal thus secured, their sales advanced from 2000 to 200,000 tons per year, being at one time the largest retail business in that line transacted by any firm in New England. They also continued to carry on the other branches of their business. In 1864 Mr. Gorham Park Pomroy and Mr. John H. Hopkins, both clerks in the establishment, were admitted as partners, and the firm became Manchester, Hopkins & Co. Mr. Manchester died June 30, 1871, after which the business was continued under the name of Hopkins, Pomroy & Co., Mr. Edgar Arnold Hopkins being subsequently admitted as a partner. In 1878 their brick and lime business was disposed of to Messrs. Manchester & Hudson, their former clerks. During the business career of Mr. Hopkins he has exhibited an enterprising and progressive spirit, being ever ready to adopt new methods and inventions which had been proved of practical value. While in the jewelry business he was the first person in Providence to use steam-power in the manufacture of jewelry. Upon the wharfs of his firm commenced the improved methods of handling coal. At his suggestion the best coal tub then in use was improved, manufactured, and patented by Focht & Warren, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and which is now universally used without improvement or change from his original design. He built, it is believed, the first "pockets" ever erected for the storing of coal for delivery into carts without labor, which secured great advantage in handling coal. These plans became widely known and were copied or improved upon by persons coming from all the New England States and New York. Messrs. Hopkins, Pomroy & Co. now occupy two extensive wharves, covering an area of nearly four acres; own nine engines, nearly one hundred horses, with carts, wagons, etc., together with blacksmith and wheelwright shops for doing their own work. In 1865, Mr. Hopkins's health being impaired from long-continued and close attention to business, from which he desired some relief, he purchased a handsome residence and about sixty acres of land in the town of Seekonk, Massachusetts, about two and a quarter miles east of the city of Providence, upon which he has since spent his summers. He has added to his farm by various purchases until it now embraces 125 acres, which, under his practical skill, has been transformed and enriched until its dense swamps and worn-out pastures have become

beautiful meadows. He has four houses for his farmers, and large horse, carriage, and cattle barns, each provided with a windmill for pumping water for use at the barns and upon the lawns, a constant supply being kept before his stock. He has fifty head of cattle, comprising thoroughbred Jerseys and Ayreshires, young and old, which have taken a large share of the premiums wherever exhibited, and will compare favorably with any of the best herds in the country. He has a large steam-engine for cutting and steaming fodder, and a large refrigerator in the barn for cooling milk. In the improvement of his land a great expenditure has been made for underdraining, 4000 feet of vitrified pipe having been laid, besides a large amount of tile and stone drains. The farm is well fenced, mostly with substantial stone wall, and is under a high state of cultivation, producing good crops. In 1856 Mr. Hopkins was elected Councilman from the Fifth Ward of the city of Providence, which office he held until 1864. He was Chairman of the Committee of Highways, a position involving a great tax upon his time, and much prudence in management. In 1866 he was chosen Alderman for the Fifth Ward, which place he held until 1871, when he was elected to the General Assembly, to which he was re-elected in 1872 and 1873. In the Legislature he was Chairman of the Committee on Charities and Corrections. In May, 1874, he was appointed by Governor Howard a member of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, which has in charge all the State eleemosynary and reformatory institutions, and was reappointed by Governor Lippitt in June, 1875, for six years. Acting in this capacity without compensation, he has rendered important service to the State and humanity. Mr. Hopkins was active in the formation of the Board of Trade of Providence, of which he was Vice-President for two years, being also a member of the Committee of Council for several years. In his official life he warmly espoused the cause of public improvements, urging forward the introduction of the fire alarm and the building of the Point Street bridge. He has been a director of the Charitable Fuel Association, and the Providence Aid Society, and is now a member of the Mechanics' Association, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and the Providence Horticultural Society, in several of which he has held office. He is also a director of the Bristol County Agricultural Society. In 1836 he joined the "Six-Principle" Baptist Church, of Providence, called the Roger Williams Church, which has since passed out of existence. He now attends the Broad Street Christian Church, and for several years has been President of the society. He was one of the first in Providence to aid in the organization of the Free-Soil party, and afterwards of the Republican party. As may be inferred from the history of his career, Mr. Hopkins has executive ability of a high order and indomitable perseverance in the conduct of his affairs. He is a man of generous sympathies, ready

to help the unfortunate, yet exhibiting a cool judgment in the administration of the charitable trusts committed to him. He married, June 29, 1836, Susan Arnold Ellis, of Warwick, Rhode Island, daughter of Halsey Ellis. They have had seven children: John Henry, who married, first, Minnie Lawrence, and second, Ella Irons; Rhoby Hathaway, who married John Adams; Edgar Arnold, who married Anna Millen; Amy Elizabeth, who married Earl H. Potter; Susan Adelaide, died young; Ella Arrazine, deceased; Hattie Leverne, who married Frank Chaffee, and died December 29, 1879.

**S**HERMAN, ROBERT, son of Robert and Rebecca (Fish) Sherman, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, August 31, 1816. His parents were both natives of Rhode Island. For some time he attended the private school of Joseph Healy, in Pawtucket, and at an early age served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in the office of the *Pawtucket Chronicle*, then owned and conducted by Messrs. Randall Meacham and Samuel H. Fowler. In 1838 he started the *Pawtucket Gazette*, and was prospered in the undertaking. In 1839 Mr. Sherman purchased the *Pawtucket Chronicle*, and the two papers were consolidated under the name of the *Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle*, Mr. Sherman having entire charge of the business management, and Mr. Kinnicut being the editor. The paper was enlarged and greatly improved both in its editorial character and typographical appearance. The enterprising spirit of its publisher was at once appreciated by the public and awarded a liberal patronage. In 1841 the office was removed to the corner of Main and Mill streets, and in 1850 to the Amos Read Block, additional enlargement and improvement being made. In 1866 it was removed to the large and commodious Manchester Block. In 1870, after a successful career in this branch of business, Mr. Sherman sold his interest in the paper and printing-office to Ansel D. Nickerson and John S. Sibley, and devoted his time chiefly to the management of real estate interests intrusted to him by his townsmen. From 1853 to 1855 he was Sheriff of Bristol County, Massachusetts, of which State he was a resident until the change of boundary line; from 1864 to 1871, United States Marshal for the District of Rhode Island. He was one of the originators of the Pawtucket Gas Company, and for several years one of its directors; a trustee of the Pawtucket Institution for Savings for about twenty-five years; for the same time a director in the New England and Pacific (now the Pacific National) Bank, of which he is now President; and for many years a director in the Pawtucket Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he is now President. His sound judgment, sagacity, and integrity have caused him to be largely and widely consulted in matters pertaining to the value and settlement of estates. Since 1850 he has been a member

of the Pawtucket Congregational Church, and for four years was the Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He married, in 1840, Louisa Nickerson, daughter of Mulford and Esther Nickerson, of Pawtucket. They have two children: Frederick, who graduated from Brown University in the class of 1862, and Louise, who graduated at the Young Ladies' School, under the direction of Professor Lincoln.

**T**HOMPSON, THOMAS DAWES, D.D.S., son of Moses and Mary (Etheridge) Thompson, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 6, 1816. His father was a builder, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. His grandfather was one of the sturdy yeomanry of Woburn, Massachusetts, and one of the first to resist the British at Lexington, where he received three bullets in his clothing without any serious injury to his person. His maternal great-grandfather Etheridge was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill, and his house, on Common Street, was occupied for a time as a barracks for British soldiers. The American ancestors of the Thompson family were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, and Thompson Island, in Boston Harbor, was named in honor of a man of that name who settled there in 1603. It is said that Count Rumford, who received his title from the British government on account of his scientific discoveries and inventions as applied to the preparation of food, was one of the Woburn branch of the family. Thomas Dawes Thompson attended the public schools of Boston until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered a dry-goods store of that city and was employed as clerk for about two years, after which he served an apprenticeship of five years with a cabinet-maker in Boston. He was then employed for five years in the piano manufactory of Timothy Gilbert, in the same city, but finding the work too fatiguing, on account of his failing health, he relinquished it, and, in 1840, entered into the dry-goods business in Salem, Massachusetts, in company with G. E. Dennison. He continued there for three years, and in 1843 removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he engaged in the same business with his brother. Having indorsed heavily for a friend who failed in business, he soon after gave up all his property to satisfy the demands against him. In 1844 he learned the art of daguerreotyping, and opened a gallery in the city of Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he remained about two years, and during that period pursued the study of dentistry in the office of M. G. Smith. In October, 1848, he entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the first institution of the kind in the world, where he graduated in March, 1849. He then opened an office in Westminster Street, Providence, where he has since continued in the successful practice of his profession. He was the first regular graduate of any dental college in the State. In 1874 he received as a



partner G. H. Ames, D.M.D., with whom he was associated for about three and a half years. In 1854 he published a book entitled *Dental Facts for the People*, which was highly commended by his professional brethren and the public press. In 1871 he patented the "Dentist's Universal Head Rest," a very ingenious contrivance by which any desired position of the head can be instantly secured and retained, both to the convenience of the operator and the comfort of the patient. Dr. Thompson claims that he was the first person to administer chloroform in New England in the practice of dental surgery, having received knowledge of its use from a student in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dillwyn G. Varney, who, in December, 1847, made the first use of it in America, having volunteered to inhale it as an experiment under the direction of Professor Harris. For several years Dr. Thompson was a regular contributor to the *American Journal of Dental Science*, and has written occasional articles for other dental publications. In 1870 he was elected Associate Fellow of the American Academy of Dental Science, and having resigned in 1879, was elected Honorary Fellow of the same. In 1857 he received a money prize, and in 1858 a diploma for "beautiful and very perfect specimens of dental art," from the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, at the Rhode Island Industrial Exhibition in Providence. He is a member of the Union Congregational Church in Providence, and in his earlier years was an earnest Sunday-school worker. Dr. Thompson married, June 2, 1845, Sarah Jane, daughter of William and Mary W. (Robinson) Bowers, of Somerset, Massachusetts. They have four children: George Edward, who served about two years in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, having volunteered before he was fourteen years of age, and is now Commissioner of Highways of Providence; William Bowers, who is engaged in business in Providence; Ella J., who married F. W. Redwood, a banker of Macon, Mississippi; and Anna A.

**M**ANCHESTER, HENRY NILES AND EDWIN HARTWELL, photographers, are the sons of Earl and Lucy (Stone) Manchester. Henry N. was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, October 30, 1815, and Edwin H. was born in Abington, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1820. Their father was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, and afterwards moved to Coventry, where he was engaged in the Arkwright Mill for several years. In 1813, he was induced to remove to Pennsylvania, where he engaged successfully in the manufacture of cotton machinery. He was a typical Rhode Island mechanic of the old school, and pursued mechanical arts until his death. His grandfather came to this country from England. Earl's wife was of the old Stone family, long in the State, but originally from England. Henry N. and Edwin

H. had common-school advantages. For a time, Henry N. attended the Greenwich Academy and then taught school. About 1843, he began to study what little was then to be known of the daguerrean art, with Mr. Plumb, in Boston, Massachusetts, after which he began business in Newport, Rhode Island. Here Edwin H. joined him and studied the daguerrean art. After remaining in Newport one season, the brothers removed to Providence. About this time Henry N., with Samuel Masury, opened rooms both in Providence and Woonsocket, continuing one season at the latter place; meanwhile, Edwin H. conducted the business in Providence for the firm. Henry N. now sold out his interest to Mr. Masury, and spent one season in Pennsylvania. On returning to Rhode Island, he united with Edwin H. in business, and the brothers, as partners, settled in Providence, where they have continued successfully, to the present time (1881), to carry on the art to which their lives have been devoted,—the making of daguerrean, crvstallotype, and photographic pictures. For several years, during the watering season, they also maintained rooms for their art in Newport. They were for a long time the foremost artists in their line of work in Providence, and their superior pictures are found throughout the State, and indeed in all parts of the world. The first light-portrayed pictures were shown to the scientific world in Paris, in 1839, by Daguerre, a Frenchman, who, though assisted by J. N. Niepce, was the discoverer of the process, and so had the honor of having his name attached to the pictures. Near the same time the first photographs were invented by Talbot, an Englishman, who patented the process, and so prevented it from widely spreading for several years. These last pictures were introduced into this country about 1850, the negatives being paper rendered transparent by wax. At first they were called crvstallotypes, and afterwards photographs. Soon after making their appearance in New York and Boston, they were introduced by the Manchester Brothers into Providence under their first name, crvstallotypes.

**B**ARDEN, HON. JOHN HILL, manufacturer, son of John and Priscilla (Hill) Barden, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, August 7, 1816. His father was a farmer, and his grandfather was a skilful worker of iron ore, which he smelted from ore brought from the Cranston mine. Mr. Barden spent the first years of his life on a farm, and at the age of sixteen went to work in the cotton mill at Ponagansett, Rhode Island, where he continued about eight years. He then attended school one year at Smithville Seminary, North Scituate, after which he was employed for four years in a store in Ponagansett. In 1844, he began to manufacture cotton goods at the Remington Mill, in Rockland, where he continued in successful business for nine years, part of the time in company with Joseph S. Manchester, who died

after a partnership of about six months, the interest he left being purchased by Mr. Barden. In 1852 he gave up the business at Rockland, and bought half of the mill privilege at Ponagansett, in company with Benjamin A. Potter. The mill having been burned, they rebuilt it in 1853, and continued to carry it on together until 1860, when Mr. Potter wishing to retire, a new company was formed, Mr. Barden retaining one-half the property and interest. In 1860 the capacity of the mill was doubled, and has since been increased to six thousand spindles. The little village of Ponagansett is all under Mr. Barden's control, except one house. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his operatives; has taken great pains to provide good houses for them; to encourage them to save their earnings, and to improve their condition in life in every way. In 1867, a hall was built for Sunday-school and church purposes, and during the past four years an evening school has been carried on for the benefit of his mill operatives who could not attend the public schools. For many years Mr. Barden has been connected with the educational interests of the town and of the State, and was one of the ardent supporters of the State Normal School at the time of its re-establishment. He has been Justice of the Peace, Town Moderator, and has held various other town offices. In 1869, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Rhode Island from his native town, and in 1870 and 1871 to the State Senate. He is a member of Hamilton Lodge of Freemasons, of the Scituate Royal Chapter, of the State Grand Chapter, and has held various offices in the fraternity. In 1836, he became actively interested in the cause of temperance, and has been connected with several temperance societies. He became a member of the Christian Church at Foster Centre in 1834, and is now identified with the church of the same denomination at Rockland. Mr. Barden married, January 5, 1843, Ann Eliza, daughter of Simeon and Wait Harrington, of Scituate. They have had four children, all of whom died while quite young.

**K**ENDRICK, JOHN, manufacturer, son of Joseph and Permella (Smith) Kendrick, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, September 25, 1817. His great-grandfather, with two brothers, came from England to this country, and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Oliver Kendrick, at the age of sixteen, enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and served throughout the struggle for independence, participating in the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, White Plains, and Yorktown. John Kendrick was employed on his father's farm, attending a district school part of the time, until the age of eighteen, when he bought his time of his father, and served an ap-

prenticeship of two years with Wilson & Pierce, foundrymen, at Greenfield, Massachusetts, learning the trade of melter and moulder. After completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in Peterboro', New Hampshire, Templeton, and Worcester, Massachusetts, until December, 1846, when he removed to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and began the manufacture of loom harness, the work at that time being done by hand. In the spring of 1849 he started a branch of the business at Worcester, the management of which was intrusted to his brother, Joseph H. Kendrick. In 1851 he sold the Worcester branch of the business and removed to Providence, where he established his main factory. In 1862 he bought the patent-right and the machine for the manufacture of double-knotted machine loom harness. His business increased until sixty hands were employed in his factory, and the value of the products amounted to \$130,000 per annum. In October, 1866, in company with his brother, he started another branch of the same business in Fall River, Massachusetts, under the firm-name of J. & J. H. Kendrick, of which his brother had charge. The several branches of the business were consolidated in 1872, and a stock company formed, with \$150,000 capital, known as the Kendrick Loom Harness Company, of which Mr. Kendrick was elected treasurer, which position he has since continued to hold. He served most acceptably for three years as a member of the Common Council of Providence, and has exerted an influence which has contributed largely to the general welfare of the community. Since 1851 he has been a member of the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Providence, of which he is a trustee and steward, and was for many years superintendent of its Sunday-school. For several years he has been a trustee of the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and also a trustee of the Boston University. He was one of the original organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Providence, of which he was for two years President. During the long period of his connection with the Methodist denomination he has been noted for his zeal and earnestness in religious work, and his hospitality in entertaining the clergy has for many years caused his home to be known as "a ministers' hotel." He married, September 20, 1841, Louisa, daughter of Deacon Hezekiah Conant, of Winchester New Hampshire. She died in March, 1842. On the 11th of July, 1844, Mr. Kendrick married Laurana D., daughter of Libbeus and Mary (Ager) Cook, of Marlboro, Massachusetts. They have one son, John Edmund, who was educated at Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School in Providence, and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; travelled extensively with his mother in Europe in 1875, and is now in the employ of the Kendrick Loom Harness Company. He married Phebe E., daughter of John R. and Phebe (Baker) Champlin, of Westerly, Rhode Island.







Yours Truly  
Robert Rodman

**DYER, CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENRY**, son of Deacon Daniel P. and Abby (Williams) Dyer, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, August 12, 1817. He is a descendant in the sixth generation from William Dyer (at first spelled Dyre), who probably came from Wales, and settled in Rhode Island in 1638, being one of the nineteen that purchased Aquidneck (the island of Rhode Island) of the aborigines, and who became the Secretary of the settlers, and finally Solicitor of the colony, and whose wife, Mary, being a Quakeress, having ventured into Massachusetts, was put to death, in 1660, for her religious principles. Charles, the son of William and Mary, settled on Aushuntick Neck, now known as Pocasset Neck, north of the present Cranston Print Works, in Cranston. From him have descended the Dyers who have distinguished themselves in Providence and its vicinity, among them being Governor Elisha Dyer. The parents of William H. were both descendants from Roger Williams by marriage, his father on the female and his mother on the male side. William H. was educated in the common schools, in private schools in Providence, and at Kingston Academy. At home he was trained as a farmer and in the management of the widely known Dyer Nursery, conducted by his father, which supplied ornamental and fruit trees to a large part of New England and New York. In 1836 he began the growing of mulberry trees and the manufacturing of silk, carrying on the business one year in Providence and three years in Fredericksburg, Virginia. He finally returned to Rhode Island and devoted himself to the business of a nurseryman and farmer on the ancestral estate on Pocasset Neck, being associated with his father from 1840 to his father's death, in 1875, when he became sole proprietor of the nursery and farm. In 1874 he organized the Pocasset Cemetery Corporation, of which he is the chief manager, it being situated in part upon his farm. In 1840 he became a captain in the militia of the State. In the "Dorr Rebellion" he was on the side of "law and order." In the slaveholders' rebellion he served the Federal army and the Union two years, the most of the time as a recruiting officer, while his age exempted him from service. For nine years he was a member of the Town Council of Cranston; for seven years one of the Board of Assessors, and a member of the Town Committee for public schools six years. In 1842 he united with the Free Will Baptist Church in Olneyville, of which his father was an honored deacon, and has long served as one of its committee to manage its property and other affairs. He married, May 1, 1836, Mary Gorton Tanner, of Cranston, daughter of Christopher and Sarah (Williams) Tanner. She was of the sixth generation from Roger Williams, and was born and lived, till her marriage, in the house, on the west side of Roger Williams Park, which was built by Roger Williams for his son. Captain Dyer has four children: (1) William S., who served in the Union army during the Rebellion, and is now in an Indian agency

in Dakota Territory; (2) Maria Elizabeth, for several years a teacher in Providence, now the wife of Albert F. Davis; (3) Daniel Pearce, who was in the army for a time during the Civil War, and is now with his father in business; (4) Edward Tanner, for six years with the Gorham Manufacturing Company, now in business with his father, on the ancestral lands known as Mulberry Grove. Captain Dyer is widely known as a man of ability, integrity, fidelity, kindness, and public spirit.

**RODMAN, ROBERT**, manufacturer, was born October 18, 1818, at Tower Hill, South Kingstown, Rhode Island, where he spent most of his boyhood and youth. His parents were Clarke and Mary (Gardner) Rodman. The former was born in 1781, and died April 12, 1859; and the latter was born January 19, 1781, and died June 4, 1870. Robert Rodman was employed in a woollen factory for several years, and at the age of twenty-two commenced the manufacture of kerseys, with a partner, in Exeter, Rhode Island, where he remained for one year. At the end of that time he removed to Silver Spring, Rhode Island, where he continued the same branch of industry until the spring of 1845. He then sold his factory, and for a few years thereafter engaged in farming and in attending to the interests which he had acquired in coasting-vessels. In the spring of 1848 he resumed business at Lafayette, Rhode Island, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of "Kentucky jeans." He commenced with one set of machinery and twelve looms, and gradually increased his facilities until his looms number four hundred and fourteen, including those in his factories at Silver Spring and Wakefield. In addition to the manufacture of woollen goods, he also makes the warps used in the jeans manufactured by him at his factory known as "Shady Lea Mills." Mr. Rodman's success has given him a prominent place among New England manufacturers. He served for one term as a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly, and has otherwise devoted much of his time to public interests. He married, April 3, 1841, Almira, daughter of Colonel William and Mary (Sanford) Taylor, of North Kingstown. They have had nine children: Franklin, born January 29, 1842, married Sarah R. Allen, August 16, 1863; Hortense, born August 29, 1843, married George O. Allen, January, 1865; Albert, born May 23, 1845, married Mary Allen, December, 1868; Charles, born March 16, 1848, married, first, Mary E. Money, January 1, 1868, second, Ezadore Kingsley, November, 1878; Walter, born March 11, 1850, died March 9, 1859; Emily, born January 15, 1852; Walter, born February 3, 1853, married Carrie E. Taber, August 20, 1879; Thomas F., born February 24, 1857, died August 18, 1858; Almira T., born January 8, 1861, died January 30, 1864. Mrs. Rodman's father was born Octo-

ber 14, 1792, and died in North Kingstown February 27, 1845. Her mother was born January 29, 1790, and died March 20, 1866. Mr. Rodman's integrity and enterprising spirit have caused him to occupy an influential position in the community, and he is highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

**WHEELER, COLONEL JONATHAN MARTIN**, son of Jonathan M. and Barbara (Mason) Wheeler, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, September 8, 1817. During his childhood his parents removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, where, three years afterwards, his father died, when the family returned to Warren. His maternal grandfather, Judge Alexander Mason, was a native and prominent citizen of Warren, who held various town offices and served as Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Bristol County. He occupied the homestead which had descended from Joseph Mason, an early settler of the town of Warren. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to David Melville, a jeweller of Providence, with whom he remained about six years. At the end of that time he engaged with G. & S. Owen, as a journeyman, and was employed by them and other firms until 1846, when he began manufacturing jewelry on Friendship Street, Providence, under the firm-name of Wheeler, Knight & Co. That firm continued until 1854, and Colonel Wheeler carried on the same business for four years thereafter. In 1858 he went to California, where he remained until the following year. In 1859 he returned to Providence, and resumed the jewelry business, in which he continued until the fall of 1860, when he removed to Warwick, Rhode Island, and there engaged in farming. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, he was elected Colonel of the Mechanics Rifles, and engaged in recruiting men for the army, his office being in Providence. On the 27th of December, 1861, he was commissioned Captain of Company A, Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Macon, Kinston, and White Hall. On the 2d of August, 1862, he resigned his commission, returned home, and was afterwards commissioned Captain of Company G, same regiment, with which he served until January 26, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. June 1, 1863, he was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment Rhode Island Militia. In 1864 he removed to Cranston, where he was elected Town Clerk in 1866, and Judge of Probate in 1870, which offices he has held by annual election until the present time (1881). Colonel Wheeler represented the town of Warwick in the General Assembly in 1861 and 1862, being elected by acclamation the second year, while in the army. He was one of the charter members of Hope Lodge, No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1843, and has held various offices in that fraternity, including those of Grand Master of the

State, and Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Rhode Island. For four years he was Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Providence, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married, April 3, 1843, Adeline Matilda Lawrence, daughter of Walter and Jane (Stewart) Lawrence, of Providence. They have had three children: Emma Louise, Oscar Mason, deceased, and Jane Stewart, deceased.

**WATERMAN, RUFUS**, son of Henry and Sarah (Thurber) Waterman, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 20, 1817. He is a lineal descendant of Richard Waterman, who was an associate of Roger Williams in the settlement of Rhode Island. He had one brother, Edward Thurber, who died at the age of seventeen. Mr. Waterman was educated in private schools in his native town, and for about four years attended Charles W. Greene's Academy at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. He next served as clerk for three years in the counting-room of Grinnell & Sons, dealers in hardware, paints, and oils, and for one year with Jonathan Congdon & Sons, iron merchants. In 1838 he engaged in the iron business with Charles H. Mason, on Canal Street, Providence, under the firm-name of Mason & Waterman. He subsequently carried on business alone for some time, and then associated with him Henry T. Cornett, with whom he continued as Rufus Waterman & Co., until he retired, in 1848, to take a prominent part in the business of the Providence Tool Company. This business was first organized in Pawtucket by William Field, Rufus Waterman, and others. On the 30th of October, 1846, William Field, Freeman Foster, Rufus Waterman, and Henry T. Cornett organized the Rhode Island Tool and Machine Company, and removed to Providence, the name being changed to the Providence Tool Company, April 2, 1847, and a charter obtained July 12, of the same year. Mr. Waterman was one of the directors, and the next year he was elected treasurer of the company, both of which positions he continued to fill until he resigned, March 5, 1853. Soon afterwards, with S. A. Nightingale, George H. Corliss, and others, he organized the Providence Forge and Nut Company, and built the works near the Corliss Steam Engine Company, now owned by the Providence Tool Company. He served as director and treasurer of the same until the consolidation of these two corporations, April 5, 1856, under the name of the Providence Tool Company, when he was elected a director of the latter, and continued to fill that position until December 28, 1875. Besides their regular business, they manufactured twenty-five thousand Springfield muskets for the United States government, and filled other contracts with foreign governments, and subsequently made six hundred thousand "Martini Henry rifles" for the Turkish government, being one



of the largest contracts for fire-arms ever executed by a single corporation in this country. Mr. Waterman was one of the original stockholders of the Union Oil Company, of Providence, among the first to engage in the pressing and refining of oil from cotton seed, and served as President and Treasurer of the same for nearly twenty years from its organization, in 1856. This company was first organized with a capital of \$150,000, and is now a flourishing corporation with two mills, one being located in Providence, and the other near New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Waterman was also connected with many other manufacturing and commercial enterprises. He was elected a director of the Exchange Bank, Providence, February 25, 1841, in which capacity he served for thirty-four years, and was President of the same from 1868 until 1875. He was an original stockholder and director of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company from its organization in 1867 until 1875; also a director of the Providence Institution for Savings since October 5, 1863; was Vice-President and a member of the Standing Committee of the same for three years; and has served as a director of several insurance companies. Since 1858 he has been a trustee of the Butler Hospital for the Insane; is a trustee of the Swan Point Cemetery, and for more than thirty years has been a trustee of various estates, including those of Sally Thompson, Pardon Bowen, Richard Waterman, and others. Mr. Waterman has been prominently identified with many public enterprises, especially the laying out and widening of streets and the erection of business blocks. It was mainly through his exertions that Waterman Street was straightened from Prospect to Governor streets, about 1839, and North Main Street widened and straightened from Market Square to Smith Street, in 1869 and 1870, involving the removal of several brick buildings. He was also prominent in securing the improvement of Governor, Angell, Brook, and other streets. Among the buildings which he was instrumental in erecting were those of the Providence Tool Company, on Wickenden and West River streets, the Elizabeth Building and Waterman Building, on North Main Street, dwelling-houses on Waterman and Benefit Street, and the brick business block on Exchange Place and Exchange Street. He took an active part in politics during the political troubles of 1842, which ended in the Dorr War, and served on the staff of the Quartermaster-General of the Law and Order party. When the new Constitution was adopted, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Providence, and re-elected for a second term. He was afterwards identified with the Whig party, and has since been a Republican. Mr. Waterman has been twice married. On the 13th of August, 1838, he married Elizabeth Bowen Greene, daughter of Franklin and Anna E. (Bowen) Greene, of Providence. She died July 9, 1848, in the thirtieth year of her age. By this marriage there were six children, four sons and two daughters, two of whom died in infancy. Of the others, Henry is a manu-

facturer, Richard a lawyer in Chicago, Illinois, Rufus, Jr., who was educated at the United States Naval Academy, and served ten years in the United States Navy, resigning his commission as lieutenant December 8, 1871, has since been engaged in business as a manufacturer, and Anna B., who resides at home. On the 27th of October, 1852, Mr. Waterman married Emily Greene, sister of his first wife. They lived in Providence, on Benefit Street, until 1878, since which time they have resided at their beautiful country seat, "The Grange," at Potowomut, near East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

**V**AUGHAN, SYRIA H., son of Ambrose and Robey (Brayton) Vaughan, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, March 30, 1817. His father was a deacon in the Baptist Church, and highly esteemed for his integrity and religious character. Mr. Vaughan received a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen went to Newport to learn the business of manufacturing cotton goods. He remained there eight years, and subsequently spent about three years at Paterson, New Jersey, where he was one of the first in the country to engage in the manufacture of muslin-delaines. From Paterson he went to Birmingham, and thence to New Haven and Ansonia, Connecticut, to introduce into those places the manufacture of cotton goods, being thus employed about three years. In 1847 he began the same business in company with Christopher Allen, at Potowomut, Rhode Island, in the old Forge Mill where General Greene worked when a boy. Here he remained until 1849, and then commenced the same business at Hamilton, Rhode Island. In 1875 he removed to Wickford, where he has since been engaged in the coal business. He introduced the manufacture of narrow fabrics at Hamilton, where it is now extensively carried on by the Hamilton Web Company. In 1860 he took the lead in establishing the Newport and Wickford Steamboat Line, and is still a member of the Executive Committee of the same. He fitted up "Vaughan Hall," in 1870, the first place for public entertainments established in Wickford, and in 1868 took an active part in founding the Wickford Public Library. Mr. Vaughan was for one term a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and has served the public in other capacities. He married, July 3, 1843, Loisa Hamilton, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth F. Hamilton, of Warwick. They have had three children, Willie, deceased, Loisa, deceased, and Hattie, who married William Gregory, of Wickford.

**S**TEERE, GENERAL WILLIAM H. P., son of Enoch and Rhoda (Peck) Steere, was born in Providence, May 5, 1817. His early education was obtained in the private schools of his native place. For fifteen years previous to the Civil War he was in the employ

of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company. He discharged the duties of his office with fidelity, and to the satisfaction of the company. When the Civil War broke out Mr. Steere offered his services to the government. Soon after General, then Colonel, Burnside left for the seat of war in command of the First Rhode Island Regiment, it was proposed to raise a second regiment. In this regiment Mr. Steere received a captain's commission. The company of which he had the command was one of his own raising. From the day of the opening of the armory of the National Cadets he was constantly busy in drilling from five hundred to a thousand men, among whom were not a few well-known citizens of Providence, including several clergymen, who were ready to serve their country in such ways as they might make themselves useful. The Second Rhode Island Regiment, in which Captain Steere was an officer, was mustered into the United States service June 5th, 1861, Colonel Slocum being its commanding officer, and left Providence for Washington on the 19th of June. On arriving at the Capitol, it pitched its camp near that of the First Regiment. A few weeks passed and then came the first Bull Run battle with its disastrous defeat. For his bravery on that memorable occasion Captain Steere was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In September, while in camp in the old camping-ground, Colonel Steere was prostrated by a severe attack of what proved to be chronic diarrhoea, and was so reduced that he was not expected to live. He rallied, however, sufficiently to be able to return to Rhode Island, and in a few months had so far recovered that he returned to his post of duty. During the early months of 1862, he saw very hard military service. "The hardships of one of its marches," says one of its officers, "were among the most severe the regiment had ever experienced; for days and nights neither men nor horses had rest; they were often without food, and the constant skirmishing with the enemy told severely on them." Colonel Steere, on the 12th of June, 1862, was promoted to the colonelcy of the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment of Volunteers. During this year he took part in several important engagements, especially the famous battle of Antietam, where he showed the most undaunted bravery, receiving a severe wound, which so disabled him that he was removed to Philadelphia, and found a home in the residence of Colonel Peter Fritz. Here he remained until his wound was so far healed as to render it possible for him to return, in April, 1863, to his regiment, although against the advice of his physician. From July, 1863, to March, 1864, his headquarters were near Portsmouth, Virginia. The brigade with which he was connected saw much hard service during this period. From the time of his return to the front, until his final return home, he was in command of either a brigade, division, or post. He relieved General Smith at Yorktown, in March, 1864, and was placed in command of that post, consisting of Yorktown, Gloucester Point, and Williamsburg. This was a position

of grave responsibility, and his appointment to which was an indication of the place which he held in the esteem of his superior officers. Subsequently he took part in the battles in front of Petersburg, Virginia. While thus engaged he was attacked by his old complaint, and once more so completely prostrated that the only hope of saving his life was to remove him to his home in Providence. While confined by his sickness, his term of service expired, and he was mustered out of the service October 15, 1864. "Of no officer," says Hon. J. R. Bartlett, "sent by Rhode Island to the field, has she reason to be more proud than of Colonel Steere. Through the entire three years of service, during which he filled the various positions of captain, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general and department commander, he made the record of a brave and efficient officer." Colonel Steere removed to Johnston in 1868. He was appointed Postmaster of that place several years since, which position he now (1881) holds.

**L**ARKIN, HON. DANIEL FRANKLIN, son of Daniel and Rhoda Maria (Sheffield) Larkin, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, June 10, 1817. His father was a farmer; and his grandfather, Abel Larkin, was a prominent citizen of Westerly. He worked on a farm and attended school until sixteen years of age, when he went to Mystic, Connecticut, and served an apprenticeship with Greenman Brothers, prominent ship-builders of that place. After acquiring a thorough knowledge of his trade he began to work as a journeyman, and was thus employed for about thirty years. In 1861 he was appointed keeper of the Watch Hill Lighthouse, which position he held until 1868. In that year he built a hotel at Watch Hill Point, called the Larkin House, which he conducted for several years in partnership with Harvey and William Chapman, of Westerly. Mr. Larkin and Harvey Chapman finally purchased the interest of their partner, William Chapman, and have since carried on the business. The hotel having been enlarged is now capable of accommodating two hundred and sixty guests. In 1874 Mr. Larkin went to Palatka, Florida, on the St. John's River, and bought a half interest in the Putnam Hotel there, which he sold in the spring of 1875, and the following year built in that vicinity a new hotel, called the Larkin House, which he still owns, part of his time being spent there and the remainder at Watch Hill. For several years he was interested in coast fisheries at Watch Hill, being a member of the Watch Hill Fishing Company. He was for some time a member of the Town Council, and represented Westerly in the General Assembly in 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1873-74, serving two years in the lower House and three years as State Senator. He is a member of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church in Westerly, and has been prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent







*Allen Greene*

Order of Odd Fellows. He married, October 19, 1843, Martha Hiscock, daughter of Clark and Mary (White) Hiscock. They have had five children, Franklin, Martha Jane, Sarah E., Albert Clark, deceased, and Daniel Wayland.

**LOCUM, STEPHEN P.**, Mayor of Newport, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, March 16, 1818. In childhood he received an ordinary common-school education, and in early boyhood began to provide for himself by honest industry. At the age of nineteen he learned the trade of a tinsmith, which he followed for several years. Being diligent in business and prompt in the discharge of all his obligations, he early won the respect of the community, and has been called to fill important offices of trust and honor. His prominence as a citizen, and his political influence, secured for him in 1852 the appointment, by President Pierce, of Custom-House inspector of Newport, which position he filled with efficiency for four years. In 1858 he began the market business in Newport, in which he has continued successfully to the present time. In 1872 his townsmen elected him a member of the Board of Aldermen, and in 1873 he was chosen Mayor of Newport, which office he filled three terms in succession. In 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, when the Republican party elected all of the State officers. In the same year, soon after his party's defeat, he was again elected Mayor of Newport, which office he still holds. In February, 1851 he married Frances D. Lawton, daughter of James and Ann Lawton, of Newport.

**SPENCER, WILLIAM**, merchant, eldest son of Christopher and Celia (Westcott) Spencer, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, March 20, 1817. He was employed on his father's farm and in his store until he was nearly fifteen years of age, when he went to Providence and served for five years as clerk in the store of P. W. Gardiner, grocer. Subsequently for a year and a half he was employed in the same capacity with J. F. Pond, and then commenced the grocery business on his own account May 1, 1838, buying the store of William L. Field, on Weybosset Street, where the Equitable Insurance Building now stands. In 1866 he removed to No. 63 Dorrance Street, where he has since been engaged in the wholesale grocery business. Mr. Spencer's mercantile career throughout has been attended with success. He has been called upon to fill prominent official positions. He was a member of the Common Council of Providence from 1856 until 1862, and from 1869 until 1871, serving most of that time as chairman of the Finance Committee. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1871, and served until 1873, when he declined to be a candidate. In 1874

he was again chosen a member of the Common Council, and re-elected until 1877, when he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, of which he was a member until 1880. In the latter year he was a candidate for the office of Mayor of Providence, having been nominated by the Citizen's Convention and the Democratic party, but was defeated by the Republican nominee, Hon. Thomas A. Doyle. Mr. Spencer received 2635 votes. While a member of the Common Council and of the Board of Aldermen he served on many important committees, and his public service throughout was marked by a prompt and faithful discharge of his duties.

**GREENE, ALLEN**, was born in Glocester, Rhode Island, May 21, 1818. He is a descendant, in the eighth generation, of John Greene, who came from Salisbury, England, to Providence in 1642; settled in Warwick in 1643; and whose eldest son, John, was a Deputy-Governor of Rhode Island. Mr. Greene's parents were William and Phebe (Brown) Greene. His father was a thrifty farmer and a member of the Society of Friends. His mother died when he was an infant. At the age of fifteen he went to Providence and was apprenticed to Charles Smith, a carriage-maker, with whom he served five years and three months. Before entering upon his apprenticeship he resolved to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, which he regards as the turning-point of his life, as the temptations to which he was then subjected were very great. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of his trade, he bought a small shop, and in 1838 commenced the business of carriage making on his own account, which he has carried on successfully until the present time. He early established a reputation for good work, which he still maintains, and has built up a large and profitable business. Specimens of his work may be seen in various parts of the country. About the year 1859, the Khedive of Egypt having ordered a representative carriage from the different nations of the world, Mr. Greene was selected to build the representative American carriage, and chose the New England chaise. There being no limit to the price, it was finished in the most elaborate manner. Besides being a successful business man, he has been prominent and efficient as a public official. He was a member of the Common Council of Providence from 1863 to 1864, from 1866 to 1867, from 1873 to 1875, and re-elected in 1879. In this branch of the city government he has served on the Committees of Education, Police, and Highways. He is now a member of the Committees on Claims and Water. While on the Committee of Education, the school-houses on Jackson Avenue, Messer Street, and Summer Street were built. He was also appointed a member of the Joint Special Committee to build the Doyle Avenue school-house, and was chiefly instrumental in its successful and economical completion. All of these build-

ings are models in their construction. He was elected to the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1872, 1875, 1876, and 1877. While a member of that body he served on numerous important committees, and was chairman of the Joint Special Committee to revise the prison laws of the State relating to charities and corrections. These laws were all changed, and the management placed under the direction of one board instead of two, as formerly. February 28, 1877, he was appointed by Governor Lippitt to fill a vacancy on the Board of Commissioners, to build the new Rhode Island State Prison, and was selected by the Board as Agent to manage the entire financial department, including the payment of workmen (the pay-roll then amounting to nearly six thousand dollars per month), and was intrusted with the purchasing of material and a general oversight of the whole business. In July, 1844, he married Miss Maria B. Cook, of Boston. Their children are Lewis A., Forrest, Emma R., and Josephine. Mr. Greene is a member of the Westminster Unitarian Society. Soon after his arrival in Providence, in early life, he joined the Young Men's Lyceum. This society resolved itself into the Franklin Lyceum, of which he was a member for more than twenty-five years, and to which he is largely indebted for his education, as it afforded very superior means for intellectual improvement. Mr. Greene is a man of strong convictions, and an earnest advocate of right.

**H**OWARD, EZRA WILLIAMS, son of Thomas and Mary (Humphrey) Howard, was born in Providence, March 13, 1818. His preparation for college was made, first, at the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Amherst, Massachusetts, where his instructor was Thatcher Thayer, now Rev. Dr. Thayer, of Newport, and was completed under the tuition of Professor George W. Greene, at the University Grammar School in Providence. He was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1838. On leaving college he commenced the study of law in Providence, in the office of Peter Pratt, Esq. He pursued his studies for three years, and was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1841. The state of his health and his distaste for the details of his profession, led him to decide not to enter upon the practice of law. In his pecuniary circumstances he was independent, and able to follow his own inclinations. Accordingly, he devoted some time to such improvement as is gained by travel, and when at home he was engaged in various employments by which he might make himself useful to others. When young, he became a communicant in St. John's Church. For fifteen years he was the superintendent of the Sunday-school of that parish, and for nine years one of the wardens of the church. For the long period of nearly twenty-eight years he was the treasurer of the diocesan convention. In all the offices which he held he was singularly faithful, and rendered essential service in directions where the best ser-

vice is not always secured. Mr. Howard, as was said of him, "was one of those men who do a vast deal of work for others' benefit, and are greatly esteemed and relied upon in the circles of private life in which they move; the noisy world hears little of them, but they are well known among the poor and the unfortunate, in the associations of active benevolence, and in the Christian Church." He died in Providence, December 9, 1869. In 1857 he married Elizabeth Styvesant Neilson, of New York, who with two sons and a daughter survived him.

**M**ILLER, WILLIAM JONES, son of James and Rebecca Smith (Monro) Miller, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, January 19, 1818. His grandfather, Nelson Miller, served six years in the Revolutionary army; was in the battle of Bunker Hill; was under Washington at Trenton and Princeton, and during his memorable retreat from New York; experienced the terrible hardships with the army at Valley Forge; was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, and in midwinter walked home from the army, then at Yorktown, Virginia, to Rhode Island. He received a pension for his services. At the time of his death he was in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Miller's father and mother were descendants of Richard Smith, the first town-clerk of Bristol, who entered upon the duties of that office in 1684. In Mr. Miller's possession is an ancestral tree, from which it appears that he is connected with a large number of the old and respected families of Bristol. Some of his ancestors occupied prominent public positions and served as representatives in the General Assembly. One very memorable character among them was Hope Nelson, who died in 1782, at the remarkable age of one hundred and five years, and probably knew personally one or more of the little company that came over in the Mayflower. Mr. Miller received his education in the Bristol schools. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Bristol Gazette*, where he remained one year. In 1836 he commenced work as a compositor in the office of the *Providence Journal*, where he remained about three years. In 1842 he became associated with Low & Miller in the publication of the *Providence Daily Express* and *New Age*, the organs of the suffrage and constitutional party, and took an active part in the political excitement of that year, known as the "Dorr War." Soon after the State election in the spring of 1843, the publication of these papers was discontinued. In the fall of 1843 he entered into a contract to print the *Providence Gazette and Chronicle* for Joseph M. Church, and continued the same until the year 1845, when he was appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of Bristol and Warren, by President Polk, which position he held for four years, the shipping of the port in the West India trade being quite extensive at that time. Early



in 1850 he returned to Providence, and, with Welcome B. Sayles, started the *Providence Daily and Weekly Post*, under the firm-name of Sayles & Miller. Subsequently the *Republican Herald*, the old organ of the Democratic party, was purchased, and the publication of these papers was continued under the firm-name of Sayles, Miller & Simons, and Bradford, Miller & Simons (Bradford representing Sayles's interest), until 1861, when there was a sale and transfer of the establishment to other parties. Mr. Miller's connection with the paper, however, did not cease until after the close of the Civil War. The first vote Mr. Miller cast for President was for Polk in 1844. He has been a firm and consistent advocate of Democratic men and measures to the present time (1881). He was a delegate from the State to the National Democratic Conventions in 1856, '64, and '72. For several years he was the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State for Rhode Island. In 1855 the Gas Works of Bristol were started, since which time he has acted as secretary and superintendent of the company, and in January, 1869, was appointed treasurer, which offices he still holds. He has also been a director of the company since its organization. In 1859 he was elected President of the Town Council of Bristol, which office he held one year, and in 1870 was re-elected, and served for two years in the same capacity. He is at present, and has been for about twenty years, a member of the School Board of Bristol. In 1853 he served as First Clerk in the House of Representatives of the Rhode Island General Assembly, and in 1863 occupied the same position. In 1873 and '74 he represented the town of Bristol in the Lower House of the General Assembly. In 1861 he became a member of the Congregational Church of Bristol, of which society he was President for seven years. In 1844 he united with Eagle Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and passed through the chairs of that lodge. In 1870 he renewed his interest in that order and became the First Noble Grand of United Brothers Lodge of Bristol, passing through the chairs a second time. He at once became a member of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Encampment of the State, and in 1873 was elected a member of the Grand Lodge of the United States, representing the Grand Encampment of Rhode Island, and served six years. In 1857, in company with George H. Norman, Esq., of Newport, he built the Gas Works at Willimantic, Connecticut, and has ever since been the treasurer and superintendent of the company. Since retiring from journalism he has devoted much of his time to the study of history, especially the history of the Rhode Island Indians. In 1874, at the request of the Rhode Island Historical Society, he read a paper on the Wampanoag Indians, which was received with so much favor that two others were prepared and read in 1875 and '76, and published in book form by Sidney S. Rider, of Providence. They created a deep interest in the society, and led to the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the death of King Philip, by placing

a stone to mark the place of his death. Mr. Miller has been a member of the society since 1873. In December, 1844, he married Lydia Mason Bushee, daughter of Luther Bushee, of Providence. She died in 1860. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Miller married Abby Frances Luther, of Bristol, daughter of Captain Hiram Luther. There were three children by the second marriage, the first of whom died in infancy, and the names of the others being William Nelson and Charles Luther.

**S**NOW, GEORGE WASHINGTON, merchant, son of Benjamin and Anstiss (Gladding) Snow, was born in Providence, February 27, 1818. The first ancestor of his family in this country settled near Taunton, Massachusetts, about 1650. Mr. Snow's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were house carpenters, and the latter, Deacon James Snow, of the Beneficent Congregational Church, in Providence, assisted in the erection of the first church edifice on Broad Street, while the first pastor of the Society, Rev. Joseph Snow, was a brother of the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Snow was educated in the public schools of Providence, and at the age of fourteen was employed for a short time by Newton Carpenter, a merchant tailor. In 1833, he entered the wholesale and retail drug house of John H. Mason & Co., in Providence, and was subsequently in the employ of Earl P. Mason and Earl P. Mason & Co., Benjamin M. Jackson being a member of the latter firm. In 1856 Mr. Jackson retired, and Mr. Snow and George L. Claflin, a fellow-clerk, became associated with Earl P. Mason, and continued under the old firm-name of Earl P. Mason & Co. Other changes occurred in 1859 and 1865, and in 1866 a new firm was organized, consisting of Messrs. Snow, Claflin and Mason, under the style of Snow, Claflin & Co., Mr. Mason being special partner. In 1872 the partnership expired by limitation, and a new firm was formed, but Mr. Snow was obliged to retire on account of ill health, and has not engaged in business since that time. His experience in the drug trade extended over a period of forty years, and the business of his firm became the largest of the kind in the State. The house is now known as Mason, Chapin & Co. Mr. Snow was frequently requested to become a candidate for public office, but invariably declined. He has been a director of the Third National Bank in Providence since 1878, and is also a stockholder and director in the Slater Cotton Company, of Pawtucket. In 1839 he joined the First Light Infantry Company of Providence, and is now a member of the Veteran Association of the same. Though not a church member, he is a regular attendant at the Westminster Congregational (Unitarian) Church. He married, September 16, 1844, Lucinda M. Le Valley, daughter of Stephen J. and Charlotte T. (Crumb) Le Valley, of Providence. They have had five children, but one of whom, Louis Franklin, is living.

**E**AMES, HON. BENJAMIN TUCKER, son of James and Sarah (Mumford) Eames, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, June 4, 1818. In 1820 his parents removed to Providence, where his father resided until his death, in 1865, and where his mother now resides in her ninety-first year. In early life Mr. Eames had the advantages of the schools in Providence and of some of the leading academies of Massachusetts and Connecticut. At the age of sixteen he was placed in the counting-room of Martin Stoddard & Co., where he remained for a year or two, and then as bookkeeper entered the employ of Messrs. Bates & Hutchins, wholesale dry-goods merchants, and subsequently the employ of Messrs. Borden & Bowen, who were acting as the agents of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, and other mills, and the financial agents of the American Print Works and other manufacturing establishments in Fall River. In these situations he acquired a general knowledge of the modes of transacting business, which was of especial service to him in the profession which became the occupation of the greater part of his life. In the fall of 1838 he entered upon a preparatory course of study, with a view to adopting the practice of law as his permanent occupation, and under the instruction of Professor S. S. Greene, now of Brown University, prepared for, and in the fall of 1839 entered the Freshman class of Yale College. He graduated at Yale in 1843, with a fair standing in his class. During his collegiate course he availed himself of the advantages of the debating and literary societies of the University, in which he took a special interest. Immediately upon the close of his Senior year, and during the vacation before graduation, he entered his name as a law student in the office of the late Chief Justice Ames, with whom was associated Rollin Mathewson, Esq., of Providence. At the same time he was engaged as teacher in the Academy at North Attleborough, for about six months, employing his leisure time in pursuing the study of law. In the spring of 1844 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the law office of the late Bellamy Storer, where he remained until the following winter, when he was admitted to practice in the courts of Kentucky. Upon his return to Rhode Island, in 1845, he was admitted to practice in the courts of that State, and since then, except for the last ten years, has been actively engaged in his profession. With a hard struggle in the early part of his professional career, he succeeded gradually in obtaining a remunerative practice and a prominent position at the bar. From 1845 to 1850 he served as Recording and Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, and during a part of that time was the reporter of the proceedings of the General Assembly for the *Providence Daily Journal*. In 1854 he was elected Senator from the city of Providence to the General Assembly, and was re-elected to this office in 1855, 1856, 1859, and 1863. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1859, 1868, and 1869, serving the last year

as Speaker. He was one of the commissioners on the revision, in 1857, of the public laws of the State of Rhode Island. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. In 1870 he was elected a Representative to the Forty-second Congress from the First District of the State, and was re-elected to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses. In the Forty-second Congress he served on the Committee on Elections, and Revolutionary Claims and the War of 1812; in the Forty-third Congress, on the Committee on Patents and the Committee on Private Land Claims; in the Forty-fourth Congress, on the Committee on Banking and Currency; and in the Forty-fifth Congress, on the same committee (being the only representative on that committee from the New England States), and on the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Among his speeches in Congress which have been published and circulated, are those on the presentation of the statue of Roger Williams by the State of Rhode Island, Currency and Free Banking, Counting the Electoral Votes, Repeal of the Resumption Clause, Coinage of the Silver Dollar, Treasury Notes as a Substitute for National Bank Notes, the Tariff, Letter Carriers, Reduction of Letter Postage, Silver Certificates for the Silver Coin and Bullion of the World, and Postal Savings Banks. Mr. Eames became identified with the Republican party at its first organization; he stood by it through the struggle for the nation's life, and has since been a firm supporter of its principles and policy. In the fall of 1878 he declined to be a candidate for re election to Congress, and upon his return to Providence was elected a Member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, which office he now holds. He was married, in Warwick, Rhode Island, May 9, 1849, to Laura S. Chapin, daughter of Josiah and Asenath (Capron) Chapin. His wife died October 1, 1872. He has two children living, a son, Waldo, and a daughter, Laura.

**E**DDY, JOHN II., merchant, son of Jarvis and Mary (Hill) Eddy, was born in the town of Foster, Rhode Island, June 1, 1818. He is descended in two distinct lines from Rev. William Eddy, Vicar of Crainbrook, England, whose sons John and Samuel came to America, the latter settling in Plymouth in the year 1630. His grandfather, Captain John Eddy, was in the Revolutionary army. He is descended also from two distinct lines of the Hill family, and from Hugh Stone, the first settler, whose monument is near the Providence Water Works, at Pettaconset. Mr. Eddy's mother having died when he was eight years of age, his early training devolved upon his father, a kind, Christian parent, who nurtured him with tender solicitude. His elementary education was received at a common school, which he attended both in winter and summer. He displayed an eager desire for



learning, and when but ten or twelve years of age showed much determination and self-discipline in his persevering study of the various common-school branches, pursuing them by early candlelight for months in succession, in his endeavors to add to his stock of knowledge. He became a clerk in the stores at Ponagansett and Richmond, Rhode Island. While at the former place he taught for two winters, in the evening hours, a school of operatives. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching a small school in his own neighborhood, and at twenty, passed several terms at Smithville Seminary, North Scituate, Rhode Island, where he mastered several of the higher English branches. He then taught one continuous year at Rockland, and soon commenced trading at Mount Vernon, in the southern part of Foster. After his marriage he removed to Providence, where he became a clerk for the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. A few years subsequently, in 1849, he commenced the wholesale wooden-ware trade, which has become an extensive and successful business. He has exhibited much perseverance and energy in all his undertakings, and his integrity has been unassailed. In the year 1841 he was elected Colonel of the Seventh Regiment of Rhode Island militia. He was a member of the convention which secured the adoption of the present Constitution of the State, and an extension of the elective franchise, of which he has been an ardent advocate. In 1858 he became a member of the Westminster Congregational (Unitarian) Church, of which he has been a liberal supporter. Signing the temperance pledge at the age of sixteen, he has remained a firm friend and defender of the principles of total abstinence. During the Civil War he earnestly advocated the sentiments of loyalty and liberty in every circle in which he moved. He married, March 1, 1844, widow Mary P. Horton, daughter of Pardon Holden, a prominent merchant of Foster. Her maternal grandfather, Captain Benjamin Boss, was a brave soldier, who commanded a company and served during the entire Revolutionary War. Mr. Eddy's children are John H., who married Isadore F. Barden, and Mary E.

**GLADDING, BENJAMIN HILL**, merchant, son of George W. and Rebecca (Hill) Gladding, was born in Providence, August 17, 1818. His father was for many years engaged in the drygoods business, on North Main Street, Providence, under the firm-name of Watson & Gladding, and afterward continued in business alone until his death, which occurred in August, 1839. Mr. Gladding's grandfather, Timothy Gladding, was a merchant-tailor in Providence, and resided in the old homestead estate, corner of Westminster and Orange streets. Benjamin H. Gladding attended the common schools until he was twelve years of age, and for two years thereafter was employed in the office of the *Providence Journal*. At fourteen he entered the drug store of John H. Mason &

Co., on Broad Street, and served as clerk for three years, when he went to New York, where he was employed for two years as clerk for Halleck & Bates, wholesale drygoods dealers, corner of Broad Street and Burling Slip. At the end of the time last mentioned his employers became embarrassed and closed out their business, and Mr. Gladding was obliged to seek other employment. He then returned to Providence, and soon afterward went South, with other young men of that city, intending to engage in the cotton trade at Mobile, Alabama. A partial failure of the cotton crop induced him to go to Galveston, Texas, where he remained a short time and then returned to Providence, arriving there in April, 1839. In August of that year, on the death of his father, he and his brother George bought the stock and fixtures and continued the drygoods business at their father's old stand, under the firm-name of George F. Gladding & Co. Their trade rapidly increased, and on the death of George F., Benjamin H. continued alone. On the 9th of October, 1878, he removed to No. 93 Westminster Street, the business having been carried on at the old stand for more than thirty-nine years. On the 19th of January, 1880, he received his son-in-law, Joseph H. Comstock, into partnership with him, and the firm-name became B. H. Gladding & Co. During the forty-one years of his business experience Mr. Gladding never failed, and ever maintained a high standing as a merchant. In 1839 he joined the Marine Artillery Company, of Providence, in which for two years he held a lieutenant's commission, and in 1842 was a gunner, and took an active part in the attack on Acote's Hill. He was an honorary member of the Veteran Association of that organization. He was for some time an officer of the Providence Aid Society, founded for the purpose of relieving the distress of the suffering poor. In politics he was originally a Whig and afterward a Republican. In 1855 he united with the Central Congregational Church, in Providence, of which he continued an active member, and held the office of Treasurer, until 1865. In the following year he organized the Charles Street Sunday-school, and was its first Superintendent, which office he held for twenty-three years. In 1865 he and others formed the Charles Street Congregational Society (now the North Congregational Church). He was the first deacon of the church, and continued in office until his death, which occurred in Providence, December 30, 1880. Mr. Gladding married, March 1, 1842, Sarah Rhodes Taft, daughter of Otis and Mary A. Taft, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts. They had three children, Jane Hill, who married Edward C. Clark; Mary Aborn, who married Joseph H. Comstock, afterward associated in business with her father; and Harrietta Louisa. A religious service in memory of Mr. Gladding was held in the North Congregational Church, on Charles Street, Providence; on Sunday, January 30, 1881, when a memorial sermon was preached by Rev. A. F. Keith, pastor of the Society, who made fitting mention of Mr. Gladding's honorable business career,



his industry, probity, and benevolence, and reviewed at some length his exemplary Christian life.

**G**ORHAM, JOHN, son of Jabez and Amey (Thurber) Gorham, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 18, 1820. The genealogy of the Gorham family will be found in the sketch of his father, Jabez Gorham. Mr. Gorham attended school until he was about eighteen years of age, from which time until he was nearly twenty-one he was in clerical employment in Providence, Boston, and New York, returning to Providence in the spring of 1841. The following August his father, to meet the decided mechanical taste of his son John, repurchased the silver department in his former business, and established the firm of J. Gorham & Son, which continued for five or six years, when Mr. Gorham, Senior, retired. At this time they were employing about fourteen workmen in the manufacture of silver spoons, forks, thimbles, and a small variety of other articles. Mr. John Gorham continued the business alone under the same name, and soon after erected the five-story brick building on Canal Street, since occupied by the Gorham Manufacturing Company. In 1847 he made a radical change in his manufactory by introducing steam power, which is believed to have been its first application to the manufacture of silverware. He also at this period commenced the introduction of those labor-saving machines and appliances which have ever been a distinguishing feature of his establishment, thus laying the foundation of the company which has caused the name of Gorham to be well known throughout the world. In the spring of 1850 he associated with him Mr. Gorham Thurber, and continued the business under the name of Gorham & Thurber, and in the spring of 1852, Mr. Lewis Dexter, Jr., became a partner, when the firm-name was changed to Gorham & Company. Mr. Thurber was the bookkeeper, Mr. Dexter had charge of the workshop, and Mr. Gorham was the general manager of the business. In May, 1852, Mr. Gorham visited Europe in order to acquaint himself with the manufacture of silverware in other countries, returning the following autumn, having engaged several skilled workmen in branches not well understood here. The business rapidly increased from year to year, and in 1860 he went to Europe on a similar errand, returning with other operatives, some of whom were designers and modellers. In the meantime adjoining buildings on Canal Street were bought and occupied, and the number of workmen increased to three hundred. In 1865 the company was incorporated as the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Mr. Gorham elected President, and several of the employes were admitted as stockholders. In 1867, Mr. Gorham visited the French Exhibition, paying especial attention to the department of silverware; and again, in

1869, he travelled more extensively in Europe, searching for the best means of advancing the productions of his company in excellence and beauty. In 1868 the company purchased the property known as the Earle House, corner of North Main and Steeple streets, and the old Providence Museum adjoining, on North Main Street, which buildings were altered and occupied for manufacturing purposes. Under Mr. Gorham's management the business continued to increase, and the company became eminent for the excellent quality and artistic finish of its productions. During the long continuance of the panic, commencing in 1873, Mr. Gorham met with reverses, which, however, did not affect the financial condition of the company, and his connection with that corporation ceased in February, 1878, since which time he has been engaged in other pursuits. His management of the silver business covered a period of nearly thirty-seven years, during which time the one-horse power had been changed for an engine of one hundred horse-power, the number of workmen had gradually increased from fourteen to four hundred and fifty skilled artisans, and the small shop had grown to the large manufactory, with its numerous departments filled with ingenious machines, there constructed and brought to perfection for the working of the precious metal in its beautiful and almost endless variety of forms. In the early years of the business Mr. Gorham acquainted himself with the process of manufacturing every article that was made, thereby becoming capable of directing in any department, from the melting of the silver bullion to the photographing of the finished work, or the running of the steam-engine, if emergency required. He also at an early period made the standard of his silver to be that of English sterling, giving the strongest guarantees that the variation should not be more than that allowed by government in the manufacture of coin. He never permitted any article to pass as second quality or below the highest standard which it was capable of being made, and adopted in the beginning the one price system. His aim was so to have the confidence of his customers that they could order new styles without the necessity of visiting the manufactory. In early life Mr. Gorham took an active interest in military matters, serving from 1841 to 1849 in various official positions, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Providence Horse-Guards, which he was partly instrumental in organizing. He was a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island for one year, elected on the Whig ticket. At the formation by Congress of the Centennial Board of Finance, he was one of the two members appointed for New England, and was perhaps as constant an attendant at the meetings of the board as any member outside of those residing in Philadelphia. Mr. Gorham married, September 4, 1848, Amey Thurber, daughter of Isaac and Lucy (Brown) Thurber. They have had six children: Lucy, married to Edward Y. Bogman, M.D., April 2, 1879; Herbert Thurber, Amey Thurber, John Henry, Charles Isaac, and Jabez.



*John Gorham*





Herbert Thurber died July 16, 1866; John Henry, January 17, 1878; and Amey Thurber, March 14, 1881. Mr. Gorham possesses in an eminent degree those qualities which insure success in the formation of large enterprises. He is a practical mechanic of artistic taste, with an unusual ability to organize and construct, observing order and system in the smallest details, having broad and honorable views of conducting business, with a power of endurance, self-control, patience, and perseverance capable of overcoming all obstacles and discouragements.

**S**HEFFIELD, HON. JOHN G., son of Hon. Nathaniel L. Sheffield and Mary Ann Gorton, was born on Block Island, April 26, 1819. On his mother's side, he is descended from the Hulls, Sands, and Gortons. His mother was the daughter of John Gorton, Esq., a prominent citizen of the Island during the last war with Great Britain, and subsequent to it. He was always alluded to by the people of the Island, and by the British, as Governor Gorton. His wife, Alice Hull, was the daughter of Robert Hull and Thankful Ball, of Block Island. Robert Hull, was the son of Teddeman Hull, and Sarah, daughter of James Sands, of Block Island. Teddeman Hull was the great-grandson of Rev. James Hull, an Episcopal clergyman of Boston, who came over from England in the early days of the Colony, and is supposed to have been the progenitor of the entire Hull family in this country. Captain James Sands, above alluded to, was born in Reading, England, in 1622. He was descended from the family of Sands, or Sandys, which can be distinctly traced back to the time of Edward the Confessor. Sir William Sandys, who lived during the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. had great share in the victory over the rebels in Kent in 1485. In 1524 he was created Lord Sandys, and Lord Chamberlain of the household. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, and he by his son William, who was one of the peers that sat upon the trial of Mary Queen of Scots in 1586. The family has always been distinguished in English history, and in the early history of the Colonies. Some of the sons of this Captain James Sands settled on Long Island, and from them Sands's Point takes its name. Mr. Sheffield was elected to the General Assembly from Block Island when only twenty-three years of age, and has since held nearly every office of trust that his fellow-townsmen could confer upon him. He was largely instrumental in procuring the initial appropriation for a Breakwater at Block Island, and was one of the early contractors on the work. He has been a successful farmer and trader, and his residence, formerly the residence of his grandfather, Governor Gorton, is located on one of the most attractive sites on the Island. He was married, in 1850, to Coridon, daughter of Nathaniel Payne, Esq. Their children are: Mary A., Alice L., John G., Ella G., Leila T., Homer A., and Arthur N. Mr. Shef-

field has inherited many of the characteristics of his ancestors,—energy, perseverance, prudence, and executive ability.

**C**ADY, ISAAC FOOTE, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Barrington, Rhode Island, son of Henry Green and Margaret Parsons (Foote) Cady, was born in Munson, Massachusetts, October 10, 1818. His parents were both teachers in public schools, and his father for many years held the offices of selectman and assessor in the town of Munson. Mr. Cady prepared for college at the Munson Academy, then under the direction of Mr. Hammond, a celebrated teacher. He entered Brown University in 1841, and during the course took prizes for three successive years, and the first prize ever awarded by the college for English composition was equally divided between him and another student. After graduating he taught at the Academy in Wethersfield, Connecticut, during the school year of 1845-46. The next two years were spent as teacher in the Providence, Rhode Island, High School, at the end of which time he organized the first High School in Warren, Rhode Island, and was its Principal from that time until 1870, with the exception of the year 1853-54, which he spent as teacher of the classical department of Chatham Academy in Savannah, Georgia. In 1870 he resigned his position as Principal of the Warren High School and established a private school of his own in the town of Barrington, Rhode Island, which he carried on successfully until the beginning of the present year (1880) when ill health compelled him to give up teaching. He is at present, and has been since 1872, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Barrington. He was also for many years a member of the School Committee of Warren. Mr. Cady has been a frequent contributor to educational journals, and has lectured on educational subjects before the American Institute of Instruction, and the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction. Of the latter he was for many years Vice-President, and in 1874 and 1875 President. In 1843 he united with the Union Congregational Church of Providence, and for several years has been a prominent member of the Congregational Church of Barrington. In August, 1848, he married Clementine S. Lee, daughter of Newell Lee, of Pawtuxet, Rhode Island. They have had eight children, all born in Warren, and three of whom died in infancy. Those now living are Henry Newell, Mary Kellogg, Hamilton L., Margaret A., and Caroline. Henry Newell Cady, born July 8, 1849, graduated from Brown University in the class of 1869. After graduating he served an apprenticeship in the office of A. S. Morse, an architect in Providence, and has since acquired considerable celebrity as an artist, many of his pictures having brought good prices at the best picture stores in the country. Mary Kellogg Cady pursued a thorough course of study at her father's school, graduated from the Rhode Island State Normal School,

and has taught four years successfully in the public schools of New Jersey. But few men in the educational field have exerted greater influence for good in the section where he has lived than Mr. Cady, there being to-day prominent representatives in all the professions whose character he has been largely instrumental in forming.

**D**EAN, HON. SIDNEY, was born at Glastenbury, Hartford County, Connecticut, November 16, 1818. His parents were Amos and Nancy Robinson (Kempton) Dean, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, who removed to Glastenbury in 1812, in which year Mr. Dean's father built the second cotton mill in Connecticut, of which he was part owner and manager until 1849. Mr. Dean was educated at the academies in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and Suffield, Connecticut. In 1843 he became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued his labors therein until 1853, when he was obliged to give up preaching and study on account of impaired health. Leaving the ministry, he engaged in a large manufacturing business in Putnam, Connecticut, and served one year in the Connecticut Legislature. In 1855 he was elected to Congress from his district, on the American Republican ticket, and at the close of his term, in 1857, was re-elected on the Republican ticket. During both terms he served on important committees, and his congressional career was marked by great ability and devotion to the public interests. He subsequently spent a year in travel, visiting various places of interest in the United States, Canada, and Cuba, and then entered upon the active duties of the ministry, being first assigned by his Conference to a Methodist church at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. One year thereafter he received the appointment of pastor of the Mathewson-Street Methodist Church, of Providence, where he soon attracted great attention by his eloquence and exposition of Gospel truths. His church was largely attended, and he became widely known as a pulpit orator. On leaving this church he spent nearly two years as pastor in Warren, after which he retired from the active work of the ministry to engage in journalism. In 1864 he became editorially connected with the *Providence Daily Press*, and in 1865 was elected agent and manager of the Providence Press Company, which position he held until October 25, 1880. In 1870 he was elected State Senator from Warren, and during the term was the acknowledged leader of the branch of the Legislature of which he was a member. He declined a renomination, in order to devote himself to his editorial duties. As an editor he is known as a bold, vigorous writer, firm in vindicating the right, and fearless in the denunciation of wrong. He was a Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the State of Rhode Island, for the year 1878, and is now (1880) Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of that order in the State. In 1839 he married Miss Martha A. Hollister, of South Glasten-

bury, Connecticut, who died in 1841, their children being Frederick Woodward Dean, now residing at Glastenbury; and Martha Ellen, who married Captain Dennison H. Finley, formerly of Connecticut, but now a resident of Providence, who served in the late war, in the Thirteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. In 1865 Mr. Dean married Annie Eddy, daughter of James M. Eddy, of Warren, Rhode Island. His children by his second marriage are Walter Sidney, and Arthur Kempton Dean. Mr. Dean resides in Warren, where he has a pleasant home, well stored with fine-art treasures and a choice library, such as a man of literary tastes would naturally acquire during a long life.

**B**BROWN, REV. SAMUEL CARTER, D.D., son of Samuel and Dorcas (Jordan) Brown, was born in Westbrook, Maine, July 12, 1818. His father was a native of Vermont, of good family, and was the son of Francis and Abigail (Carter) Brown. His mother was a native of Maine, and a lineal descendant, in the third generation, of Rev. Robert Jordan, an English clergyman, and one of the first that settled in Maine. Samuel C. received excellent home training, and was educated at the public schools, in the Thatcher Grammar School, and in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. His principal studies were Latin, Greek, and mental and moral philosophy. After leaving the seminary he devoted himself to theological studies, and at the same time engaged in teaching moral science and *belles-lettres* in the seminary in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. In East Greenwich he was licensed to preach, and was appointed to the pastoral charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that place. At the expiration of a two years' pastorate he was admitted, July 7, 1844, to the order of a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Newport, Rhode Island, by Bishop Edmund S. Janes, D.D., and at the same time was received into the Providence Conference. He was then re-appointed to East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and remained two years. Having passed an examination in the theological and ecclesiastical studies of a four years' course, he was advanced to the order of an Elder by Bishop Beverly Waugh, at Norwich, Connecticut, April 12, 1846. Dr. Brown has been a pastor in New Bedford, Fairhaven, Taunton, Weymouth, and Fall River, Massachusetts; in St. Paul's Church, in the latter place two terms; also in Warren and Providence, Rhode Island; in the latter place at both Chestnut Street and Mathewson Street churches. In all these pastorates he remained the full time allowed by the rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church, save in one case, when ill health compelled him to rest for one year. He was finally appointed Presiding Elder, and held that office, with the highest respect and success, for eight consecutive years. On retiring from this position he received both in the Providence and Fall River Districts the amplest testimonials of his ability and fidelity, and was elected treasurer of the



Conference Ministerial Aid Society and of the Church Extension Board, both of which responsible offices he still holds. During his pastorate of the Chestnut Street Church, in Providence, he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Genesee College, now Syracuse University, New York. While pastor of St. Paul's Church, in Fall River, he was honored with the degree of D.D. by the State University of Indiana. He received three successive elections to the Quadrennial Sessions of the General Conference, viz., in 1860, 1864, and 1868, and was a reserve delegate in 1872. In 1868 he was elected by the General Conference to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, and he visited Canada for that purpose in 1870, being the only official representative from the Church in the United States. He married, in September, 1850, Maria Russell, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Howland) Russell. Mr. Russell was of the widely-known business house of Seth Russell & Sons, in their day largely engaged in the whaling business. Having a taste for drawing and painting, Mr. Russell made a voyage around the world, making sketches which he afterwards put on canvas and exhibited in the principal cities of our country, receiving great praise. Dr. Brown has one child, a son, R. F. C. Brown, M.D., born in Warren, Rhode Island, where he is now a practicing physician. In this town the subject of this sketch now resides, filling his denominational offices, being also managing agent of the Martha's Vineyard Camp-Meeting Association, at Cottage City, and writing for various periodicals. He has resided in Warren for the last sixteen years, and is regarded as one of the ablest and worthiest representatives of his denomination.

**WHITTEMORE, REV. DAVID RICHARDS**, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, July 31, 1819. He was the sixteenth child of Eleazer and Lydia Richards Whittemore, of a well-known New Hampshire family. The residence of the father was in that part of the town which became Franklin in 1828. In 1835 Mr. Whittemore left the employment of the farm, to which his earlier years were devoted, and went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was successively a mechanic's apprentice, a student in Dracut Academy, and the publishing agent of *Zion's Banner*, a weekly religious newspaper. During this period he was especially active in religious work. Early in 1842 he removed to Rhode Island, and in October of that year was ordained to the gospel ministry, and became pastor of the Free Baptist Church in North Providence. Rev. Martin Cheney and Rev. James A. McKenzie were members of the council. In 1846 he became pastor of the South Free Baptist Church in Newport. Since 1849 he has resided in the western part of Providence. He has been widely known as a member of the

Free Baptist denomination; has aided many of its churches in supplying pulpits, securing pastors, and in other ways. He was an outspoken Abolitionist, when it cost something to be one; has always been an advocate of total abstinence and prohibition; and, for many years, has been an officer in the Rhode Island Peace Society. He has been connected with many benevolent enterprises in the State. At the same time he has been successfully engaged in insurance and other business; and while he has combined the work of both a clergyman and a layman, he has sustained a character which honors both. Incisiveness of intellect, correctness of judgment, and positiveness of opinion are traits for which he is distinguished, which make him a wise counsellor and a bold leader. Mr. Whittemore married, in November, 1842, Eliza Jane Gilbert, of Franctown, New Hampshire, and has four children, of whom one is a member of the School Committee of Providence, two are the editors, publishers, and printers of the *Burrillville Gazette*, and one is the wife of the editor and publisher of a weekly paper in Iowa.

**UTTER, REV. GEORGE BENJAMIN**, of Westerly, Rhode Island, son of William and Dolly (Wilcox) Utter, was born in Plainfield, Otsego County, New York, February 4, 1819. He was educated in the common school of his native village at Unadilla Forks, and at the academy of Whitesboro, until he was thirteen years of age, and then learned the trade of a printer, working two years in Homer and two in Schenectady, New York. At the latter place he became a member of the Apprentices Library Association, read many of its books, took an active part in its literary exercises and debates, and here formed the purpose to pursue a course of classical study. In 1836 he entered the Oneida Institute, at Whitesboro, graduating therefrom in 1840, when he entered the Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York, from which he graduated in June, 1843. Three weeks prior to his graduation from the latter institution he was ordained as a minister of the gospel at a meeting of the Seventh Day Baptist Eastern Association, and soon afterwards, at the request of that association, sailed for England for the purpose of establishing closer fraternal relations with churches of kindred faith in that country, and also of studying in the libraries of London and Oxford the history of Sabbath discussions, in the meantime collecting books which should form the nucleus of a Sabbath library in this country. Returning to the city of New York in the spring of 1844, he joined with others in establishing in that city the weekly religious newspaper, the first of the kind in this country, and which is still published (though elsewhere) the *Sabbath Recorder*. This soon became the recognized organ of the Seventh-Day Baptist denomination. He gave himself to the management of this paper, and to occasional preaching. For about twenty-five years he



edited and published this periodical, and in the meantime had an oversight of the monthly, quarterly, and annual publications, and the books and reports of various kinds issued by his denomination. After the opening of the Civil War, in 1861, as he had become interested in a printing and publishing establishment in Westerly, Rhode Island, he removed to that place, taking with him the publications issued in New York, and continued to publish them in Westerly, in connection with the publication of a local secular newspaper, the *Narragansett Weekly*. In 1872 he sold the denominational periodicals to a society, wishing to make them the nucleus of a publishing establishment located near the university at Alfred Centre, Alleghany County, New York. Since that time his attention has been given to the editing of the *Narragansett Weekly*, at Westerly, the publishing of books, pamphlets, and reports, to occasional preaching, and the discharge of official duties connected with various benevolent societies. He also devotes much of his time to public enterprises and affairs of the Town Council, of which for years he has been a member, and to the interests of the First School District of Westerly, of which he was one of the trustees, taking an active part in the grading of the schools and in all educational movements. As a writer and publisher he has issued twenty-five volumes of the *Sabbath Recorder*, twelve volumes of a Sabbath-school paper, three volumes of a Seventh-Day Baptist memorial, one hymn book, one hymn and tune book, one Seventh-Day Baptist manual, and twenty-two volumes of the *Narragansett Weekly*. He married (1) in 1845, Catharine C. Stillman, (2) in 1847, Mary S. Maxson, and (3) in 1871, Harriet (Wells) Stillman, widow of Welcome Stillman. He has a son, George H., who graduated at Amherst College in 1877. Mr. Utter is a representative man in his denomination, and a leading citizen in the southern part of the State, though he has avoided public political positions. His hands have been full of good work, which has been done thoroughly and conscientiously.

**F**ARMER, PROFESSOR MOSES GERRISH, scientist, eldest child of Colonel John and Sally (Gerrish) Farmer, was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, February 9, 1820. In early life he attended the district school of his native town, and the Academy on Boscawen Plain, entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in the autumn of 1837, and Dartmouth College in 1840, where he remained three years, and then was obliged to leave on account of ill-health. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the faculty of Dartmouth in 1853. A few months after leaving college he became the preceptor of the academy at Eliot, Maine, and was married in that town, December 25, 1844, to Miss Hannah Tobey, daughter of Richard Shapleigh, of Berwick, Maine. He removed immediately to Dover, New Hampshire, and took charge of the Belknap School there, in which he taught

until the summer of 1847, when he turned his attention wholly to scientific pursuits. During these years he found his recreations in the study of music, which was with him from childhood an all-absorbing passion, and in consequence of which other studies were often neglected. His fondness for mathematics and his love for music made him a thorough harmonist. He began his experiments in electricity in 1845, inventing at that time an electro-magnetic engine. The next year he constructed a small railroad track, and exhibited it and a small electro-magnetic engine in various towns and cities, lecturing upon the subject of electro-magnetism and its applications, showing also how it could be adapted to the use of torpedoes and submarine blasting. In December, 1847, he left Dover and opened a telegraph office in South Framingham, Massachusetts, and also had charge of the line between Boston, Worcester, and Springfield. While here he tried the experiment of telegraphing by the use of the current from an induction coil, using a common medical machine for the purpose. Soon afterwards, at the request of Hon. F. O. J. Smith, he devised a machine to give an alarm of fire over the telegraph. He took the striking-part of an old clock, and invented the electrical part necessary to construct a miniature machine. He exhibited it in Boston in 1849, and it worked perfectly, and was the first machine in the world for giving an alarm of fire by electricity. Later, he brought to perfection in Boston, Massachusetts, the system of fire-alarm telegraph now in use in almost every large city and town in the United States and Canada. Having conscientious scruples about the work required of him on the Sabbath by the New York Telegraph Company, he was released by them, and in July, 1848, removed to Salem, Massachusetts, where he resided until 1872. He had charge of the telegraph office in that city until 1849, when he left it to open some new offices on the Vermont and Boston line, commencing with Manchester, New Hampshire. While there he invented the open-circuit automatic repeater. This line was worked on the Bain, or chemical, system. In May, 1850, he was appointed Superintendent of the line from Boston to Burlington, and continued in this position until he left to enter upon the work connected with the Boston Fire Alarm, in 1851. Between 1852 and 1855 he devised and constructed an apparatus by which he was enabled to transmit four messages simultaneously over a single wire. About this time he devised a printing telegraph, and was the first to make use of the "unison stop." He was also the first to suggest the use of the continuity-preserving key in the duplex telegraph. In 1852-53 he constructed a chronograph for determining the velocity of sound. The same year he received a patent on an improved porous cell for galvanic batteries. In 1854 he experimented largely on magneto-electric machines, and deposited copper in several cells arranged in series, and endeavored to ascertain the mechanical power required to accomplish it. He also employed electro-magnetic machines to strike the bells of the



*Moses G. Farmer.*





fire-alarm telegraph; applied water-power to raise the bell hammers; contrived and constructed a resistance-coil with electrostatic capacity, produced by winding sheets of tin-foil between each layer of wire, and made improvements in diaphragm water-meters. In 1855 he invented improvements in fire-alarm signal apparatus; experimented on dial telegraphs, on telegraphs for double transmission in the same direction, and on electric signals for railroads. This year he was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1856 he commenced the business of electrotyping, and produced the first undercut electrotypes in this country, from a gutta-percha mould; made a sheet of copper one-eighth of an inch thick brittle as glass, and devoted much attention to electric repeaters, electric clocks, and printing telegraphs, and constructed for the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, New York, a chronograph and system of electric clocks. In 1857-58 he made a great many experiments with double transmitters, and constructed a duplex printing telegraph, driven by an electro-magnetic motor. In 1858 he devised electro-magnetic apparatus to show the height of water in steam-boilers, and invented an automatic regulator for controlling the distribution of electricity to numerous electric lamps. In this year he began investigating the production of light by electricity, which investigations have never been relinquished; and invented an automatic regulator by which the light can be kept at a uniform intensity for any length of time. In July, 1859, his parlor, in Salem, Massachusetts, was beautifully lighted every evening by this subtle agent. The cost of the light was the only hindrance to its coming into general use. In 1860 '61, '62, '63, he bestowed much attention upon the manufacture of alloys of aluminum with copper and other metals. Between 1864 and 1868, he devoted a good deal of time to perfecting a thermo-electric battery, and in 1868 constructed the largest one ever built. It was used for the deposition of copper upon steel in the production of the American Compound Telegraph Wire—a joint invention of Professor Farmer and Mr. G. F. Miliken, of Boston. In the latter part of 1869 he was employed to examine and report upon the condition of the land lines and cables of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, and as a result of these investigations, he invented a new insulator, of which he furnished over thirty thousand to that company. In 1871 he manufactured a large number of electro-magnetic machines for depositing copper and for other purposes. He has made valuable improvements in the construction of these machines, especially in the one contrived for firing torpedoes. These machines are now supplied to every ship in our navy. In October, 1872, he accepted the position of electrician at the United States Naval Torpedo Station, established in 1869, at Newport, Rhode Island, for the instruction of the officers of the Navy in electricity and chemistry, as applied to the arts of war, and here he now resides. Professor Farmer stands in the foremost rank of

scientific men, and among the scientists of Great Britain, France, and Germany, his opinions are quoted as authority. He has taken out a great many patents, of which the world has now the benefit. As a man and a citizen his influence has ever been on the side of right. To the poor he has been a friend, to the weak a helper. Unlike some scientists of the day, whose speculations lead them to doubt the existence of a Deity and of a revelation, he sees in all the works and laws of nature a divine mind. Each new discovery is to him one of God's thoughts, and with him religion and science go hand in hand. His is a Christian household, and a very happy one. He has had two children, a son, Edwin Clarence, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Sarah J., who is still living, and is a valuable assistant to her father in his labors.



**EDDY, JOHN**, counsellor, and President of the Blackstone Mutual Fire Insurance Company and of the Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence, son of Nathaniel and Abby (Andros) Eddy, was born in East Middleboro, Massachusetts, September 12, 1819. He is a descendant of William Eddy, Vicar of Cranbrook, in the county of Kent, England, whose sons, Samuel and John, emigrated to this country in 1629, and arrived at Plymouth in November of that year. In 1662, Samuel Eddy, in company with twenty-five others, purchased of the Indian sachem Wampatuck a portion of the land comprised in the old town of Middleborough, and soon afterward he built one of the first houses erected there by the whites, on that portion of land which fell to him in the division, situated in the east part of the town, where some of his descendants still reside. The Eddy family in England is in possession of the old estate from which Samuel and John emigrated in 1629. John Eddy's father was an iron manufacturer in East Middleboro, which was also his native place, and he and his brother, under the firm-name of N. & W. S. Eddy, carried on the business which their father, Joshua Eddy, established about the time of the Revolution. Mr. Eddy received his elementary education at the Bridgewater Academy, under Hon. John A. Shaw, and graduated from Brown University in 1840. Among his classmates were Governor William Gaston, Hon. Abraham Payne, Hon. George H. Brown, Hon. Edwin C. Larned, of Chicago, Rev. Ebenezer Dodge, D.D., President of Hamilton University, and other persons who have since attained distinction. After leaving college he studied law for three years in the office of his uncle, Hon. Zachariah Eddy, in Middleboro, and immediately thereafter, in 1843, entered upon the practice of his profession at Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, where he remained for five years, and then removed to Providence, where he has since been engaged in his profession. Although his law business has not been confined to any special branch, a considerable portion of his practice has consisted of insurance cases, in which

specialty he has established a wide reputation, and is regarded as one of the most successful insurance lawyers in the State. On the formation of the Fireman's Mutual Insurance Company of Providence in 1854, Mr. Eddy was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and served in both positions for about fifteen years, when he resigned to take the general charge of the Providence Machine Company. In 1868 he was active in establishing the Blackstone Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was chosen President, and has served in that position, and also as Treasurer, since 1879. In 1874 he was chosen President of the Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company on its formation, and in 1879 was elected Treasurer, which positions he still occupies. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Insurance Company for nearly five years, from its formation in 1863, and has also acted as agent for several other companies. The companies with which he has been officially connected have been eminently successful, paying an average of sixty-five per cent. dividend annually. Mr. Eddy served for some time as chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Rhode Island. He was a member of the Common Council of Providence in 1857 and 1859, from the Seventh Ward, serving as chairman of the Ordinance Committee and on the Committee of Education. In the year 1852-53 he was Clerk of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island. He has been a director in the Liberty Bank since its organization in 1854, and is a director in the Third National Bank, having also served as trustee of the Merchants' Savings Bank since its organization in 1871. In politics he has been prominently identified with the Republican party since its organization, having stumped the State for John C. Fremont during the Presidential campaign of 1856, and for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In 1860, Mr. Lincoln spent a short time at Mr. Eddy's home in Providence. In 1846, Mr. Eddy united with the Congregational Church at Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, from which, in 1857, he took a letter to the Central Congregational Church of Providence, of which he has since been an active and influential member, having taught the senior Bible-class in the Sabbath-school for more than twenty years, and taken a deep interest in other departments of church work. For more than five years he has been a trustee of the Rhode Island Bible Society. He has been twice married. His first wife was Juliet H. Bonney, daughter of George and Elvira (Thompson) Bonney, of Rochester, Massachusetts, to whom he was married November 28, 1848. She died March 31, 1850. On the 10th of October, 1855, Mr. Eddy married Caroline M. Updike, daughter of Hon. Wilkins Updike, of South Kingstown, Rhode Island. The issue of the first marriage was a daughter, Juliet B., who married Edward P. Haskell, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. She died April 10, 1879, leaving two children. By the second marriage there were four children: Alfred Updike, Mary Andros, Isabel, and Walter. The first named graduated

from Brown University in 1879, and is now studying law in the office of Hon. Benjamin N. Lapham. Amid his active business career Mr. Eddy has found time to devote considerable attention to literary work, and has written articles for the *Atlantic Monthly* and other publications, which have been highly commended for their superior merit.

**MOIES, HON. THOMAS**, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, December 24, 1819. His father's name was John Moies, and his mother's maiden name Anna Robinson. He spent most of his boyhood in his native town, where he attended the district and private schools. Two of his brothers having removed to Rhode Island, he followed them in 1835, being then sixteen years of age, and was employed by them in the manufacture of cotton thread at Central Falls. His brother Charles afterward engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth, and he worked with him in that branch of the business for about seven years. In 1846 he removed to Oxford, Massachusetts, where he was employed in the same kind of work. After residing there until 1850, he returned to Central Falls, and for two years was in the employ of the Providence & Worcester Railroad Company. In 1852 he went to St. Louis, where he was employed for some time by the firm of Plant & Co., of that city, dealers in seeds and agricultural implements. He returned to Central Falls in 1854, and the following year accepted the position of treasurer of the Pawtucket Institution for Savings, which he has since held, with the exception of about three years. In 1870, he was chosen cashier of the Pacific National Bank, and still holds that position. Ever since the organization of Lincoln, about ten years ago, he has been treasurer of that town. For about twelve years he has been treasurer of the Pawtucket Gas Company, and has held various official trusts in the school and fire districts of the town wherein he resides. For two years he represented the town of Lincoln in the lower branch of the General Assembly, and at the election in 1880 was chosen Senator. During the Civil War, in response to the call for troops in 1862, he enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, with which he served for nine months, the term of enlistment, holding the office of First Lieutenant. By the prompt and faithful discharge of his duties as a military officer, he won the confidence of his comrades-in-arms, and the respect of his townsmen. Mr. Moies married, in 1842, Susan Seymour, daughter of George and Cecilia B. Seymour, of Providence. Her grandfather was a Frenchman, who, inspired by the example of Lafayette, came to this country and assisted the American Colonies in the struggle for freedom. They have had five sons, three of whom, Charles P., Thomas C., and Herbert H., are living. Their eldest son, Frederic, enlisted early in the Union army during the late war, and fell at the battle of Chancellorsville.



**C**ONGDON, HENRY REMINGTON, merchant, son of Peleg and Mary (Remington) Congdon, was born at Apponaug, in Warwick, Rhode Island, February 28, 1819. His father, who died at Providence, May 8, 1862, at the age of seventy-seven years, was for a long time an East India sea-captain, and from 1819 to 1832 kept a hotel at Apponaug, after which he removed to East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and later in life was in the employ of the United States Government, directing the building of vessels of various kinds. His mother was the daughter of Hon. Henry Remington, of Apponaug. She died November 14, 1820, at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving two sons, Henry R. and John R. The latter was a sea-captain from the age of twenty-one years, and was lost overboard from the ship "Caroline Tucker," off Cape Horn, February 28, 1863, at which time he was forty-two years of age. Henry R. Congdon attended the common school at Apponaug, his instructor being Festus L. Thompson, and for a short time was a student in a private academy at Kingston, Rhode Island. At the age of fourteen he went to Providence, and there found employment in the store of George Rice, who was engaged in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe business, at 16 North Main Street. After serving as clerk for nine years, Mr. Congdon was received as a partner by Mr. Rice, on the 8th of February, 1842, and the business was carried on under the name of Rice & Congdon until February 8, 1848, when George F. Rice bought his father's interest; and later, William H. Rice, brother of George F. Rice, was admitted as partner. On the 8th of February, 1857, H. B. Aylsworth, who had been employed as clerk by the firm since 1850, bought the interest of William H. Rice, when the firm-name was changed to Rice, Congdon & Co., and continued thus until February 8, 1860. At that time James Rothwell bought the interest of G. F. Rice, and for two years the firm was Congdon, Aylsworth & Co., after which Mr. Rothwell disposed of his interest to his partners, and the firm style has since been Congdon & Aylsworth, though in 1876 Frank H. Congdon, son of the senior partner, was admitted as a member of the firm. This business was first established by Daniel Cobb, who in 1820 was succeeded by Charles Hadwin, and after other changes George Rice became sole proprietor in 1830. Mr. Rice's successors have the reputation of having retained more of their customers for a longer period than is usual for an old-established house, several having continued their patronage for twenty or thirty years. Their business has steadily increased until their annual sales now amount to nearly half a million dollars. Mr. Congdon began to sell goods by sample in 1840, and travelled extensively through the Eastern States in the interest of his business. For nearly thirty years he did the buying for the firm. Throughout his mercantile career, which extends over a period of forty-seven years, he has been noted for his close application to business, his enterprising spirit, and promptness in fulfilling all of his obliga-

tions. He married, November 12, 1841, Sabra E. Wilson, daughter of John and Sabra E. (Dexter) Wilson, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. They have four children, Mary Willard, Anna Isabel, wife of Henry Tilden, Jr., Frank Harris, who married Cora E. Rice, and Clara Adele. A son, Henry Stanton, died March 23, 1848, aged five years.

**B**REWER, REV. DARIUS RICHMOND, rector of Christ Church, Westerly, Rhode Island, from 1873 until his death, was the son of Darius Brewer, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was born in that town, June 23, 1819. He was fitted for college at Milton Academy, under Rev. Thomas Snow, and graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1838. He pursued his theological studies at Andover and New Haven, and was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church in 1842 by Bishop Griswold, and a priest in 1844 by Bishop Eastburn. He began his ministry at St. Peter's Church in Cambridgeport in 1842, and two years later became rector of St. Paul's Church in Concord, New Hampshire. In December, 1846, he became rector of Trinity Church in Newport, Rhode Island, and continued as such nearly nine years. In 1855 he organized Immanuel Church of that town, and was its rector until 1858, when he removed to Yonkers, New York, by invitation of the Young Men's Missionary Association of St. John's Church. After three months of earnest effort, St. Paul's Church was organized by him, and he became its rector. February 18, 1867, he organized the Church of the Reformation, in Brooklyn, New York, and was its rector for over six years. In October, 1873, he became rector of Christ Church, in Westerly. Mr. Brewer was a preacher of rare ability, his sermons being marked by great clearness of style, aptness of illustration and fervor of spirit. He was in full sympathy with all of Christ's disciples of every denomination, and his occasional sermons in the Congregational and other pulpits of his native town are specially remembered. His deep missionary feeling was not only apparent in his fondness for organizing new churches, but was exhibited also in a very striking manner by his voluntary withdrawal from the influential parish of Trinity, in Newport, solely in order to establish a church among the factory operatives in another part of the town. Here he laid aside his manuscript sermons, and began his method of extemporaneous preaching, preceded by the most thorough study, which he never afterward abandoned. He belonged to what is known as the Broad Church, and was in entire accord with such preachers as Dean Stanley, Phillips Brooks, and the late Edward A. Washburn. He was a very intimate friend of the latter, with whom he had made pedestrian journeys in Europe and elsewhere. Mr. Brewer died March 18, 1881. His wife and one son, a student in Brown University, survive him, his only other near relative being a brother, Mr. Cyrus Brewer, of Boston.



**D**ENISON, REV. FREDERIC, son of Isaac and Levina (Fish) Denison, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, September 28, 1819. He is a descendant of Colonel George Denison, distinguished as an officer under Cromwell, and in the early Colonial wars with the Indians. The family coat-of-arms is traced back to the period of the Crusades. His father was engaged in the last war with England, and for a time was a prisoner of war. His uncle, for whom he was named, was mortally wounded in the defence of Stonington, August 10, 1814. His maternal grandfather was Deacon Sands Fish, of Groton, Connecticut. Being fond of study, and desirous of enjoying the best opportunities therefor, he was sent to Bacon Academy, in Colchester, Connecticut, then under the direction of Charles P. Otis. Possessing a sturdy, independent spirit, and great bodily vigor, he determined to earn a living by the labor of his hands, and accordingly learned the carpenter's trade of Colonel Amos Clift, of Groton. Here he became a subject of Divine grace, and in February, 1839, united with the Baptist Church. His attention was at once turned to the ministry, and after teaching awhile in the Stonington Academy and the public school, he entered the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, where he fitted for college under Rev. C. C. Burnett. Having been licensed by his church meanwhile to preach, he exercised his gifts with great acceptance, his eloquence and zeal securing for him large audiences and attentive hearers. In 1843 he entered Brown University, and graduated under President Wayland in 1847. He was distinguished in college for his proficiency in mathematical studies, for his original cast of mind, and readiness of speech. His genial temper and natural flow of spirits rendered him a favorite with professors and students alike. While in college he delivered two Fourth-of-July orations. Immediately upon graduating he commenced preaching in Westerly, Rhode Island, and on the 16th of November, 1847, was ordained as pastor of the First Baptist Church. Here he continued until 1854. In November of this year he was installed as pastor of the Central Baptist Church in Norwich, Connecticut, where he remained until the summer of 1859, when he became pastor of the church in Central Falls, Rhode Island. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, his enthusiastic nature was fired with patriotic ardor and zeal. He relinquished his church, entered the army, and served as Chaplain of the First Rhode Island Cavalry in Maryland and Virginia. He was afterward Chaplain of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and served in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Having had a military education, and possessing a natural turn for arms, which he inherited from his ancestors, he also served in the army as aid-de-camp. He was thus as an officer brought to the front, and took part in numerous battles and engagements. On one occasion, riding unexpectedly into the enemy's lines, accompanied only by his colored servant, he disarmed and captured six men, giving them

over to the provost guard as prisoners of war. His military services received wide recognition, and gained him deserved honor. He was for some time an Assistant Allotment Commissioner of Rhode Island. During the entire war he kept a diary, in which he recorded passing events, with his reflections thereon. This he has since incorporated into his published volumes, thus giving them a freshness and vivacity which make them exceedingly valuable, and preserving those incidents and details which add so much to all historical statements. In 1865 he resumed the charge of the church in Westerly, where he remained until 1871. In 1872-73 he was settled in New Haven, Connecticut; in 1874-76 in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and afterward as pastor of the Roger Williams Baptist Church in Wanskuk, Providence. During his ministerial career he has baptized upwards of four hundred persons, and married three hundred and twenty-five couples. He has also written the following published works: *The Sabbath Institution*; *The Supper Institution*; *Historical Notes of the Baptists and their Principles, in Norwich, Connecticut*; *The Evangelist, or Life and Labors of Rev. Jabez S. Swan*; *Sabres and Spurs, A History of the First Rhode Island Cavalry*; *Westerly and its Witnesses*; *Picturesque Narragansett, Etc.*; *Illustrated New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket*; *Shot and Shell, A History of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery*. He has written and published numerous pamphlets, memorial discourses, historical sketches, army hymns, miscellaneous hymns, poems, and newspaper and magazine articles almost without number. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University; the Rhode Island and Wisconsin Historical Societies; the Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society of Rhode Island, and is the Historical Registrar of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention. He has furnished many of the biographies for this *Cyclopedia*, and is also an associate editor of the Baptist *Encyclopedia*. He married, January 12, 1848, Amey R. Manton, daughter of Dr. Shadrach Manton, of Providence. One daughter is the issue of this marriage. He is now (1881) residing in Providence.

**M**ONROE, ABEL COLLINS, a recorded minister of the Society of Friends, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, November 11, 1819. He is the eldest son of the late Job and Phebe (Collins) Monroe, both members of the same society, whose other children were Hon. James Monroe, of Oberlin, Ohio, member of Congress, and also a minister, Rev. Thomas E. Monroe, of Akron, Ohio, and Mary E., wife of James N. Frye, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who died in 1856. His maternal grandfather was Abel Collins, also a minister of the Friends. His father studied law with the late Judge





*James M. Davis*



Judson, of Canterbury, Connecticut, practiced his profession for awhile, and then engaged in farming. Abel C. Monroe was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the Friends' Boarding School in Providence. In 1845 he removed to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and for about six years engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he finally relinquished, on account of impaired health occasioned by close confinement to business. For nearly thirty years he has been engaged in probate and real estate business. During the past fourteen years he has been a minister of the Society of Friends, and for five years acknowledged as such. The Friends' meeting-house, destroyed by fire in 1881, was an interesting relic of colonial days. It was erected in 1755, enlarged in 1775, and remodelled in 1846. This society was established in that vicinity in 1719, the first meeting-house having been erected soon afterwards, under the superintendence of John Arnold, a pioneer settler. For about a hundred years the Friends' meeting-house was the only place of public worship in that neighborhood, and the services were therefore largely attended by people of various religious views, until other denominations were established there. According to the records of the society, the first acknowledged minister who officiated in this meeting-house was Elisha Thornton. He was born December 30, 1747, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 31, 1816. He united with the society when twenty-four years of age; became an elder at the age of twenty-seven, and subsequently an acknowledged minister. Besides preaching acceptably, he kept a boarding school, and was celebrated as a teacher. He was succeeded by the following sanctioned ministers: Alice Rathbun, wife of Rowland Rathbun, Mary (Barker) Allen, wife of Walter Allen, and Lydia B. Coe, wife of Jonathan Coe, the ministry of each of whom greatly contributed to the growth and prosperity of the society. The successor of the latter was Abel C. Monroe, who is now the only acknowledged minister of the society in that vicinity. Mr. Monroe married, February 6, 1845, Rebecca, daughter of the late Ephraim and Deborah (Mowry) Coe. Her maternal grandfather was Jonathan Mowry, of Smithfield, who preached among the Friends, and "by virtue of being the seventh son, practiced the art of healing." Two children were the issue of this marriage: Mary Rebecca, who died in infancy, and William Coe Monroe, M.D., who was born February 21, 1850; educated in the Woonsocket High School, and at the Friends' School in Providence; studied medicine in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine February 21, 1876, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Woonsocket. He is a member of the School Board of Woonsocket, and also of the Friends' School. During Mr. Monroe's ministry there has been an increasing attendance at the meetings, and the affairs of the society are now in a prosperous condition. He occasionally occupies the pulpits of other churches, and has been a zealous advocate of

the temperance cause. He has also taken an active interest in educational matters, and in various movements designed to promote the general welfare of the community.

**D**AVIS, JAMES M., of Davisville, North Kingstown, Rhode Island, son of Ezra D. and Mehitabel (Reynolds) Davis, was born in Davisville, February 2, 1821. His father, who was born in Davisville, April 5, 1779, and died there June 21, 1863, was one of the earliest manufacturers of woollen goods in the State, which business, in connection with farming, he followed for many years, in company with his brother Jeffery, under the firm-name of E. & J. Davis. At first they had a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment, which they conducted in connection with hand-weaving from the year 1811 to 1824, when they commenced to operate woollen looms by water-power, at the locality where they and their ancestors had had a grist-mill for over a century, and from this mill the place was known as "Davis's Mills." Joshua Davis, the father of Ezra D. Davis, a native of Davisville, was born November 10, 1742, and died there September 12, 1829, his occupation having been that of a farmer and miller. His mill, erected by his grandfather, Joshua Davis, was the first in the region of Davisville, and one of the first in the State. It ground and bolted wheat in addition to grinding corn. Jeffery Davis, the father of Joshua, born within half a mile of Davisville, in 1708, was engaged in the milling business from an early age until his death, which occurred July 3, 1782. Joshua Davis, father of Jeffery Davis, was probably the original settler of Davisville, and was the builder of its first mill, which was erected about the year 1700. He owned an extensive tract of land, which embraced Davisville, and he is supposed to have been of Welsh descent. James M. Davis, the subject of this sketch, received a good common-school education, and at the age of sixteen began mercantile business at Davisville, in which he continued until 1849, when he engaged in the manufacture of "Kentucky jeans," in company with his brother-in-law, Henry Sweet, and cousin, Albert S. Reynolds, under the firm-name of Davis, Reynolds & Co., until 1863, when Mr. Reynolds went out, and the firm-name was changed to Davis & Sweet. He carried on that branch of industry successfully until the fall of 1873, when he rented his factory and retired from business. In 1852 he was instrumental in securing the establishment of a Post-office at Davis's Mills, and in having the name of the place changed to Davisville, as it is now known. He was appointed its first Postmaster, which position he held for fourteen years. In 1866 and 1867 he served acceptably as a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly. He married, October 22, 1840, Mary Ann Allen, daughter of James and Frelove (Pearce) Allen, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island. Their children are: Hettie; Hannah J., who married Fayette B. Bennett, of Phenix, Rhode Island; Mary D.; Ida G., who married

William H. Congdon, of Warwick, Rhode Island; and Emma A., who married Christopher Allen, of Wales, Massachusetts. Mr. Davis has been a member of the Quiddnessctt Baptist Church since its organization, in 1839, and is highly esteemed in the community for his integrity and religious character. He is now living in retirement, enjoying his well-earned competence.

**C**OLLINS, GEORGE LEWIS, M.D., an eminent physician of Providence, was the son of a farmer in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, where he was born, December 31, 1820. He pursued his advance studies in the Friends' New England Yearly Meeting School, of which he was a pupil for four years. He began his medical studies as a student of Dr. Henry W. Rivers, of Providence. For two seasons he attended medical lectures at the University of the City of New York, and received his degree in March, 1846. Soon after his graduation he established himself in Providence, opening an office at first on South Main Street. Shortly after commencing practice he was appointed one of the city physicians, and was in the service of the city for twenty years. The experience thus gained was invaluable to him, especially in the department of surgery, in which he acquired great skill. For twenty years, 1850-1870, he was the physician of the Reform School. His advancement in his profession was slow but sure, and the result of real merit. While he excelled in surgery, to which he gave special attention in the earlier years of his practice, as he approached mature life he devoted himself more completely to the general practice of his profession, in which he finally took his well-earned place, in the front rank of physicians in Providence. "For several years," says Professor C. W. Parsons, "no physician had more fully the confidence of intelligent families and of the whole community. He was very much sought for in consultation. He was a man of sound, cool, sagacious judgment, acute in perception, learning more from observation than from books, careful in forming opinions and firm in holding them when formed and in following the line of conduct to which they pointed; conscientiously devoted to his patients; always rather reserved in casual intercourse, but in the sick-room expressing great kindness and tenderness of feeling." In October, 1868, he was appointed first on the list of attending physicians of the new Rhode Island Hospital. He was also one of the consulting physicians of the Butler Asylum for the Insane. As a member of the Rhode Island Medical Association, which he joined in 1847, he was often sent to represent it at the meetings of the American Medical Association. Some of the journeys he took to these meetings were to places at a great distance from his home. He went as a delegate from the State association to the International Medical Congress, held in Paris in 1867; to New Orleans in 1869; and to San Francisco in 1871. From 1858 until his death he was a trustee of Brown University,

and for a long time was connected with the management of the Friends' School. Through life he was a member of the Society of Friends. In January, 1877, he visited Europe for the third time, with the hope that relaxation from the cares of his profession might recuperate his wasted strength. He returned in the summer, as he thought, improved in health. In August he had a stroke of apoplexy, and died, with but little warning of his fate, on the 21st of the month. Dr. Collins married, in 1848, Lydia S. Capron, who, with a son and two daughters, survive him, with their residence at this date (1881) in Providence.

**C**ALDWELL, SAMUEL LUNT, D.D., the oldest son of Stephen and Mary (Lunt) Caldwell, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 13, 1820. On his father's side he was descended from John Caldwell, who came to Ipswich in 1654, and on his mother's from Henry Lunt, who came to Newbury in 1635. He was prepared for college in the grammar school of his native town, his earliest teachers being George Lunt, a kinsman, and Albert Pike, both having celebrity among American poets. He was a graduate of Waterville College, Maine, taking high rank as a scholar in the class of 1839. Soon after his graduation he was appointed Principal of the Academy in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire. In May, 1840, he took charge of the West Grammar School in Newburyport, continuing there till, in November, 1842, he entered the Newton Theological Institution, taking the full three years' course, and graduating in 1845. Among his classmates were President Kendall Brooks, of Kalamazoo College, Michigan; President Ebenezer Dodge, of Madison University; Professor Heman Lincoln, of Newton, and others who have reached distinction in the clerical profession. The winter after his graduation he spent in Alexandria, Virginia, supplying the pulpit of the Baptist church in that city. In May, 1846, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Bangor, Maine, where he was ordained the following August. He was married, September 17, 1846, to Mary Leonard Richards, of Newburyport, granddaughter of Hon. Josiah Smith, M.D., a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1774, with whom she had lived from her infancy. His pastorate of the church in Bangor continued a little over twelve years—1846-58. In June, 1858, he became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence, where he remained over fifteen years—1858-73. In September, 1873, he resigned to take the professorship of Church History in the Newton Theological Institution. Here he remained five years—1873-78. In September, 1878, he was elected President of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. Waterville College, of which he was a trustee for thirteen years—1850-63—conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1858. He was chosen



a trustee of Brown University in 1859, and a fellow in 1862. In 1874 he was elected secretary of the corporation, to succeed Hon. John Kingsbury. He has visited the Old World three times, in 1854, 1863, and 1872. Among the published writings of Dr. Caldwell are the following: In the *Baptist Quarterly*, articles on "The Science of History," "Subterranean Rome," "Roger Williams as an Author," "St. Ambrose and His Times," "Benedict and the Benedictines," "The Mendicant Orders," and "Comparative Religion." In the *Christian Review*, on "The Debt of Literature to Life." Also "Oration for Fourth of July," 1861, at Providence; "Sermon before Second Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers," Providence, June 9, 1861; sermon on "The Missionary Resources of the Kingdom of Christ," in Philadelphia, at the fiftieth anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union; discourse in the first Baptist Meeting-House, Providence, ninety years after its dedication; discourse at the completion of the first century of the Warren Association, September 11, 1867; sermon in memory of Mrs. Frances Rogers Arnold, October, 1865; "The Parting Benediction," sermon in the First Baptist Meeting-House, Providence, September 7, 1873; baccalaureate sermon, Vassar College, June, 1878. He wrote the memorial sketch and edited the memorial of Professor Dunn, and also edited vols. iii. and iv. of *Publications of Narragansett Club*.

**HOPPIN**, JUDGE FRANCIS EDWIN, son of Thomas C. and Harriet (Jones) Hoppin, was born in Providence, November 26, 1819. He prepared for college in his native city, under the instruction of Thomas C. Hartshorn and Professor Asa Drury, of the University Grammar School, and was a graduate of Brown University, with the highest honors, in the class of 1839. On leaving college he began the study of law in the office of his brother, William Jones Hoppin, of New York, and continued it in the office of Hon. C. F. Tillinghast, of Providence, and at the Cambridge Law School. In 1842 he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, in which he achieved marked success. The resignation of Judge Thomas Burgess in 1853 had made a vacancy in the judgeship of the Municipal Court of Providence. This vacancy Mr. Hoppin was chosen to fill. For five years he discharged the duties of the office with satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. At the end of this period he returned to the duties of his chosen profession. Failing health induced him to lay aside his professional labors, and by travel at the South to endeavor to recover his wasted energies. In 1860 the insidious malady which had attacked him assumed a singular character. One after another of his senses failed him, until only the sense of touch was left. For

eight years he remained excluded from the outward world, except as he held communication with it through this sense alone. Under the severe discipline through which he was called to pass he exhibited the sweet and gentle spirit which had always been a marked trait of his beautiful character. After this long period of comparative isolation from the world, he died, June 20, 1868. He married, in May, 1843, Eliza Harris, daughter of William Anthony, of Coventry. Their children were William Anthony, now in the Providence Institution for Savings; Mary, wife of R. S. Howland, of New Bedford; Katharine, wife of Davis Richmond, of New York; and Eliza A., wife of Robert Ives Gammell, of Providence.

**HOPPIN**, PROFESSOR JAMES MASON, D.D., the fifth and youngest son of Benjamin Hoppin and Esther Phillips (Warner) Hoppin, was born in Providence, January 17, 1820. At the age of twelve he was sent to New Haven, Connecticut, to be prepared for college at Mr. Aaron N. Skinner's school, and at sixteen entered Yale College, where he was graduated in the class of 1840. He studied law at Harvard College for two years, and received the degree of LL.B. He entered a lawyer's office in Providence, but did not remain there long, having decided to change his profession to that of the ministry. He was two years at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, and one year at Andover, Massachusetts. He then went to Europe and became a student of theology in the University of Berlin, especially under the instruction of Neander, the Church historian. He travelled a year in Italy, Greece, and the Holy Land, writing many letters, which were published in the *Providence Journal*, and returning home in 1848. In 1849 he was settled as pastor in Salem, Massachusetts, and continued in the pastorate nine years. He married, in 1849, Mary Deming Perkins, of Litchfield, Connecticut. After his return from a second visit to Europe, he was appointed, in 1861, Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology at Yale College, as successor of Dr. Chauncey A. Goodrich. He remained in this professorship for nearly twenty years, doing his share in building up the Yale Theological School to its present enlarged and influential estate. While carrying on this professorship he was also, from 1861 to 1863, the acting pastor of the Church in Yale College, and for three years, from 1872, he was Lecturer on Forensic Eloquence in the Law School. In 1879 he was made Professor of the History of Art in the Yale School of the Fine Arts, which position he now holds. In 1880 he accepted the temporary charge of the Department of Homiletics in Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York, made vacant by the death of Dr. William Adams. Professor Hoppin is a member of the American Oriental Society, the Victoria Philosophical Institute in London, England, and other societies. He has published several



books: *Notes of a Theological Student* (1858); *Old England, its Art, Scenery, and People* (1867); *Office and Work of the Christian Ministry*, being a Textbook of Homiletics (1869); *Life of Rear Admiral Andrew Hull Foote* (1874); *Memoir of Henry Armit Brown* (1880). He has also written much for the *New Englander*, the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and other reviews and journals. In 1870, Knox College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Professor Hoppin has two sons, Benjamin, lately tutor of Mathematics at Yale; and James Mason, a graduate (1880) of Christ Church College, Oxford, England.

**E**LY, JAMES WINCHELL COLEMAN, M.D., was born in Windsor, Vermont, October 2, 1820. His parents were Rev. Richard M. and Lora (Skinner) Ely. His father, also a native of Windsor, was a Baptist clergyman, and a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Ely, who came from England to this country in 1633, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he resided for awhile, and then became one of the original settlers of West Springfield, Massachusetts. Dr. Ely prepared for college at Townshend, Vermont, under Professor Wheeler, and in 1838 entered Brown University, where he graduated in 1842. He studied medicine in Boston, and attended two courses of lectures in the Medical Department of Harvard University, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in March, 1846. The following April he opened an office and commenced the practice of his profession in Providence, on North Main Street, subsequently removing to Benefit Street, where he remained about twenty-five years, and, in 1872, removed to his present residence, corner of Prospect and Waterman Streets. Dr. Ely early acquired a large practice, and his professional career throughout has been eminently successful. In June, 1847, he was elected a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, of which he has served as secretary, treasurer, and president, and is now a censor. He was one of the original members, and the first secretary of the Providence Medical Association, of which he served as president for one year. He was elected one of the physicians to the Providence Dispensary, from the Eastern District, and served as Attending Physician for four years from June, 1847. Several years thereafter, he served as consulting physician. In August, 1850, he was elected city physician, and medical attendant at the Dexter Asylum, and served in both of these capacities until February, 1866, when he was elected consulting physician at the Dexter Asylum, which position he now holds. He was elected attending physician at the Rhode Island Hospital at its organization in October, 1868, and served until 1874, when he was chosen consulting physician, in which capacity he still continues to serve. Since January, 1868, he has also been consulting physician in the Butler Hospital for the Insane. He is a member of the Rhode Island

Historical Society, the Providence Franklin Society, in which he has served as secretary and president, and of the Providence Athenæum, of which he has been a director. For two years he was a member of the Providence School Committee, and was obliged to resign before the expiration of his term of office, on account of pressing professional duties. In July, 1870, he went to Europe and travelled through England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and has also travelled extensively in this country. On the 6th of June, 1848, he married Susan Backus, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Backus, of Killingly, Connecticut. Her father was a graduate of Brown University and a lawyer by profession. Her mother was Almira Cady, daughter of Joseph Cady, of Providence. They have two sons. The eldest, Joseph Cady Ely, graduated at Brown University in 1870; received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Harvard University in 1872, and is now a member of the law firm of Tillinghast & Ely, of Providence. He married, November 6, 1877, Alice Peck, of Norwich, Connecticut. The other son, Edward Francis Ely, graduated at Brown University in 1879, and is now studying architecture, with Stone & Carpenter, of Providence.

**B**ABCOCK, EDWIN AND HORACE, widely known under the firm-name of "E. & H. Babcock," the younger sons of Rowse 2d and Hannah (Brown) Babcock, are treated together in this sketch, as they were educated together and have long been associated in business relations. After attending private schools and academies they spent several years in the service of mercantile houses in the city of New York, acquiring a business experience of great subsequent value to them. At nearly the same time both decided to return to their native town. In 1843 they purchased the mills and water-power at Potter Hill, previously owned by Thomas W. and Joseph Potter & Co., and during the next fifteen years carried on an extensive and profitable manufacturing business. Then came one of those periods of financial embarrassment against which the best skill and foresight are inadequate safeguards, and, like thousands of others, the subjects of this sketch were compelled to succumb to the monetary revulsion. All that remained of their hard and honestly earned wealth was conscientiously handed over to their creditors, by whom it was promptly accepted as payment in full of an indebtedness of twice its amount. Starting afresh in business with no capital, except their integrity and unsullied reputation, which remained after the storm, they were met by the confidence of all who had known them, and were so prospered in their business that at the end of two or three years, by the practice of strict economy, they were able to surprise their former creditors by presenting them with the full amount, principal and interest, of all the old

unpaid balances. On the death of their brother Rowse, in 1872, Edwin succeeded him in the presidency of the National Phenix Bank, in which he had long been a director, and still presides over the institution. Horace has been a director in the National Niantic Bank from its organization in 1854. Early in life both became communicants of the Episcopal Church, and have always been active and liberal promoters of the religious and educational interests of Westerly and of the State. Edwin was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, April 8, 1819, married, April 21, 1845, Olivia S. Cady, and has two children, Elizabeth and Albert. Horace was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, August 4, 1822, married, first, September 11, 1843, Abby J. Cross, second, December 18, 1860, Harriet B. Cross, and has six children, Rowse, Abby, Martha, Hannah, Hobert, and Mary.

**HOPKINS, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES NOYES,** son of Noyes and Patience Greene (Brayton) Hopkins, was born in Foster, Rhode Island, September 30, 1820. His father, born May 25, 1793, died September 29, 1829. His grandfather, Judge Robert Hopkins, is elsewhere sketched in this work. Mr. Hopkins was educated in the common schools and in a select school at South Scituate, taught by Mr. John H. Willard. At an early age he went to the city of Providence, and learned the jeweller's trade of Joseph B. Chase. After working a few years as a journeyman, saving his earnings, he bought out his employer, Mr. Thomas A. Richardson, and commenced business as a jeweller on his own account, a business which, in its varied forms, he has pursued till the present time (1881). His work at first was all done by hand, while now it is done largely by machinery. In 1837 he joined the United Train of Artillery in Providence. At the first election thereafter he was chosen corporal, and by gradual promotion attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the command, in which position he served with success and honor for eight years, resigning in 1854. That organization, of which he is still an honored member, owes very much to his liberality and energy. During his active military career he sympathized with "Governor Dorr" in his political movements, and was present with him at Acote's Hill. He aided with the United Train of Artillery in escorting the would-be governor from the depot on his return from Washington. Colonel Hopkins rejoiced in due time in the adoption of the more liberal State Constitution. For four years he represented the Sixth Ward in the City Council, and refused to be nominated as an alderman. He was on the select committee that bought the site of the new City Hall. As a director of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank, of East Greenwich, he did what he could to prevent the catastrophe that finally befell that institution. For several years he was an active member of the order of Odd Fellows, from which

he finally withdrew. In 1851 he joined the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, and has ever maintained a deep interest in the objects of that society. His religious connections, as those of his family, are with the church of the Mediator (Universalists) in Providence. In 1847 he built a residence on Prairie Avenue, where he now resides. He married, December 26, 1841, Sarah Corey, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, daughter of Benjamin Clarke and Mehitabel (Reynolds) Corey, who traces her descent from Sir Francis Drake. Colonel Hopkins's children have been, Mary E. (married Dr. Joseph Clifford Moore, of Lake Village, New Hampshire), James F. (died young); Felicia H. (died young); Sarah E. (died young); Celeste (married Dr. Frederic Whittier Bradbury); and Florine B. (died young). Colonel Hopkins has added much to the wealth, intelligence, and character of Providence.

**HOPKINS, HON. HORATIO LAWSON,** son of Augustus and Lydia (Harris) Hopkins, was born in the town of Scituate, Rhode Island, February 9, 1820. In his childhood the family removed to Burrillville. He was educated in the common schools and in a private academy. At an early age he entered his father's shop, where he learned the business of manufacturing spindles, and soon became a member of the firm of A. Hopkins & Co., spindle-makers and machinists, at Laurel Ridge, Rhode Island. Gradually the supervision of the outside interests of the factory devolved upon him, while his father devoted himself to the inside management, and for more than twenty years he had the general management of the entire business, his brother-in-law, James A. Potter, being associated with him as a partner. At the time of his death, which occurred January 21, 1876, the capacity of their factory was two hundred thousand spindles per annum, employing generally about sixty operatives. In the later years of his life he became largely interested in the banking business of the town, and for a long time was President of the Pascoag Savings Bank, and one of the directors of the Pascoag National Bank, which positions gave him a wide circle of business acquaintances and made him many firm friends. He served as a member of the Town Council in 1866. From 1867 to 1869 he represented his town in the State Senate, and rendered valuable service as a member of that body, his public career, like his conduct in all the affairs of life, being marked by the exercise of sound judgment and the exhibition of those genial qualities of character which gave him great personal popularity. He was one of the original movers in projecting the Providence and Springfield Railroad, of which corporation he was a large stockholder. For many years he was a deacon of the Free Will Baptist Church at Pascoag, in the Sunday-school of which he was an earnest worker, and was a warm supporter of true re-



ligious and benevolent enterprises. He was a power for good not only in the town where he lived, but throughout the State, and especially so in the temperance reform, in aid of which he gave much of both time and money. He was heartily interested in the cause of education, which he did much to promote while serving as chairman of the School Committee, and whatever commended itself to him as a public benefit always received his earnest support. He married, April 7, 1842, Amey Ann, daughter of Mial and Amey (Irons) Smith, of Scituate. They had three children, of whom but one, Addison Sidney, is now living. Mr. Hopkins possessed in an eminent degree those elements of character which distinguish the truly useful and noble man, and the memory of his quiet, gentle spirit is cherished with reverence and love by many friends.

**T**ABOR, DEACON STEPHEN HILLS, son of Samuel and Lucretia (Hills) Tabor, was born at Whitesboro, Oneida County, New York, September 9, 1820. His father was a cotton manufacturer, formerly from Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Deacon Tabor received a common-school education, and when eighteen years of age was employed as clerk in the Hope Factory Variety Store, near Cooperstown, New York, where he remained until 1841, when he removed to Slatersville, Rhode Island, where he was employed for a few months in a similar capacity in the store of Benjamin P. Tabor. In the spring of 1842 he engaged as bookkeeper in the counting-room of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company at Blackstone, Massachusetts. On the 1st of April, 1849, he became station agent of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, retaining his position as bookkeeper of the company before mentioned. In September, 1849, he went to Providence and accepted a position as ticket clerk, and finally that of General Ticket Agent of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. In August, 1855, he was appointed Master of Transportation, and in February, 1856, was elected General Superintendent of that road. He entered upon the duties of the last-named position in March, 1856, succeeding John B. Winslow. He served as Superintendent of the Providence and Worcester Railroad until February 5, 1866, when he resigned the position, his resignation taking effect April 1, 1866. While occupying that position he exhibited great activity and efficiency, and was instrumental in advancing the interests of the road in various ways. During his superintendency there was for some time sharp competition between the Norwich and Worcester and the Providence and Worcester Railroad companies for transportation of freight from Nashua, Lawrence, Manchester, Lowell, Fitchburg, and other important freight centres, to New York. Mainly through Deacon Tabor's efforts the right of the Providence and Worcester Company to share in transportation of freight between New

York and the points above mentioned was established, notwithstanding the combined opposition of other lines, which had so far enjoyed a monopoly of the business. He did not engage in active business again for two years succeeding his resignation as Superintendent. In the spring of 1868 he purchased a farm at Long Meadow, near Springfield, Massachusetts, where he intended to pass the remainder of his life quietly in agricultural pursuits. In August, 1868, he was induced to go to Webster, Massachusetts, to act for a short time as agent for the manufacturing company of Samuel Slater & Sons during the absence of the principal of the firm in Europe. He continued there until January, 1871, when he was invited to Providence, Rhode Island, to organize the Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which was chartered in May, 1871, the officers elected in July following being Amos C. Barstow, President, and Stephen H. Tabor, Secretary and Treasurer. In January, 1872, he was elected Cashier of the Rhode Island National Bank, and Treasurer of the Rhode Island Institution for Savings, which positions he still occupies. In noticing his election to the former position, the *Providence Evening Bulletin* said, "S. H. Tabor, for many years the highly esteemed Superintendent of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, has been elected Cashier of the Rhode Island National Bank, in the place of Manton E. Hoard. Mr. Tabor's upright, high-toned, and conscientious character is calculated to inspire the fullest respect and confidence of the community, and the choice of such a man at this juncture was a propitious event." From 1865 to 1868, when he left Providence, he was a member of the School Committee, and still continues to manifest a deep interest in educational matters. In 1837, at the age of seventeen, he united with the Presbyterian Church at Fly Creek, near Cooperstown, New York, it being the nearest church of that denomination to his home at that time. After removing to Providence he united with the High Street Congregational Church in 1849, and was soon afterward elected deacon, which office he held until his removal to Long Meadow, Massachusetts, in 1868, when he resigned, and took a letter to the First Congregational Church. In 1871, after his return to Providence, he joined the Union Congregational Church, and was soon afterward elected deacon, which office he still retains. He is a member of the Rhode Island Home Missionary Society, and has served as its treasurer since 1877. He has been treasurer of the Congregational Club since its organization, March 22, 1875. He has been twice married. His first wife was Nancy Cole, daughter of Lyman and Nancy Cole, of Worcester, Massachusetts, to whom he was married October 21, 1844. She died November 29, 1874. December 29, 1875, he married Sarah A. Gilmore, daughter of Joseph F. and Sally Page Gilmore, of Providence. Her father was a mason and contractor, and served as a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, member of the Providence Common







*Cha<sup>s</sup>. H. Fisher M.D.*

Council and of the Board of Aldermen. There were three children by the first marriage: Edward Payson, Samuel W., and Jennie. The last named died in infancy. To his eldest son he gave the farm at Long Meadow, where he now resides. His other son is a clerk in the Rhode Island National Bank.

**FISHER, HON. CHARLES HARRIS, M.D.**, son of George Clinton and Harriet (Cady) Fisher, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, June 30, 1822. His ancestry in the different lines of genealogy were nearly all in easy pecuniary circumstances, the result of personal industry; they also occupied very respectable social positions, and in several instances, civil positions of distinction. His grandfather, Barzillai Fisher, was an active participant in the War of 1812. His great-grandfather, Barzillai Fisher, Sr., and five sons, were connected either with the army or navy during nearly the whole of the Revolutionary struggle. Nearly all held official positions; one was a member of Washington's body guard for three years, and another commanded a vessel in the navy. Among those connected with his ancestry who acquired distinction were, Fisher Ames, the eloquent orator and professor of law, Professor John D. Fisher, M.D., of Harvard University, an author of some note, Judge Fisher of the Supreme Court, and Hon. Samuel S. Fisher, United States Commissioner of Patents. The maternal grandfather of George C. Fisher (James Aldrich, of Scituate, Rhode Island) was for nineteen years a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and is said to have drawn lots, in a rude way, with Hon. Elisha Mathewson to decide between them as friends which should be the candidate for the United States Senatorship with the certainty of an election, and which resulted in favor of Mathewson, who received the cordial support of Aldrich. Governors Arthur and James Fenner, and Governor Jones, were intimate personal friends of Mr. Aldrich, and spent many days every year in social intercourse at their several residences. Mr. Aldrich was one or more times a presidential elector. A great-grandson of Mr. Aldrich, James B. Angell, LL.D., President of the University of Michigan, is Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Emperor of China, 1880. Dr. Fisher lost his father at eight years of age, and was therefore dependent on his own labor. His early educational advantages from schools were quite limited, but by private study he acquired a very fair knowledge of the higher mathematics, the natural sciences, and the Latin language. The expenses of his education, general and professional, were defrayed wholly by his personal exertions. His professional education was acquired at Dartmouth, Harvard, and the University of New York. He was also a student in the office of Professor Alfred C. Post, M.D., LL.D., of New York. He commenced the practice of medicine at North Scituate, Rhode Island, where he still

resides, although his duties and professional engagements require a considerable portion of his time in the city of Providence, where he has an office. Dr. Fisher has had a very large and varied practice, including many important surgical operations, and a large part of the consultation business of the surrounding towns. He early became identified with the educational interests of the town of Scituate, and successively occupied all the positions of oversight and superintendence of the public schools of that town; was active in the formation of the Public Library, holding the position of director and president of the same for many years; and was also a trustee of Lapham Institute. During the War of the Rebellion he served, under a commission from the Governor, as Surgeon on the Board of Exemption from Draft, and was also one of the Inspectors of Recruits. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served on the Committee on Corporations, and also on several joint and special committees, including a commission, of which he was chairman, to inquire into the expediency of stocking the inland waters of the State with more esculent fish. In 1870, upon the establishment of the State Board of Education, he was appointed a member by the General Assembly, and has by successive appointments continued a member to the present time, 1880. He was active in procuring the establishment of the State Normal School, and with Governor Seth Padelford, and Commissioner T. W. Bicknell, visited the Normal Schools of other States to ascertain their plans of organization and methods of instruction. He has been a trustee of the Normal School continuously from 1871. In 1877 he was returned to the State Senate, serving two years on the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Executive Communications, and other joint and special committees. Upon the establishment of the State Board of Health, in 1878, he was appointed a member, and having been elected secretary of the Board, was, in 1880, by legislative enactment, in order to define his duties more clearly, made State Registrar of Vital Statistics, and Commissioner of Public Health. He was also a Presidential Elector for Rhode Island in 1876. Early interested in the establishment of railway facilities between his adopted town and the city of Providence, he was active in the organization of the Providence and Springfield Railway Company. He occupied the position of director of the Citizens' Union Bank for fifteen years, and was for two years President of the same. He was, also, for eleven years, President of the Scituate National Bank. The various religious, benevolent, and literary associations have had his warm support, and with many of them he has sustained active official relations. He has been an active member of the Masonic Fraternity, having been the Master of a Lodge of Master Masons, presiding officer of a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and an officer in the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He is now a member of the State Grand Lodge of Master Masons, and is also a Knight Templar. In his professional relations, he has been the



president, and has held several other offices in the Rhode Island State Medical Society; is a member of the American Medical Association and the American Social Science Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Public Health Association. He married, February 22, 1849, Sophia R., daughter of Russell Smith, of Scituate, Rhode Island, who was the grandson of General William West, Deputy Governor, under the charter, an active coadjutor with the revolting colonists in the struggle for independence. Dr. Fisher has four children, George Russell, Mary Sophia, Ruthie Remington, and Elizabeth Harriet. George R. graduated at Lapham Institute, in 1868, at Brown University in 1872, and after pursuing medical studies at home, at Yale College, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduated at the latter institution in 1874, at twenty-one years of age. He spent a year in practice with his father, and then settled in Olneyville, adjoining Providence, where he is now engaged in a large practice. He is Assistant Surgeon-General of the State, and a member of the general staff of the Governor. Mary S. married, in 1877, Franklin P. Owen, assistant Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Providence. Lizzie H. married, in 1879, Albert W. Chapman, of Providence, who is connected in business with his father as contractor. Ruthie M. married, in 1879, Walter J. Smith, M.D., at the time a resident of Scituate. Dr. Smith is the grandson of Professor Nathan Smith, M.D., first President of the Medical Faculty of Dartmouth College, and afterwards of Yale College. Dr. Nathan Smith was one of the two most eminent surgeons and practitioners of medicine in New England. Professor Nathan R. Smith, M.D., of the University of Maryland, an uncle of Dr. Walter J. Smith, was for forty years the leading surgeon of that State. Rev. John D. Smith, M.D., the father of Dr. Walter J. Smith, was in early life a Congregational minister, but for many years has been in the service of the United States government in the capacity of Surgeon. A cousin, David P. Smith, is Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Yale College. Dr. Fisher's life has been one of incessant activity, and from youth he has been almost continuously intrusted with large responsibilities.

**P**HILLIPS, REV. MOWRY, was born in New Berlin, now Lancaster, New York, August 20, 1820. His parents, Augustus and Asenath Phillips, had removed from Gloucester, Rhode Island, to that place. In 1840 he united with a Methodist church. In 1842 he came to Rhode Island, and engaged in teaching. He also united with the Free Baptist Church in Blackstone, Massachusetts, of which Rev. M. W. Burlingame was then pastor. He received license to preach in 1843, and ordination in 1845. From 1844 to 1846 he was pastor of an Independent Methodist church in Millville, Massachusetts. In 1846 he became pastor of

the Free Baptist Church in Georgiaville, and continued in this relation until 1864. He then became the pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Pascoag. After ten years of efficient service he was compelled by failing health to retire from this field to a small farm in Glocester, near the village of Harmony. In connection with his labors on the farm he acted as pastor of the Free Baptist Church in West Scituate from 1875 to 1881. This outline statement is barely suggestive of the character and usefulness of his work. Though his early opportunities for culture were not extensive, he was a thorough and lifelong student. As a religious teacher he was loyal to his convictions of truth, and evinced great independence and vigor of thought. His long pastorates speak of his exalted ideas of the pastoral relation, the extent of his resources, and of his excellent administrative ability. He was genial and dignified; cautious, but never cowardly, and always detested shams. He was a firm and bold advocate of moral reforms, such as peace, anti-slavery, and temperance, and was greatly interested in popular education, which he did much to promote as a school officer in the town in which he resided. His intellectual, moral, and religious views were such as to render him a man of high personal character, commanding marked respect, and exerting a decided influence. He was married in 1846 to Sally Sargent, of Millville, Massachusetts. He died July 4, 1881, after a long and painful illness, in the sixty-first year of his age. Mrs. Phillips and six children—two sons and four daughters—survive him.

**A**RNOLD, HON. SAMUEL GREENE, LL.D., the historian of Rhode Island, son of Samuel Greene and Frances (Rogers) Arnold, and grandson of Welcome Arnold, was born in Providence, April 12, 1821. The homestead, corner of South Main and Planet streets, was the house in which was planned the capture and burning of the Gaspé in 1772. His father's sister, Mary Arnold, was the wife of the famous orator, Hon. Tristram Burges. Samuel G. prepared for college in the schools of Providence and also under the tutelage of the celebrated Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg, at Flushing, Long Island, New York, in the school known as St. Paul's College, which for a time had a wide fame. In 1836 he entered Brown University, and soon afterward, for the benefit of his health, accompanied Rev. William Hague, D.D., to England, and visited portions of the Continent. Returning he resumed his University course, and graduated in the class of 1841. After graduation he entered the counting-room of James T. Rhodes, in Providence, and subsequently went as supercargo of a merchantman to St. Petersburg, Russia. There hearing of the "Dorr War," he left the vessel and returned home to find the rebellion ended. Pursuing a course of law study at the Harvard Law School, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1845, and was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island. His

passion for historical study and writing had already possessed him. Having the means at his command and an ardent desire to know more of the life and history of other nations, he travelled in Europe, to the North Cape, in Russia, in classical regions, in Egypt, in Syria, and in South America. In England and France he spent much time and means in examining and copying records and state papers relative to the colonial history of our country, as he had previously, while a law student, projected the historical work that finally gave reputation both to himself and to his native State. He prepared and delivered valuable popular lectures on South America and Northern Europe. In 1850 he delivered the Annual Address before the American Institute in New York. In 1852 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Peace Convention, in the hope of averting the Civil War. An ardent champion of freedom and the Union, he served as an aid-de-camp to Governor William Sprague, with the rank of colonel, and commanded a battery of light artillery. In 1861 he was again elected Lieutenant-Governor and re-elected in 1862. On the resignation of Hon. James F. Simmons, he was elected United States Senator, and served in 1862-3. Everywhere his talents, scholarship, and character gave him social and public prominence. In 1848 he was chosen a trustee of Brown University, and in 1878 received from the University the degree of Doctor of Laws. His chief work, *The History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*, the first volume published in 1859, the second in 1860, was highly commended by scholars at home and abroad. Of a high order also are his published addresses, among which may be mentioned *A Historical Address*, published in the *North American Review* in 1851; *The Spirit of Rhode Island History*; memorial papers on Albert G. Greene, William R. Staples, and Usher Parsons, read before the Rhode Island Historical Society; his Centennial discourses in 1876; the *History of Providence*, and the *History of Middletown*. All his literary productions are models of method, clearness of view, and felicity of statement. In 1868 he was elected President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, on account of his thorough knowledge of the State and of his important contributions to its literature. This position he filled until his death. As President of the Charitable Baptist Society of the First Baptist Church, in Providence, he performed valuable service, writing its Centennial History, in 1875, and contributing largely to its treasury. For many years he served on the Providence School Committee; for eleven years he was a trustee of the Reform School; and for a like period a trustee of the Butler Hospital. In 1876 he was a Republican Presidential Elector. In 1848 he married Louisa Gindrat Arnold, daughter of Richard J. Arnold, of Providence, and had three daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Louisa C. (A.) Appleton, resides near Savannah, Georgia. He died in Providence, February 13, 1880, at the age of fifty-nine. Funeral

addresses were made in the First Baptist Church by Rev. Drs. E. G. Robinson, S. L. Caldwell, and William Hague. Dr. Robinson appropriately observed: "He abhorred shams of every description; every species of cant, and especially religious cant, to him was hateful. He had his long-settled and deep-seated religious convictions. Of these convictions, which were manifest in all his acts, he rarely spoke—never obtrusively—but without reserve when there was due occasion. . . . Among all the men whom it has been my lot to know, I have met with no one who has equalled him in unwillingness to appear, or to be accounted, anything else than exactly what he was."

**S**HEFFIELD, HON. WILLIAM PAINE, was born in New Shoreham, Rhode Island, August 30, 1820. His parents were George G. and Eliza (Paine) Sheffield, both descendants of early settlers of Rhode Island. After completing his academical studies he entered Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1844, and the same year was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. In 1841 he was a delegate from New Shoreham to the "Landholders' Convention," to frame a new State Constitution, and in 1842 was a member of the General Assembly, standing firmly for "law and order" as against "Dorism." He was returned to the General Assembly by New Shoreham in 1843 and 1844 while pursuing his legal studies. He commenced the practice of his profession in Tiverton, where he was brought into intimate friendly and professional relations with Hon. Job Durfee. In 1849 he was elected to represent Tiverton in the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1851 and 1852. He soon afterward removed to Newport, where his talents and legal abilities were at once recognized, and in 1857 he was returned to the General Assembly by that city. He continued to serve as a Representative to that body until 1861, when he was chosen a Representative from Rhode Island to the Thirty-seventh Congress as a Republican, and served the nation in that capacity from July 4, 1861, to March 3, 1863. In 1863 he was again elected to the General Assembly by the city of Newport, and with the exception of the years 1873 and 1874, he has been annually re-elected until the present time (1881). He has long been a member of the Standing Committee of the House on the Judiciary. In 1869 he served on the Select Committee to revise the laws of Rhode Island, and has had more to do with shaping the statutes as they now stand than any other person. Having become so thoroughly familiar with the legislation of the State from its beginning, he is generally regarded as the best interpreter of Rhode Island law. Mr. Sheffield is a ready and forcible speaker in court-rooms and legislative halls, and an able writer, especially on historical subjects. In 1876 was published his "Historical Sketch of Rhode Island," and the same year an "Historical Address on the City of Newport," besides the publication at different times of various papers,



reports, and speeches before the General Assembly. He has very valuable writings and notes, the product of his unwearied historical research, that may yet be given to the public. He married, in 1847, Lillias White Sanford, daughter of Samuel Sanford, of Boston, a descendant of John Sanford, one of the first settlers of Rhode Island, the issue of the marriage being three children. His son, William P. Sheffield, Jr., graduated with honor from Brown University, and is engaged in the practice of law in the city of Newport.

**M**ASON, GEORGE CHAMPLIN, is descended from some of the old Rhode Island families—the Ayraults, Champlins, and Grants. The Ayraults were Huguenots, the Champlins settled in Rhode Island in 1638; the Masons came to America in 1635, and the Grants in 1725. Benjamin Mason married Mary Ayrault, January 24, 1754. Their eldest son, Benjamin, married, November 8, 1788, Margaret Champlin, daughter of Christopher Champlin, and granddaughter of Sueton Grant, and had four children. George Champlin Mason, who was the youngest, married, October 28, 1818, Abby Maria Mumford, daughter of Benjamin B. Mumford, and their eldest son, George Champlin Mason, born July 17, 1820, is the subject of this sketch. Of a delicate constitution, and frequently an invalid, he could give but little attention to study in his youth. At the age of fifteen he entered a drygoods house, as clerk, in New York, where he was employed for six years. At the end of that time his health was such that he had to give up the calling; but in the meantime he acquired a good business training. From childhood he has cultivated a taste for drawing, and, in 1844, having attained to some proficiency, he sailed for Europe, where he studied nearly two years, in Rome, Florence, and Paris. On his return to the United States he entered upon his profession as a landscape painter, chiefly of architectural subjects. At that time there was no resident architect in Newport, and he was frequently called upon for aid in perfecting and getting up architectural drawings, which led him, in 1858, to give his whole attention to this branch of art. Since then he has made architecture his profession. At times his pen has been employed in various ways. In 1851 he became the editor of the *Newport Mercury*, from which position he retired in 1858. From 1854 forward, for a number of years, he was a correspondent of the *Providence Journal*, over the signature of "Aquidneck." Since the summer of 1876 he has been a regular correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*. The books that he has written are, *Pen and Pencil Sketches of Newport*, illustrated; 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 127. Charles E. Hammett, Jr., Newport, 1854. *Reunion of the Sons and Daughters of Newport*, 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 297, 1858. *The Application of Art to Manufactures*, 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 344; 150 illustrations. George P. Putnam, New York, 1858. *Newport and its Cottages*, 1 vol.

quarto, pp. 109, 1875; illustrated. Edition limited to one hundred copies; subscription price, \$50. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. *The Old House Altered*, 1 vol., small quarto, pp. 179; illustrated. George P. Putnam's Sons, New York. *The Life and Works of Gilbert Stuart*, 1 vol. small quarto, pp. 283; illustrated, 1879. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

**C**UTLER, HON. CHARLES RUSSELL, manufacturer, was born in Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, December 10, 1822, and is the son of Eli and Mary (Darlan) Cutler. His father's ancestors were English, and his mother's French. He was educated in a country school and also pursued a course of study in the Chicago High School. In 1839 he removed to Warren, Rhode Island, where he engaged as a seaman. He rose rapidly in the service, and for twelve years was a successful ship-master. During this period he cruised in nearly all the waters of the globe, and twice sailed around the world. At the close of 1858 he gave up going to sea and began the manufacture of cotton cordage at Warren, in mills built by himself, known as the Cutler Cordage Mills. This business he carried on successfully until after the commencement of the Civil War, when his establishment was converted into a manufactory of cotton yarns used in the manufacture of a great variety of fabrics, such as silk goods, hose, suspenders and other articles. In 1869 he associated with him as partner Mr. George Hail, and a stock company was incorporated, styled the Cutler Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Cutler is at present (1881) treasurer and agent. The business has steadily increased from the start, and has an invested capital of over \$400,000. Since the formation of the company one large mill has been built, and another is now being erected, each having a capacity equal to a print-cloth mill of 30,000 spindles. In 1872, Mr. Cutler was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, which office he filled for one term. He has served as a member of the Town Council of Warren since 1862, and is now its President, which office he has held since 1870. He has also served the town acceptably in various other positions, having been for twelve years Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and for several years Superintendent of Lights. He has taken a deep interest in educational matters, and was a member of the committee which built the Miller Street school-house of Warren. On the 3d of November, 1862, he was initiated into Freemasonry, in Washington Lodge No. 3 of Warren, and was Master of that lodge for the year 1863. In 1877 he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, which office he held for two years, during which time, at the invitation of the City of Providence, he had the honor to dedicate, in behalf of the Grand Lodge, the large and beautiful monument erected to the memory of Roger Williams. Mr. Cutler is a zealous worker in the Masonic





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order, and is recognized as one of its most efficient and influential members. He has been a member of the order of Odd Fellows since 1845, and for several terms held the office of Noble Grand. He married, May 4, 1845, Celinda Carpenter, daughter of Nathaniel Carpenter, of Seekonk, Massachusetts. Her father was a lineal descendant of one of the celebrated Carpenter brothers, who came from England, and whose descendants are now very numerous in this country. She died in Warren, August 27, 1870. On the 15th of November, 1871, Mr. Cutler married L. Lydia Gushee, daughter of Dr. Almond Gushee, a prominent physician of Warren, to which place he removed from Dighton, Massachusetts. Her grandfather was an eminent Congregational divine, and preached in one church in Dighton, Massachusetts, for fifty-seven years. The children by the first marriage were Charles R. and Mary Darling. The former died at sea, of yellow fever, in 1874. The children by the second marriage are Edward Russell and Charles Williams. Mr. Cutler ranks among the most prominent and successful business men of Warren, and is noted for his readiness and liberality in contributing to the advancement of every good cause.

**C**OOKE, GENERAL GEORGE LEWIS, the sixth son of Joseph S. and Mary (Welch) Cooke, was born in Providence, September 16, 1821. On leaving school he entered the house of Cooke, Angell & Co., drygoods merchants, and a few years afterward became a partner in the firm of Cooke, Anthony & Mahony, the successors of the first-named house. His connection with this firm was dissolved in 1846. A few months later he formed a copartnership with the late William L. Baker, Esq. (who married a sister of his wife), in the shipping and commission business in New York, which continued nearly to his embarkation for California as partner of his brother Joseph, February 1, 1849. Upon the retirement of the firm of Cooke Brothers & Co., of San Francisco, in 1854, he returned to his native State, having purchased a home in Warren, in which he still resides. Soon after, upon the organization of the Sowamset Bank, Warren, he was chosen its President, retaining the position while it existed. The passage of the National Banking Law led to the superseding of that institution by the First National Bank of Warren, whose stockholders were mostly identical with those of its predecessor, and he has been its President from the commencement. Early in 1860 the growing excitement upon national issues called him to political life for the first time. He was elected State Senator from Warren to fill a vacancy. He presided over the "Young Men's State Convention" held at that time, and was elected to the Senate for the year 1860, being re-elected in 1861 and 1862, when he declined another reelection, having been chosen Quartermaster-General, an office whose duties during the years of his incumbency

were exceptionally arduous and important. He was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate for the entire period of his membership of that body. In the second year of the War of the Rebellion, on the formation of the Ninth Rhode Island Regiment, he was appointed its Quartermaster, but was soon after appointed to the Majority. When the Twelfth Rhode Island Regiment was enlisted for nine months' service, he served temporarily as its Major, and was shortly advanced to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. This corps was stationed in the vicinity of the National Capital, which was threatened by the enemy. While thus engaged he was ordered home by Governor Sprague, with a view to his acceptance of the position of Quartermaster-General. In 1873, he complied with the wish of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, to serve the town as Representative in the Lower House of the Legislature; and under varying political circumstances was re-chosen in each of the five succeeding years, declining further candidacy in 1879. He had from the first taken a conspicuous part in current legislation, especially while continued from year to year as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Lower House, although the Democratic party, with which he acted, was in a constant minority. Perhaps the efforts of no man during his long membership were more reflected in the legislation of the State. Through his exertions a salutary measure was at last accomplished, which his constituents, with certain of their neighbors, had for a full generation vainly striven to effect. This was the annexation to Warren of a strip of territory naturally forming a portion of the compact part of Warren, but included within the town lines of Bristol, which town vehemently resisted the change. In the local affairs of his town, especially those of an educational character, General Cooke has borne a prominent share from the day of his citizenship, as also in those of St. Mark's Church of that place, whose delegate in the Protestant Episcopal State Convention he has been during the entire period; and besides being once delegated by that body to the Triennial General Convention of the Church, has for upwards of twenty years (a single year excepted) been annually chosen one of the Standing Committee of the diocese. From 1865 to 1875 he was the secretary, treasurer, and manager of the American Horse-Nail Company, of Providence; and since 1873 he has been agent of the Sprague Sewing-Machine Company, Providence. He married, at Warren, Rhode Island, December 14, 1842, Laura Frances Wheaton, daughter of the late Nathan Miller and Content B. (Maxwell) Wheaton. They have had seven children: Annie Burrows Cooke, deceased; Ella Cooke, deceased; George Lewis Cooke, Jr.; Leonora Cooke, Evelina Cooke, Marietta Cooke, and Frederica Cooke. George Lewis Cooke, Jr., graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1870; studied law in the office of the late John A. Gardner, Esq., District Attorney for Rhode Island, 1870-71; entered Harvard Law



School, September, 1871, and graduated in June, 1872; was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in November of the same year, and to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts, November, 1875; made "Trial Justice" of Warren in 1875, and still holds that office.—*Genealogy of the Russell Family*, by Bartlett.

**NEWELL, TIMOTHY, M.D.**, son of Stephen and Polly (Howard May) Newell, was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, March 29, 1820. He is of an old Massachusetts family. His grandfather was the second town clerk of Sturbridge in 1739. His father entered the Continental army at the age of sixteen, and during a service of eighteen months rose from the rank of orderly sergeant to that of lieutenant, and was at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was one of the veterans to greet Lafayette on his last visit to our country in 1824, when the Marquis eagerly grasped him by the hand, and then stooping grasped the hand of his son Timothy, who well remembers the event. Stephen Newell was a man of firmness and decision of character, and was frequently elected to take part in the management of affairs of the town. Timothy inherited bodily vigor, and his early farm labors matured a sturdy constitution. His education besides his good home training was obtained by an attendance of three months each year at the district school. At the age of sixteen he had earned, by extra work, sufficient money to pay for a quarter's study at an academy. Thus self-reliant, without aid from others, he advanced, alternating between working, studying, and teaching. His academical studies were pursued at the Worcester Manual Labor High School and at the Wilbraham Academy. These were followed by his collegiate studies at Brown University with the class of 1847. His medical studies were pursued with Dr. Sylvanus Clapp, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and at the Vermont Medical College, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1850. He subsequently spent one winter at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. His first settlement in professional life was in the town of Cranston, Rhode Island, where he remained three years, when he established himself in Providence, where he still continues his studious, laborious, and successful career. At the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861 he immediately volunteered for the defence of the country, and was commissioned as Surgeon of the First New England Cavalry, afterwards the First Rhode Island Cavalry, and was mustered in with the command November 4, 1861. In this position, especially arduous, with mounted troops, he served in the camps in Rhode Island, in Washington, and in the advances and exposures in Eastern Virginia. After leaving this command in 1862 he was engaged in general hospital duty with the Army of the Potomac. Here he became acquainted with General Prim, of the Spanish army, on his visit to General McClel-

lan, and was invited to join his staff, which he refused, much to his subsequent regret. For a time he was a voluntary prisoner in the enemy's lines to care for the wounded of the Union Army. He fell into the hands of the rebels at Savage Station during the seven days' battles, and was carried to Libby Prison, where he remained several weeks. His army experiences have been of great benefit to him in his profession. He is a member of the Providence Medical Association and of the Rhode Island Medical Society, of which for two years he was the treasurer. In December, 1874, he called the attention of this society to the need of a rational system of school hygiene, and afterwards as chairman of a committee presented a report, a portion of which was widely published and commented upon in the periodicals of the country. Besides membership in several local associations he is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Health Association, and the American Social Science Association. Before the latter at Saratoga, in 1876, he read a paper on "The Changes Demanded by Physiology in our School System," that excited much interest, and was published in the *New York Sanitarium* in the following April. His discussions of sanitary subjects have found their way into popular journals, and some of his plans have been recommended for adoption in other States. He has projected an admirable plan for a library of the State Medical Society, which is likely to be successful. His professional duties have not prevented the indulgence of his taste for history and poetry. He has made special studies of some of the great characters of Shakespeare. For several years he was a frequent and welcome visitor to the home of the gifted Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman. As a member of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society and a sharer in its discussions he has added particularly in the culture of plums to the wealth of Rhode Island gardens. He married, September 19, 1867, Anna P. Smith (Bates), daughter of James W. Bates, late of South Kingstown, Rhode Island, and has one son, Claude Potter Newell.

**CUSHMAN, ROBERT**, manufacturer, was born on the old homestead in the western part of Attleboro, Massachusetts, September 12, 1821. He is a lineal descendant and namesake of Robert Cushman, one of the founders of Plymouth Colony. His parents were Captain Samuel and Sophia (George) Cushman, both of whom died in 1864, at an advanced age. His father served as Captain of the militia, and part of the time as Major, in the War of 1812, and for eleven consecutive years was one of the selectmen of Attleboro. Robert Cushman was educated in the country district schools and at the academies of Attleboro and Pawtucket. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching a district school in his native town, and was thus employed for several years during the winter, the rest of his time being occupied in farming. Having a natural aptitude for mechanics, he entered

a turning-shop in 1844, and after working for others in Central Falls, Woonsocket, and Pawtucket, commenced, in 1847, in a very small way, the main business of his life,—the manufacture of spools for winding cotton, linen, and silk thread. At this time there were not more than three or four shops in the world (and those were very small) where such spools were made by machinery. Not being able to purchase such machines as were then in use, he and his workman invented and constructed machines which soon superseded all others, and were of such superior character that, with later improvements, they are now in general use, although the business has increased several hundred-fold in this country. In 1850 he removed to Central Falls, and in 1857, across the river to Pleasant View, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where, with his brother George, he built the spool factory, afterward enlarged, in which others still continue the business. He early established an enviable reputation for superior work, and for many years was at the head of that branch of industry in this country. He invented the adjustable features of the pivot-hanger for shafting, now in general use. For some time he was also engaged in knitting by machinery, and invented valuable improvements in knitting machines, one of which was patented. He has realized but little from his inventions, however, while others have derived a large profit therefrom. In 1874, his health being impaired, he sold out the business, retaining his factory, and some years afterward, by losses sustained in the coal business (managed by others), in which he had previously invested extensively, the savings of his lifetime were swept away. But this misfortune did not impair his influence in the community, and to-day he is regarded one of the most useful citizens of the town in which he resides. Having no ambition for public honors, he has served the public but little in an official capacity, but endeavored to exert an influence for the enactment of good laws and the election of good men to execute them. He served for two years as town councilman in Pawtucket before the consolidation of the two towns; and for the past two years has again served as a member of the School Committee. For two years he has been Vice-President of the Providence County Savings Bank. He has been an active worker in the temperance cause most of his life, especially in behalf of prohibition since the Maine Law first passed, and for several years has been a member of the board of managers of the Rhode Island Temperance Union, of which, for two years, he has been one of the Vice-Presidents. In 1841 he became a member of the First Congregational Church in Attleboro, and was elected deacon in 1848, retaining his connection with that church until 1858, when he joined the Congregational Church in Central Falls, of which he was also elected deacon in 1866, succeeding his brother George in that office after his death. In 1862 he was chosen superintendent of the Sunday-school of that church, which position he filled for over ten years. His brother, Richards Cushman,

was a minister, and died while engaged in missionary work on the Island of Hayti in 1848. Mr. Cushman married, in 1847, Louisa Draper, daughter of Ebenezer and Beulah Draper, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, and a descendant of Governor Bradford. They have had four children, three of whom are living, Ellen, Louisa, and Robert.

**S**NOW, EDWIN MILLER, M.D., son of Nathan and Rhoda (Miller) Snow, was born in Pomfret, Vermont, May 8, 1820. His father was a merchant, and a descendant of William Snow, who was born in England in 1624, emigrated to Plymouth, Massachusetts, and afterwards was among the early settlers of Duxbury and West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. The name of the wife of this emigrant settler was Rebecca Barker. Dr. Snow's mother was a native of Granville, Massachusetts, and of English descent. He received his early education in the common school in Pomfret, and also attended, for several terms, different academies in neighboring towns. In 1838 he prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, in Meriden, New Hampshire, and at the New Hampton Academic Institution, New Hampshire, from which he entered Brown University in September, 1840. An affection of the eyes obliged him to be absent from college during the second year, after which he resumed his studies, and graduated in 1845. In 1848 the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*. After his graduation he spent two years in teaching and in pursuing a course of study with a view of entering the medical profession. In 1847 he continued his medical studies with Dr. W. D. Buck, in Manchester, New Hampshire, and graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, March, 1849. In June of that year he began the practice of medicine at Holyoke, Massachusetts, and in July, August, and September following, treated many cases of Asiatic cholera, which then prevailed at Holyoke. In November, 1850, he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he continued the practice of medicine, and was soon afterwards appointed Physician of the Eastern District of the Providence Dispensary. He served in this capacity for two or three years, during which time, in the summer of 1854, he attended numerous cases of cholera, and became much interested in tracing the connection of the disease with local conditions of filth. A communication from him upon this subject, addressed to the Mayor of Providence, was published by the City Council, in March, 1855, and resulted in important changes in the Health Department of the city. In May, 1855, he was elected a member of the Common Council of Providence, and was appointed City Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, July 1, 1855, and also Health Physician and Health Officer at Quarantine. The office of Superintendent of Health was established in June, 1856, and he was chosen to fill that position. Since that



time until the present (1881) he has been elected annually as City Registrar and as Health Officer by the Board of Aldermen, and has continued to fill the office of Superintendent of Health, first being appointed annually by that body, and for many years past having been chosen annually by the vote of the people. He was appointed to superintend the census of Providence in July, 1855; was Superintendent of the State Census of Rhode Island in 1865 and in 1875; and was Supervisor of Census for the District of Rhode Island in the National Census of 1880. He also superintended a partial census of the city of Providence in 1874 and in 1878. During the War of the Rebellion, in the spring of 1863, he was appointed Inspector of Hospitals, by the United States Sanitary Commission, and spent several weeks in examining the military hospitals in Philadelphia and vicinity, and in visiting the Army of the Potomac opposite Fredericksburg. He was a member of and took a prominent part in the meetings of the Quarantine and Sanitary Conventions, which met first in Philadelphia, May 13, 1857, and in the following years in New York, Baltimore, and Boston, the convention in the latter city being held in 1860. He was a member of the National Prison Congress which met in Cincinnati in 1870; and a delegate from the State to the International Prison Congress in London, in July, 1872. From May, 1866, to May, 1869, he was an Inspector of the Rhode Island State Prison; and a member and Secretary of the Board of State Charities and Corrections from the time it came into operation, June 1, 1869, until December 6, 1872, when he resigned. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society; in 1851, of the Providence Medical Society; in 1853, of the American Medical Association; was Secretary of the State Medical Society from June 30, 1852, to June 6, 1855; President of the same Society from 1876 to 1877; and for several years Secretary of the Providence Medical Society. He was on the Committee of Registration in that Society from 1853 to 1878, part of the time being chairman, and was author of several of the annual reports on that subject. He has been a member of the staff of consulting physicians of the Rhode Island Hospital since its establishment; and is also a member of the American Academy of Medicine. In December, 1868, he was sent as a delegate from the State to a convention held at that time in Springfield, Illinois, in relation to the Texas cattle disease; and was a member and chairman of the Rhode Island Cattle Commission from 1871 to 1872, and from May, 1875, to May, 1878. From 1874 to 1878 he was chairman of the State Commission which built the new State prison in Cranston. He was sent as a delegate from the United States Government to the International Statistical Congress, which met in St. Petersburg, Russia, in August, 1872. During the same season he made an extended tour on the Continent and through the British Isles. Dr. Snow was one of the original founders of the American Public Health Association, organized in 1872;

Vice-President of the same, 1872-74, and President in 1875-76. In June, 1855, he was elected a trustee of the Providence Reform School, and continued in this office, by an annual election, for twenty-five years, declining a reelection in 1880. In 1876 he was elected a trustee in Brown University, which position he still holds. He is the author of numerous valuable pamphlets and reports, among which are those on *Asiatic Cholera*, *Small-pox*, and other municipal sanitary subjects, on which his views have the weight of large experience and sound judgment; twenty-four *Annual Reports upon Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in Providence*, beginning with 1855 and still continued; eight *Annual State Reports on Registration*, from 1862 to 1867, inclusive, and 1876 and 1877; reports on the *Census of the City of Providence, 1855*, the *Census of the State of Rhode Island, 1865*, *Census of the State of Rhode Island, 1875*, and others. On the 30th of December, 1857, he read before the Rhode Island Historical Society a *History of the Asiatic Cholera in Providence*. In politics, Dr. Snow has been a consistent Republican. He is widely and favorably known at home and abroad for his extensive knowledge in his special departments of study, and for his sterling qualities of character. On the 14th of June, 1840, he united with the Baptist Church, in New Hampton, New Hampshire, and on the 21st of November, 1850, transferred his relations to the First Baptist Church of Providence, which was then under the pastoral charge of Rev. James N. Granger, D.D. In September, 1852, he became clerk of the church, which office he has since held. He married, May 2, 1850, Ann E. W. Pike, daughter of Jonathan and Cynthia (Hathaway) Pike, of Providence. They have two children living, Elizabeth H., and Sylvester M.

**P**ECKHAM, FENNER HARRIS, M.D., son of Dr. Hazael and Susanna (Thornton) Peckham, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, January 27, 1820. His father was an able and noted physician of his day and had an extensive practice. Fenner H., after pursuing a course of academical studies, entered the office of Dr. Justin Hammond, a widely-known physician of Windham County, Connecticut, with whom, and finally with Professors Knight and Hooker of New Haven he studied medicine, and graduated from Yale Medical College in 1842. He commenced his medical practice in his native place, East Killingly, but soon after removed to North Killingly, now known as Putnam Heights, where he continued with success till 1852, when he settled in Providence, Rhode Island. While in his native State he became a member of the Connecticut State Medical Society. Immediately after settling in Providence he secured a good practice, and became a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, of which he has twice had the honor of being chosen president. In addition to addresses, and







*James A. Budlong*

reports on special cases, he has contributed to literature a monograph "On Hydrophobia," first presented before the American Association, and "On the Topographical and Geological Condition of the Second District of Rhode Island," found in the report of Dr. Baxter in statistics of volunteer service. For a number of years he was Physician and Surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Providence. On the opening of the Civil War he volunteered his services for the defence and preservation of the Union, and was commissioned, August 15, 1861, Surgeon of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery Regiment. He had first been assigned to duty with the Second Rhode Island Volunteers at Washington, and afterward had charge of the medical department of Camp Sprague, both before and after the first battle of Bull Run. He joined the Third Regiment after the command had reached and taken possession of Port Royal, South Carolina; but the enervating character of the climate, and his arduous duties compelled him to resign his position in February, 1862. In April, 1863, he was appointed Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment of the Second District of Rhode Island, and, at the request of Governor J. Y. Smith, officially visited Fortress Monroe, and continued his efficient services in connection with the Board till the termination of the Rebellion. Beside these national services and his large practice in the city, he has otherwise served the public professionally, as in the Medical Board of the Economical Life Insurance Company in its days of success. To his son, Dr. F. H. Peckham, Jr., who also served during the Rebellion in the Hospital Department of the army with the Third Rhode Island Regiment, and who for several years has been associated with him in practice, he has relinquished the more arduous duties of his profession, as enfeebled health will suffer him only to engage in consultation and minor services. He married Catharine Torrey, daughter of William Torrey, of Killingly, Connecticut, and had six children: Catharine F., Rosa F., Fenner H., Jr., Ella L. T., Sarah G., and Mary D. Rosa F., well known as a portrait and landscape painter, married George W. Danielson.

**B**UDLONG, JAMES ARNOLD, eldest son of Joseph Stone and Mary Ann (Arnold) Budlong, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, March 1, 1823, and is a lineal descendant of Francis Budlong, the first settler of the name in the Colony of Rhode Island. His father and grandfather were market gardeners in Cranston, and his father still lives on the old homestead, at the age of seventy-seven. From a genealogical table prepared by Joseph A. Budlong, of Providence, it appears that the family is of French extraction, the original French surname being "Budlon," and that Francis Budlong married Rebecca Howard, widow of Joseph Howard, on Friday, March 19, 1669; both of whom and all their chil-

dren, except John, were massacred by the Indians at the outbreak of King Philip's War. John Budlong, who was then a child three or four years of age, was rescued by his mother's family, the Lippitts, who resided in Old Warwick, at what is now known as Horse Neck. John Budlong finally became a large landowner in Warwick. The dwelling-house built and occupied by him is still standing, and is now owned by Henry W. Budlong. The following is the line of descent: Moses Budlong, Samuel, Samuel second, and Joseph, the father of James Arnold, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Budlong was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at Smithville Seminary, North Scituate, his school attendance being confined to the winter terms, the rest of the year being devoted to farm work. When he was nineteen years of age he began to teach school, and taught five winters in the public schools in Cranston and Johnston. During his minority he gave nearly all his earnings to his father, by whom he was subsequently employed at a stated salary until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he commenced farming on his own account. He hired the homestead farm from year to year until 1856, when he bought a farm of sixty acres on the Pontiac road and turned his attention to gardening, in which he has ever since continued with great success. He has increased the size of his farm by subsequent purchases until it now embraces two hundred acres, half of which is under the highest state of cultivation and so skilfully managed as to yield a large return for the capital and labor expended on it. It is amply provided with hot-beds, green-houses, steam-pumps and hydrants, and every convenience for market gardening, some of the gardens being protected by groves. There are also thrifty orchards of apples and pears. He has a fine residence on the place, dwellings for laborers, and numerous well-arranged buildings for stock, farming implements, and other purposes. Mr. Budlong's son is associated with him in the business, the firm-name being J. A. Budlong & Son. It is estimated that their receipts for garden and orchard products during the past ten years have amounted to between \$30,000 and \$40,000 per year, and that the receipts for the year 1880 exceed \$50,000, with a clear profit of from \$12,000 to \$14,000. Their sales of produce are generally made in Providence, where they have a place of business on Canal Street. For the past twenty years Mr. Budlong has also been extensively engaged in bringing Western apples to the Providence market, from the sale of which he has realized handsome profits. He is an energetic, enterprising business man, of a cheerful, social and benevolent disposition, and has attained success by constant industry, economy and upright dealing. For several years he has been a member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, in which he takes an active interest. He has served as Justice of the Peace and held various town offices, but has generally avoided politics and declined public positions. He is a



member of the Stewart Street Baptist Church in Providence. Mr. Budlong married, August 23, 1850, Eunice Burlingame, daughter of Samuel and Barbary (Randall) Burlingame. They have had two children, Frank L., and Julia M. The latter died at the age of eight years. Frank L. has had an interest in the business of his father since 1873, and now owns about forty acres of the farm in his own right. He originated the hot-bed and green-house part of the business, of which he has had almost entire charge, and has managed it with great success. Being a practical gardener, he superintends the work in person, making careful study of the latest and best methods and plans. He was born in Cranston, August 23, 1851, and educated principally at Mowry & Goff's Classical School in Providence. For several years he has been a member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. He married, January 3, 1869, Melissa P., daughter of Lorenzo and Lucy A. (Sweet) Sherman. They have three children, James A., Florence M., and Harry A.

**SWAIN, REV. LEONARD, D.D.**, first pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Providence, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, February 26, 1821. Concerning his childhood and youth we know but little. At the early age of sixteen he entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated with honor in the class of 1841. Having resolved to preach the Gospel, he entered upon a course of theological training at Andover, Massachusetts, under the special guidance of the Rev. Dr. Edwards A. Park. He was graduated in 1846, and at once entered upon the work of the Christian ministry, in Nashua, New Hampshire. His rare natural and intellectual gifts, combined with great zeal and eminent spiritual attainments, soon made him a power in the Church, and gave him a widespread reputation as a preacher, in the denomination especially to which he was attached. Upon the formation of the Central Congregational Church, in Providence, he was chosen the pastor. Here for seventeen years he labored with singular efficiency in the Master's service, until he was obliged to succumb to the dread disease which, for almost two years, had been consuming his life. He died on the 14th of July, 1869, at the age of forty-eight. As a pulpit orator he had hardly his equal in the churches around him. His style was bold and stately. He had a round, ringing voice, which, while it lacked, perhaps, the gentler persuasive tones, conveyed in its accents earnestness and conviction. His imagination was vigorous and his power of expression affluent. Though reserved in society, he had genial wit and a kindly temper. On various occasions he had been named for high academic posts, and in 1857 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the Board of Fellows of Brown University. But a short time before disease attacked him he had been urgently pressed to take charge

of an important church in Chicago. He was, however, permitted to close his honorable and useful life among his own people, to whom he had so long ministered, and by whom he was tenderly loved. The following among a series of resolutions adopted by the church at the close of the afternoon services, July 18, 1869, expresses in brief the character of Dr. Swain and the estimation in which he was held: "*Resolved*, That in his intellectual culture, in his moral sensibility, in his personal sense of religious obligation, in his strong affinity for spiritual truths, in his clear perception of duty, seldom or never clouded by doubt, in his heroic discharge of such duty, in his quick and responsive sympathy for the sick and the afflicted, in his diligent and devout preparation for the fulfilling of his professional obligation, in his earnest and unreserved consecration to Christ and his service, and in the simplicity of a holy walk and conversation, he has left to us the memory of a life almost faultless, and worthy the imitation of every Christian minister and brother." Three children survive Dr. Swain, viz.: a son, who is a student at Beloit College; a daughter, who also resides at Beloit; and a second son, who is a student in Brown University. His wife died several years before his death.

**TALBOT, REV. MICAH JONES, D.D.**, Presiding Elder of Providence North District, Methodist Episcopal Church, son of Hon. Micah J. and Betsey (Rich) Talbot, was born at East Machias, Maine, February 25, 1821. He is a descendant of the Talbots, of England, the ancestor of the American branch of the family being Peter Talbot, who came from Lancashire to this country about the year 1670. While attending a boarding-school in Edinburgh, Peter Talbot was seized by a press-gang and taken on board a man-of-war which soon after sailed for the American coast. The ship came into Narragansett Bay and anchored above Newport, when young Talbot, who had no fondness for the kind of life into which he had been forced, made his escape by swimming to the shore in the night. Making his way over the island of Rhode Island, he sought shelter in Massachusetts, and after a series of adventures and escapes, reached Dorchester, near Boston. It was his purpose to return to England, but, his plans having been repeatedly frustrated, he settled in that part of Dorchester which is now called Stoughton, where many of his descendants continue to reside. From this town, in 1771, Peter Talbot, grandfather of Rev. M. J. Talbot, emigrated to the eastern portion of Maine, and assisted in building a town where was only a wilderness. There were no roads, the place was only accessible by sea, and the pioneers there, as elsewhere, endured hardships, and were rewarded by the development of characters which make prosperous commonwealths. The Massachusetts form of faith and worship was retained in the offshoot transplanted from the Bay Colony, and in the

faith of the puritanic school the subject of this sketch was trained; but when he came to independence of thought was led by his earliest convictions to embrace the more liberal theology held by the Methodists. Mr. Talbot pursued his course of preparatory studies at Washington Academy in his native town, and entered Wesleyan University, where he graduated in 1843. After pursuing a course of private study he entered the ministry in the Providence Conference, receiving his first appointment to Centreville, Rhode Island. In April, 1847, he was ordained deacon at Fall River, Massachusetts, by Bishop Hedding, and in regular course, in April, 1849, was ordained Elder by Bishop Hamline, at Princetown, Massachusetts. After a ministry of six years in Massachusetts, he was returned to Providence, where he was pastor of Mathewson Street Church, and afterwards to Fall River (St. Paul's Church), and Marlboro Street Church, Newport. In 1858, having been elected Principal of Providence Conference Seminary, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, he removed thither and took charge of that institution, which position he held until his resignation, in 1862. Two years were now passed in freedom from public labors except in supplying such occasional vacancies as occurred in various pulpits, and regularly officiating for three months for the Power Street Church, while its pastor was absent in the field, serving as chaplain of Rhode Island Volunteers. Having been appointed, in 1864, to the pastoral care of the church at Bristol, he retained that charge until August, 1865, when he was elected the first Superintendent of Public Schools in Newport. To this work he gave diligent and assiduous attention, and under his direction was initiated the excellent system of gradation which has characterized the schools of that city, and given them the high rank which they hold. He continued to reside in Newport until April, 1868, when he became pastor of the First Church in Pawtucket. At the close of one year the office of Presiding Elder of New Bedford District was given him, and the next year the same relation to Providence District, in the superintendency of which he continued for four years—the limit fixed by the law of the Church. Three years in the pastorate at Warren, and two at Phenix, were succeeded, in April, 1879, by a reappointment to the superintendency of Providence North District. He has been much concerned with public schools, having been chairman of school committees while residing at East Machias, Newport, East Greenwich, and Bristol, and a member of the School Committee of Warren, has been thrice elected to represent Providence Conference in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, viz., in 1868, 1872, and 1880. In 1872 he was elected by the General Conference, for a term of four years, a member of the committee under whose supervision the publishing interests of the Church are conducted; was chairman of the Eastern Section of the Committee, and Secretary of the whole body, and has been for twenty-one years Secretary of the Providence Conference.

He has been invited to professorships in various literary institutions, and declined. In the spring and summer of 1873 he was acting Principal of the Seminary at East Greenwich, in addition to the duties of the Presiding Elder's office. In 1872 his *Alma Mater* conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. While residing at Newport he was editor of the *Daily News*, and from 1856 to 1868 was a regular editorial contributor to two periodicals. He has been twice married, first, in August, 1847, to Eliza D., daughter of Edward Slade, of Somerset, Massachusetts, who died in Providence, in August 1863; and, second, in November, 1871, to Martha A., daughter of William Gardiner, of Providence. Of four sons and two daughters, two sons and one daughter survive,—Emory H., a journalist by profession, George P., an agriculturist, and Anna M.

**D**AVIS, COLONEL JAMES, son of James and Asenath (Byam) Davis, was born in Western, Oneida County, New York, May 6, 1821. His father was born in Johnston, New York, November 8, 1769, and was of Welsh and Scotch descent. His mother, of Puritan descent, was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, April 12, 1780. They had nine children: Abraham, Catharine, Sarah, Jacob, Elizabeth, David, Benjamin, James, and George W. James, at the age of nine, was put to work on a farm, and at thirteen was bound to a farmer till his majority. On account of the hardships to which he was subjected, he ran away, in 1840, and on being arrested by his old master, compromised the account, and entered the service of a new employer, devoting all his earnings to the payment of the old one, which left him in a destitute condition. In 1841 he began to learn tanning and currying, and after mastering his trade, he removed to Providence, in 1844, where he worked as a journeyman till December 15, 1846, when he commenced business for himself on leased land in Pawtucket, upon Pleasant Street, having a small shop for tanning picker and lace leather for factories. In 1849 he bought the land and tannery of Smith Wilkinson, of Pomfret, Connecticut, being the last deed executed by Mr. Wilkinson, and in the fall of 1849 enlarged his works about threefold. In 1850, foreseeing that belt-making for machinery would be a large branch of industry, and as only three parties were then engaged in it, Mr. Davis decided to enlarge his business in this direction. In 1853 he doubled his works and put in the first steam-engine to drive his machinery that had ever been used for such purpose. He soon added improvements that have been adopted throughout the country. In 1863, by experiments, he discovered a process of tanning leather quicker and better than by the old processes, and obtained for his method letters-patent of our government. He now enlarged his works tenfold, and so prospered that jealous eyes were upon him. Some attempted to use his patent



without his consent, and some hoped to reach his secret by hiring his help. Being eminently successful in his business, many of his friends applied to him for aid. By freely lending and indorsing, and entering upon some outside enterprises, he lost large sums of money. Profiting by his experience, he suggests the following: "Pursue steadily the business that you best understand; always have control of your own money; help such as will help themselves; do not refuse to assist when you are prospered, nor assist with reluctance, but only so far as not to injure yourself, or your family, or your creditors; never live exclusively for dollars, but to do right." Colonel Davis united with the First Methodist Church, of Pawtucket, in April, 1850, and was soon elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees, which position he has held for thirty years. He was Superintendent of the Sabbath-school for seventeen years. For the past twenty-six years he has been a Trustee of the East Greenwich Seminary. For four years was a Trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank of Pawtucket. He was a charter member of the Pawtucket Light Guard, in 1857, and soon after held the rank of Major on Colonel Stephen Bucklin's staff. For three years he was a Major on Brigadier-General Olney Arnold's staff, and from 1863 to 1868 was Assistant Quartermaster on Major-General Arnold's staff. During the rebellion he lent his purse and influence to the Union cause. He was Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, not called out. In 1873 he was commissioned Colonel of the Pawtucket Horse Guards. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1862-63-65 and 1866, serving in 1862 and 1863 on the Finance Committee. He was again elected in 1877-78-79 and 1880, serving in 1878-79 and 1880 as Chairman on the Committee on Militia. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Cincinnati, which nominated President Hayes. He married, March 17, 1846, Harriet E. Cheeny, of Attleboro, Massachusetts; she was born June 7, 1820; the issue of the marriage being five sons and two daughters. The sons died young. The daughters are Anne O. and Julia Ida. Anne O. married William H. Bosworth, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 10, 1870, and has three children, James D., Bosworth M. S., and William H., Jr.

**T**ILLEY, BENJAMIN JAMES, son of John Tabour and Margaret (Nicoll) Tilley, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, November 20, 1821. He was a descendant of one of the oldest families of Newport. His first American ancestor came from England about 1710. His grandfather was a deacon in the North Baptist Church, and his father was a prominent member of the First Baptist Church of Newport. He was the youngest of nine children. Besides enjoying the ordinary school advantages of his day, he was a pupil of the then distinguished teacher, Levi Tower. For some time he served as clerk in the commission house of William Vose.

At the age of seven he injured his hip by a leap from the steps of the State House, which crippled him for life. In his early youth he began the news business with a bundle of papers under one arm and a crutch under the other, and soon afterwards established the first successful news stand in Newport. In 1848 he opened the news store now occupied by his son, R. H. Tilley, at No. 128 Thames Street. At the commencement of the war, in 1861, his business increased very rapidly, and so eager was the demand for war news that his store was daily crowded with customers. Mr. Tilley was one of the most useful citizens of Newport, and such was his personal popularity that he was twice elected to the Rhode Island General Assembly, in 1864 and 1865, though honestly differing politically with the majority of his constituents. During the Rebellion he exhibited much patriotism and kindness by his constant endeavors to supply the wants of disabled soldiers at the Portsmouth Grove Hospital, and by his kind and sympathetic attentions at the bedside of the sick and dying. His earnest and self-sacrificing labors in this direction called forth expressions of gratitude from hundreds of soldiers. Mr. Tilley was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been advanced to the highest degree in the order. He married, December 2, 1849, Mary C., daughter of Captain Edward E. and Rebecca (Chapman) Taylor, of Newport. Their only child, Risbrough Hammett Tilley, born September 1, 1850, is his father's successor in business. Mr. Tilley died in Newport, July 31, 1866.

**S**PALDING, REV. AMOS FLETCHER, son of Amos and Mary (Warren) Spalding, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1821. Concerning his childhood and youth we know but little. He attended the excellent public schools of his native city, graduating from the High School with honor. Soon afterwards he engaged in mercantile pursuits. On the closing Sunday evening of the year 1837 he listened to a powerful discourse from the late Rev. Dr. Baron Stow, which arrested his attention and led to his conversion. He united with the Charles Street Baptist Church, under the pastoral care of the venerated Rev. Dr. Sharp. His varied gifts and accomplishments gave him prominence among the young men of the church. He was a good linguist, a fine writer and speaker, and an excellent singer, understanding thoroughly the rules of music. The conviction was naturally forced upon him, and upon those with whom he was associated in the church, that he had a higher calling than that in which he was engaged, and he resolved to devote his life to the preaching of the Gospel. As the first step in the work of preparation he entered the Baptist Academy in Worcester, of which Nelson Wheeler (afterwards Professor in Brown University) was Principal. In 1843 he entered Brown University, and at once took high rank as a scholar. His genial temper and cultivated manners made him a







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favorite both in college and in society. Being in straitened circumstances, and unwilling to incur obligations which he could not readily discharge, he taught for several winters a large public school in West Dedham, Massachusetts. He graduated with his class in 1847. Upon leaving college he entered the Theological Seminary at Newton Centre, Massachusetts, where he studied under President Sears and Professors Hackett, Ripley, and Pattison. His first settlement was in Montreal, Canada. He was afterwards pastor in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he remained four years; in Calais, Maine, where he remained four years; in Warren, Rhode Island, ten years; in Norwich, Connecticut, five years; and in Needham, Massachusetts, where he was pastor at the time of his death. He died suddenly of heart disease, at the railroad station in Chelmsford, the Friday after Thanksgiving, November, 1877, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. During his ministry of twenty-seven years he preached upwards of 2500 sermons, baptized 300 persons, married 165 couples, and attended 375 funerals. These details, slight as they are, show the activity and zeal of the man, and to a certain extent indicate his widely extended usefulness. He was installed as pastor of the Baptist Church in Warren in December, 1860. This venerable church had been founded by President Manning as early as 1764, before the infant college over which he presided was removed to Providence. The one hundredth anniversary of the church occurred on the 15th of November, 1864. Mr. Spalding preached the centennial discourse on that occasion, which was published and extensively circulated. In October, 1852, he married Caroline E. Sanderson, daughter of the late Deacon Sanderson, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and sister of the first wife of Rev. Dr. Ashmore, missionary to Burmah. She, with an only daughter, survive him.

**NEWCOMB, COMMANDER HENRY STEARNS, U. S. N.,** was born at Newport, Rhode Island, August 31, 1821. He was the son of Henry Stearns and Rhoda (Mardenborough) Newcomb. His ancestry were of highly respectable social standing, and his earliest progenitor in this country, Francis Newcomb, came to America in 1635, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts. His father, Henry Newcomb, was a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and performed a gallant part in defending Fort McHenry against the British fleet in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch received his early training in the schools of Providence, and pursued his studies preparatory to entering college in academies at Plainfield, Connecticut, and at Andover, Massachusetts. It was his desire to follow his father's profession, and enter the naval service. Yielding, however, to the wishes of his mother, he became a member of the Freshman class of Brown University in 1836. He remained a year at the University, and then his desire to enter the navy having in-

creased, his mother gave her consent that he should have his wishes gratified. He received a midshipman's commission July 21, 1838, when he was not quite seventeen years of age, and was soon promoted to the rank of passed midshipman. His commission as a Lieutenant in the navy bears the date of June 28, 1853. While on duty in the squadron on the African coast, he was detached from his vessel to bring to this country a captured slave-ship, the Panther. In consequence of the unseaworthy condition of the vessel it was an undertaking of very great hazard, but was successfully accomplished. Soon after the commencement of the Civil War he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, and in September, 1862, to a still higher rank, that of Commander. He commanded the steamer R. B. Forbes in the naval battle at Port Royal. It was a shot from his vessel that cut down the flag-staff at Fort Walker. Having for some time had command of the brig Bainbridge, he was transferred to the steamer Magnolia, and, in 1863, was appointed to the command of the gunboat Tioga, then with the East Gulf Blockading Squadron. He reached his ship early in October. A severe and fatal illness seized him soon after, and he died October 24. His service in the navy covered a period of twenty-five years and two months. The body of Commander Newcomb, after having been interred for some time in the cemetery at Key West, was removed to Providence and buried in the Old North Burying-ground.

**TINKHAM, WILLIAM,** manufacturer, and President of the Providence and Springfield Railroad, was born in Harmony Village, Glocester, Rhode Island, July 8, 1823. He is a lineal descendant of Hezekiah Tinkham, who came from England to this country some time within the period of the Revolutionary War, and settled in the southeast part of the town of Glocester, Rhode Island, where he pursued the calling of a blacksmith. Hezekiah Tinkham died about 1812, being nearly one hundred years of age. He had four sons and two daughters. His son Nehemiah followed the trade of his father, and married and settled near Harmony, in Glocester. He had six sons and three daughters. He died in 1814, at the age of fifty. His son Nehemiah, who was born in 1800, was also a blacksmith, and continued the business established by his father. At the age of twenty-one he married Alyada Andrews, daughter of Thomas Andrews, a farmer in Glocester. They have three sons and three daughters, and the parents and children are all now living (1881). William, the eldest child and the subject of this sketch, remained at home during his minority, much of the time being employed on the farm and in the blacksmith-shop, where he learned the trade of his father. He received a good common-school education at the district school and at Smithville Seminary, now Lapham Institute, North Scituate, Rhode Island. In



1844, on account of poor health, he abandoned the blacksmith's trade, and entered a store at Greenville, Rhode Island, where he served a short time as clerk, and afterward purchased the business, which he continued until 1853, part of the time having a partner. He was then employed for a short time as clerk in the store of a manufacturing company at Wakefield, Rhode Island. In July, 1853, in company with Job S. Steere, he hired a woollen mill of Daniel S. Whipple, at Mapleville, Rhode Island, and commenced the manufacture of tweeds and jeans, with one set of machinery. In the fall of that year they put in another set of machinery, and began the manufacture of satinets, which they continued until 1856. Very soon after he had entered upon the manufacturing business, Mr. Tinkham realized that in order to insure complete success, a thorough knowledge of the details of the business was essential, and he therefore determined to make himself competent to superintend every process in the factory. To attain this end he became an operative in his own mill, dismissed the assistant in the lowest room, and, taking his place, began by scouring wool. He then learned the art of dyeing, dismissed the boss, and hired an assistant. And so he went from room to room, working more hours per day than his help, and at the same time having his share of the care and general management of the business, until at the end of three years he was master of the art of manufacturing woollen goods. In 1856, Steere & Tinkham purchased of Jason Emerson the Harrisville Mill property for \$30,000, paying \$4000 in cash, and mortgaging the property for the rest. They then removed their machinery from Mapleville to the Harrisville Mill, and, putting in two other sets of machinery, began the manufacture of satinets on their own premises. In 1857 they built an addition of one hundred feet in length to the factory, for dye-house and other purposes, and made other improvements, amounting in all to \$20,000. Consequently the financial crisis of 1857 found them heavily in debt, with no immediate prospect of business. The outlook was exceedingly discouraging; but Mr. Tinkham went out and made business, manufacturing partly on shares, and buying and selling in person. He then adopted the cash system, which he has ever since adhered to. Thus they carried on a profitable business while other mills stood still, and by January 1, 1860, had money enough to pay the balance of their first purchase. Previous to this time they had also made various improvements in the mill property not mentioned herein. In 1860 they added four more sets of machinery to their mill, and commenced the manufacture of cassimeres. By January, 1865, they had paid all their indebtedness on their property, beside having a large surplus fund on hand. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Tinkham took up his residence in Providence, and at the same time commenced running the Carolina Mills, in the town of Richmond, Rhode Island, in company with his brother, Ellison Tinkham, and F. Metcalf. He stocked the mill, and the

property was owned by the other parties. He was a member of this firm until 1876, when he sold his interest to his partners. The firm of Steere & Tinkham continued at Harrisville until 1873, when Mr. Tinkham purchased the interest of his partner, and formed a partnership with F. S. Farwell, an experienced and successful manufacturer, who had formerly been superintendent of the Granite Mills, at Pascoag; and the same business still continues under the style of Tinkham & Farwell, Mr. Tinkham's son, Ernest W., having also been admitted into the firm in 1878. The estimated cost of the mill property is \$200,000, and the weaving and finishing capacity of the factory is equal to eighteen sets of machinery, although the carding is only nine sets. In 1866 Mr. Tinkham was elected a Representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly, and served acceptably. His life has been one of determined energy and persistent industry, and in no enterprise has his influence been more marked and powerful than in the projection, construction, and successful operation of the Providence and Springfield Railroad, of which he has been President since the organization of the company, and has been the General Manager and Superintendent since 1876. Mr. Tinkham married, March 16, 1847, Caroline M., daughter of Appleby and Ada (Steere) Smith, of Smithfield, Rhode Island. They have had four children, two of whom are living,—Ernest W., and Grace L. Ernest W. was born September 25, 1857, at Harrisville, Rhode Island, and was educated in the public schools of Providence and at Dansville Seminary, Dansville, New York. In December, 1878, he was elected Treasurer of the Providence and Springfield Railroad, which position he still holds. As before stated, he is also a partner in the manufacturing firm of Tinkham & Farwell. He married, February 12, 1879, Margaret McCartney, daughter of Hugh McCartney, of Dansville, New York. They have one child, Miriam.

**L**APHAM, HON. BENJAMIN NEWELL, son of Alfred and Rachel (Newell) Lapham, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, April 21, 1821. He pursued his preparatory studies under the direction of George H. Brown and Hon. Alfred Bosworth, late Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and graduated at Brown University in the class of 1843. He studied law with Samuel Y. Atwell and Hon. Richard W. Greene, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1845. From 1863 to 1865 he was City Solicitor of Providence. In 1863-64 he was a Representative from Providence to the General Assembly, and while a member of that body served as chairman of the Committee on Corporations. He was chosen as a member of the Providence Common Council in 1869 and re-elected in 1870. In 1876 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was a member of the State Senate in 1876-77, and part of the time served as chairman of the

Judiciary Committee. In 1880 he was again chosen as a Representative in the General Assembly, and is now a member of the Judiciary Committee. He married, June 24, 1847, Sophia M. Page, daughter of Martin and Prudence B. Page, of Seekonk, Massachusetts. They have four children, Sophia P., Julia B., Eliza B., and Louisa P.

**ARNOLD, GENERAL OLNEY**, President of the First National Bank of Pawtucket, son of Dr. Seth and Belinda (Streeter) Arnold, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, January 17, 1822. He is a descendant, on the paternal side, of an old Rhode Island family, and his ancestors for several generations lie in a family cemetery at Woonsocket. His father is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-one. General Arnold's parents resided in Woonsocket prior to his birth, and after a brief residence in Newton, Massachusetts, they returned to Woonsocket, where his early life was spent. In addition to a common-school education, he enjoyed the advantage of instruction at Bushee's Academy, in Smithfield. On attaining manhood, he engaged for awhile in mercantile pursuits, but in a few years became cashier of a bank in Woonsocket. In 1853 he was appointed cashier of the People's Bank in Pawtucket, to which town he removed. Here his financial knowledge won for him a high reputation among bankers, and when the Bank of Mutual Redemption went into operation in Boston in 1858, the position of cashier was tendered to him, which offer he declined. About this time he engaged with David Ryder and A. H. Littlefield, the present Governor of Rhode Island, and a few others, in an attempt to perfect the manufacture of haircloth by power, and after numerous discouragements, succeeded in establishing a large and profitable business in that line. After the National Banking system was established during the late war, the First National Bank in Pawtucket was organized and merged in the People's Bank, of which General Arnold became cashier. This position he continued to hold until 1875, when, on the death of the former President, he was chosen to that office. For more than a quarter of a century he has been treasurer of the Providence County Savings Bank, and also holds the position of treasurer of several manufacturing corporations. He has taken an active interest in military matters, and been prominently identified with the State militia, in which he has held almost every office from corporal to Major-General. On the breaking out of the late Civil War, he was appointed an aid to Governor Sprague, and was commissioned to superintend the draft and organize companies for service. Thinking that he could render more aid in this way than by service in the field, he remained in Rhode Island, and was subsequently chosen Major-General of the State militia. General Arnold has also held various civil offices. In 1846 he was elected a Representative to the General Assembly from Cumberland,

of which the village of Woonsocket was then a part, and he represented that town for several years. He afterward removed to North Providence, which for several years embraced the village of Pawtucket, and was chosen a Representative from the former town, and subsequently Senator. He also held the office of Treasurer of North Providence, and was President of the town council. When the village of Pawtucket was consolidated with the town of that name, he was chosen, for two years, President of the council of the new town. In 1853, General Arnold united with the Universalist Church in Pawtucket, and has taken an active interest in the denomination with which he is connected. For several years he has been treasurer of the Rhode Island Universalist Convention, and is a member of the Executive Board of that organization. He was for one year President of the United States General Convention of that denomination, and is treasurer of the High Street Universalist Parish in the town wherein he resides. On the 23d of January, 1844, he married Phebe Dudley, of Providence. She is a native of Douglas, Massachusetts. They have no children.

**HENSHAW, REV. DANIEL**, rector of All Saints Memorial Church, Providence, Rhode Island, son of Rt. Rev. John Prentiss Kewley and Mary (Gorham) Henshaw, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, December 9, 1822. He pursued his preparatory studies in the Academical Department of the University of Maryland, spent between two and three years at St. Paul's College, Long Island, under Dr. Muhlenberg, and graduated from Yale College in 1842. He studied theology three years; the first and third in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, in Fairfax County, Virginia, the second year in Providence, Rhode Island, under the direction of his father, who was then Bishop of Rhode Island. He was ordained deacon, June 29, 1845, in St. John's Church, Providence, and after eighteen months of missionary labor in Rhode Island, he was admitted to priest's orders in Grace Church, Providence, December 20, 1846, his father being the officiating bishop on both occasions. Early in 1847 he became assistant minister of St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, Maryland, with which church he was connected from his infancy, and until his father removed to Rhode Island, in 1843. Here he remained until the spring of 1849, when he took temporary charge of Trinity Church, in Washington, D. C., during the absence of the rector. In the autumn of that year he became rector of St. Paul's Church, North Kingstown, Rhode Island. This charge he resigned in 1853, not expecting to assume the care of another parish for some time. Circumstances, however, soon caused a change of purpose, and he took temporary charge of St. John's Church, Providence, the rector being absent on a European tour. He also officiated for a short time in Emanuel Church, Manville, Rhode Island, and



in Christ Church, New Haven, Connecticut. In the spring of 1854 he accepted an invitation to St. Andrew's Church, Providence, Rhode Island, and in the ensuing summer once more entered upon the duties of rector. He has continued in this charge to the present time, more than twenty-six years. Within this term the original church edifice was greatly enlarged and improved; and subsequently one of the finest stone churches in New England has been built, through the influence and exertions of the rector; and in honor of his father's memory (Bishop Henshaw, who died in 1852), the name of the parish was changed from St. Andrew's to All Saints Memorial. For several years Mr. Henshaw filled the office of secretary of the Rhode Island Missionary Convocation; also secretary of the diocese, and of the Standing Committee. To these positions he was annually elected until he declined longer to serve. He has for many years been a member of the Standing Committee of Rhode Island, and has been chosen as one of the deputies from that diocese to eight consecutive General (Triennial) Conventions of the Church of which he is a minister. He is also a trustee of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry. He was repeatedly a member of the School Committee of the city of Providence, which office he resigned after a long service in that body. He was married to Rebecca P. Greene, daughter of Mr. Joseph W. Greene, of Brooklyn, New York, October 16, 1862, and has had five children, two sons and three daughters: John, Joseph G., Rebecca Greene, Abby Frances, and Mary Gorham. Abby Frances died, 28th of November, 1875.

**H**ARKNESS, PROFESSOR ALBERT, PH.D., LL.D., son of Southwick and Phebe (Thayer) Harkness, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, October 6, 1822. He prepared for college partly at the Worcester Academy and partly under the tuition of Rev. Mr. Atkinson, a Congregational clergyman at Mendon, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1842. A few months after leaving college he received an appointment as an instructor in the newly organized Providence High School, and was an associate with Professor Henry Day about four years, upon whose resignation he became the senior Master of the school, and was in this office for six years. Wishing to pursue his classical studies in the German universities Mr. Harkness resigned his place in the High School, and at the close of the academic year 1852-53 went abroad, and was absent a little over two years. He first attended lectures at the University of Bonn, under Professors F. T. Welcker, F. C. Dahlman, Frederic Ritschl, and F. Ritter. From Bonn he went to the University of Berlin, where he attended lectures under Professors M. Haupt, A. Böckh, and Trenlenburg. Having accomplished

the purpose which carried him to Berlin he returned to Bonn, where he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He completed his studies abroad at Gottingen, under Professors Dorner, F. G. Schneidewin, and C. H. Hermann. While in Europe Professor Harkness spent the spring vacation of the academic year 1853-54 in Italy and Switzerland, and in the summer of 1854-55 he went to Greece, visiting many spots of interest to the classical scholar in that country, making a pleasant trip to the Peloponnesus, and passing several weeks in Athens. He returned home early in the fall of 1855, and at once entered upon his duties as Professor of the Greek language and literature in Brown University as the successor of Professor Nelson Wheeler, deceased. In addition to the studies of his own department for several years he taught the classes of the University a part of their studies in the Latin language and literature in the place of Professor Lincoln, who for eight years was the Principal of a young ladies' school in Providence. Professor Harkness went abroad a second time in 1870 and was absent over a year, spending a part of the time at the Universities of Bonn, Heidelberg, and Berlin, and travelling very extensively in different parts of Europe. Besides attending to his duties as a college officer he has found time to prepare the following works for the press. 1, Harkness's Arnold's First Latin Book, which has had a large circulation; 2, Harkness's Second Latin Book; 3, Harkness's First Greek Book and Introductory Reader; 4, Harkness's Latin Series, to wit: Latin Grammar, published in 1864, which has had a larger circulation than any other Latin grammar ever published in this country. He is now engaged in the preparation of a new and improved edition of this popular work, Latin Reader, Introductory Latin Book, Practical Introduction to Latin Composition, and Elements of Latin Grammar. He has also edited and published Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, Cicero's Select Orations, Salust's Catiline, and Preparatory Course in Latin Authors. He was one of the founders of the Philological Association, its first Vice-President, has been its Secretary and Treasurer, and was its President in 1876-77. He married, May 28, 1849, Maria A., daughter of Scott and Ada (Aldrich) Smith, of Providence. They have had two children, Albert Granger and Clara Francis.

**C**LAFLIN, GEORGE LYMAN, only son of Lyman and Rebecca Gay (Starkweather) Clafin, and the oldest of four children, was born in Pawtucket, Massachusetts (now Rhode Island), December 22, 1822. His father was a successful manufacturer, and a man of influence in the community where he resided. He was devotedly attached to the Masonic institution, and a member of the order of Knights Templar. His grandfather, Oliver Starkweather, was well known to the public, having been an active member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and also a member of Congress. One of his uncles, John



Starkweather, a graduate of Brown University, was a practicing physician for nearly fifty years in the town of Upton, Massachusetts. Another uncle, Samuel Starkweather, also a graduate of the University and afterwards a tutor, was for many years a Judge in Cleveland, Ohio. A third uncle, James C. Starkweather, became a successful manufacturer in his native town, Pawtucket, the name of the firm being Starkweather & Claflin. Young Claflin enjoyed the usual advantages of a lad of good parentage and surroundings. He attended public and private schools, and also an academy taught by Mr. Frederic Vinton. In the year 1842, at the age of twenty, he came to Providence and entered the store of John H. Mason & Co., druggists, on Weybosset Street, nearly opposite the present City Hotel. He afterwards entered into the employ of Earl P. Mason & Co., where he remained until he became a member of the firm, continuing until a change was made, when the firm was known as Snow, Claflin & Co. In 1873 he purchased the stand and fixtures of the heirs of the late J. Balch & Sons, South Main Street, succeeding to their business under the name of George L. Claflin & Co. Here he has continued until the present time, carrying on a large and successful trade as a wholesale and retail druggist. Meanwhile he has been actively engaged in banking, insurance, and other kinds of business. He has been a director of the Northern Bank from its organization in 1856, and also of the Coventry National Bank, and the Coventry Savings Bank in Anthony. He is now a director in the Jackson Savings Bank. He has been a director in the Roger Williams Insurance Company, the Union Insurance Company, and has been connected with various other organizations. In 1843, soon after coming to Providence, he became deeply interested in religious truth, joining the Congregational Church, then worshipping in Westminster Hall, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Thomas T. Waterman. Upon the formation of the Central Church, under the pastoral care of the late Rev. Dr. Swain, he at once became an active member, identifying himself with all its interests, and contributing liberally towards the erection of their house of worship. On the 4th of December, 1859, he became superintendent of the primary department of the Sabbath-school. This position he has continued to hold until the present time, discharging its duties with rare tact, fidelity, and zeal. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Common Council from the First Ward, and in 1874, a member of the State Legislature. Public life, however, has but few attractions for him, being by nature retiring, loving the quiet of his home, and being fully occupied with the cares and responsibilities of his own business, and in promoting the welfare of the church, to which he is devotedly attached. He married, September 3, 1850, Louisa Sisson Whitman, daughter of the late Christopher A. Whitman, of Coventry, Rhode Island, a leading citizen of the place, having been a manufacturer, president of the bank, member of the State Legislature as Senator and Represent-

tative, and an active and influential member of the Masonic fraternity. Three of their sons are now (1881) living, of whom the two oldest, Arthur W. and William L., are associated with him in business. In 1864-5 he erected a large and elegant house on the corner of Halsey and Pratt Streets, where he resides, surrounded with everything that can contribute to his comfort and happiness.

**GUILD, REUBEN ALDRIDGE, LL.D.**, Librarian of Brown University, was born in West Dedham, Massachusetts, May 4, 1822, being the oldest but one of eleven children. His parents were Deacon Reuben and Olive (Morse) Guild. In his childhood and youth he enjoyed the advantages of good public schools, and also of private schools taught by the accomplished sisters Margaret and Elizabeth Davenport, and by Mr. M. T. Gardner. He was remarkably fond of reading and study, and possessing a retentive memory he readily acquired knowledge. The literary tastes thus early formed were cultivated and matured in after years. When a lad of twelve he narrowly escaped losing his life from the accidental stroke of an axe. This event made a serious and lasting impression upon his mind. Two years of his boyhood were spent in a variety-goods store opposite his home. At the age of sixteen he left the parental roof and entered the store of Charles Warren & Co., wholesale and retail drygoods dealers, No. 92 Hanover Street, Boston. Here he also remained two years. Having resolved upon a collegiate course of study, he commenced his preparatory work at Day's Academy in Wrentham, finishing it at the Worcester Manual Labor High School, now the Baptist Academy. During this time he was an assistant teacher at Wrentham (the lamented Professor Charles C. Jewett being the Principal), and he also taught for two winters a public school in the town of Sterling, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1843 he entered Brown University, under the presidency of Dr. Wayland, the distinguished preacher, philosopher, and guide. During the four years of his college life he was noted for his frankness of character, his habitual cheerfulness, and his diligence and faithfulness in the performance of daily duties. He was graduated in 1847, with the sixth honors of his class. In March, 1848, he was appointed Librarian of the University, succeeding Professor Jewett, his associate at the academy. Having been his assistant in the library, and also having had charge for several years, while a student, of one of the society libraries, he was thus in a measure prepared for his new and responsible duties. This position he has continued to hold, with marked and increasing success, until the present time, a period of thirty-three years. Under his charge the library has been enlarged from 17,000 volumes, in 1848, to 54,000 volumes in 1881. In the early part of his professional life he added to a moderate salary by giving instruction to private pupils, one of whom was the late Commodore Thomas P. Ives.

On the 16th of February, 1878, the new and elegant fire-proof library building, constructed and arranged after his own ideal, from funds bequeathed by the late John Carter Brown, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The next morning Dr. Guild took a superb folio copy of Bagster's Polyglot Bible, and accompanied by the late Professor Diman, a member of the Library Committee, together with his assistants, reverently carried it alone, as the first book to be removed from the shelves in Manning Hall to the new edifice. There, with uncovered head, he placed it as the corner-stone of the literary structure within, number one, shelf one, alcove one, calling it "the book of books; the embodiment of all true wisdom, and the fountain head of real culture, civilization, and moral improvement." The subsequent classification of the library, the arrangement of the books upon the shelves, and the preparation of the card catalogue show a wise adaptation of means to ends, that have called forth unqualified praise. A writer in the *Boston Sunday Herald*, for November 7, 1880, in an article of nearly three columns, headed "A MODEL LIBRARY," calls it "in construction and general management the nearest approach to a perfect college library which America has to show." Dr. Guild has been a voluminous and successful writer. Besides articles for various periodicals and papers, reports, pamphlets, and addresses, he has published the following volumes: *Librarian's Manual*, 4to., New York, 1858; *Life, Times, and Correspondence of James Manning*, 12mo., Boston, 1864; *History of Brown University, with Illustrative Documents*, 4to., Providence, 1867; *Life of Roger Williams*, being a biographical introduction to his writings, as published by the Narragansett Club; *Thomas Smith Webb*, being a series of thirty-three consecutive articles published in the *Freemason's Repository*. A condensed sketch of Webb was also published in the *Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island*, and in the *Proceedings of the Grand Encampment of the United States*, for 1874. He edited, under the direction of the General Assembly, Judge Staples's *Rhode Island in the Continental Congress*. He also edited *Letter of John Cotton, and Roger Williams's Reply*, and *Queries of Highest Consideration*, in the publications of the Narragansett Club. Several of the biographical sketches in the memorial volume, entitled *Brown University in the Civil War*, are from his prolific pen. He is at present engaged on a work, entitled *A Chaplain of the Revolution; or, Life, Letters, and Journals of the Rev. Hezekiah Smith, D.D., of Haverhill, Massachusetts*. This will probably be published during the present year. For seven years Dr. Guild served as a member of the Common Council of Providence, and for fifteen years as a member of the School Committee, most of the time acting as secretary. He is a member of the Union Baptist Church in Providence, having been baptized April 5, 1840, by the late Rev. Dr. Baron Stow. He has been connected with various educational and religious societies, either as sec-

retary or president. He is at present secretary of the Alumni Association of Brown University. In 1874 he received from Shurtleff College, Illinois, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1876 he was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts, filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late John Carter Brown. In the autumn of 1877 he visited England and Scotland, examining the great libraries of Glasgow and Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge, and attending the International Conference of Librarians held in London. He was elected a member of the council, and afterwards an honorary member of the "Library Association of the United Kingdom." He married, December 17, 1849, Jane Clifford, daughter of Deacon Samuel Hunt, of Providence. Of six children, a son and three daughters are now living. His eldest daughter was married, in 1874, to George H. Coffin, of Newton Centre, Massachusetts, now a Professor in Colgate Academy, Hamilton, New York.

**B**URNSIDE, MAJOR-GENERAL AMBROSE EVERETT, United States Senator and ex-Governor of Rhode Island, was born at Liberty, Union County, Indiana, May 23, 1824. His father, Edghill Burnside, a lawyer, born near Columbia, South Carolina, removed to Indiana in 1813. His mother, whose maiden name was Pamela Brown, was a native of South Carolina, and a daughter of John Brown, of Belfast, Ireland. His grandfather, James Burnside, a native of Scotland, came to this country and settled in South Carolina near the close of the last century. The subject of this sketch received his elementary education at the seminary in Liberty, Indiana, and at Beach Grove Academy, near the same place. In 1843 he was admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1847. The same year, July 1, 1847, he was brevetted Second Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, U. S. A., and commissioned Second Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, September 8, 1847. Leaving West Point, during the Mexican War, Lieutenant Burnside went to Mexico, and joined the United States Army. At the close of the war he was ordered to Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island. In 1849 he was ordered to New Mexico, where he joined Bragg's famous battery. In November, 1851, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, put in command of a cavalry company, and served in the Indian wars, resigning May 1, 1853. While in Mexico he was impressed with the need of more effective carbines than those then in use in the army, and finally invented a new breech-loading rifle, for the manufacture of which he built a factory at Bristol, Rhode Island, soon after his resignation, expecting a contract from the Government. The contract was never consummated, however, and after carrying on the business unsuccessfully for four years, was obliged to relin-





*A. R. Burns*





quish it. Subsequently the Bristol Fire-arms Company was incorporated, in May, 1855, with one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars capital, and a patent secured March 25, 1856. Accepting a situation as cashier in the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, he went to Chicago, April 27, 1858, and was elected treasurer of the Company in June, 1860. In January, 1859, the Bristol Fire-arms Company removed their business to Providence, General Burnside having retired from it, and in May, 1860, the name of the company was changed to the Burnside Rifle Company. In 1861 land was bought upon which were erected the buildings now known as the Rhode Island Locomotive Works. The war created an active demand for rifles, and six hundred thousand were made by the Burnside Rifle Company. At the close of the war, there being no longer a demand for rifles, it was deemed advisable to enter upon some new enterprise in order to make the capital invested remunerative. Accordingly, in January, 1867, the Rhode Island Locomotive Works were incorporated. When the Civil War broke out, in April, 1861, Lieutenant Burnside was commissioned Colonel of the First Regiment, Rhode Island Detached Militia, and was mustered into service May 2, 1861. This regiment contained twelve hundred men. Colonel Burnside commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861, and was promoted to Brigadier-General of Volunteers, August 6, 1861. He originated and commanded the celebrated Burnside Expedition to North Carolina, leaving Annapolis, Maryland, with fifteen thousand men, in January, 1862, encountering a terrible storm off Cape Hatteras. February 8, 1862, he captured Roanoke Island, with six forts and batteries, forty cannon, and two thousand prisoners, which were afterwards exchanged. Friday, March 14, 1862, he captured Newbern, and April 25, 1862, Fort Macon, and Beaufort, North Carolina. March 18, 1862, he was promoted to Major-General of Volunteers; July 22d, organized and took command of the Ninth Army Corps, and commanded the left wing of the Union army at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. By a singular good fortune, not paralleled in the history of any other corps in the Army of the United States, the relations of the Ninth Corps with its leading officers were unchanged during the continuance of the War of the Rebellion. November 9, 1862, General Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, numbering two hundred and twenty-five thousand men. January 25, 1863, he was relieved from this command, and after a brief rest at his home in Providence, where he received every demonstration of welcome and esteem, he took command of the Department of the Ohio, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Kentucky, and soon after relieved East Tennessee from rebel invasion. In 1864 his military achievements were conspicuous at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th and 6th, Spotsylvania, May 12th, Cold Harbor, June 3d, and

before and after the siege of Petersburg. He resigned his commission April 15, 1865. His prominence as a military officer made his name familiar throughout the country, and his patriotic services elicited expressions of thanks from Congress, President Lincoln, General Grant, and from the General Assembly and Governors and citizens of Rhode Island. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island, by the Republican party, in 1866, and re-elected in 1867 and 1868. In 1874 he was chosen United States Senator, as a Republican, succeeding William Sprague (Independent), and re-elected June 8, 1880. General Burnside has visited Europe five times. In 1870 he was the medium of communication between the German and French lines, in and around Paris, in the interests of reconciliation. On the 27th of April, 1852, while a Lieutenant at Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, he married Mary Richmond Bishop, daughter of Nathaniel and Fanny Bishop, of Providence, who was a descendant, on her mother's side, of Roger Williams. She died in Providence, March 9, 1876.

**LITTLEFIELD, DANIEL GREENE**, manufacturer, son of John and Deborah (Himes) Littlefield, was born in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, November 23, 1822. His father was born in South Kingstown, July 15, 1798, and died June 23, 1847. His mother was born in North Kingstown, March 30, 1798, and is still living. They were married March 11, 1816, and had eleven children. The Littlefields of Rhode Island are supposed to be the descendants of Edmund Littlefield, who came from England and landed at Boston in 1637. Several members of the family were conspicuous in Colonial and Revolutionary history. Caleb Littlefield had a son John, who was the ancestor of the wife of General Nathanael Greene. At the age of eight, while his parents resided in Scituate, Daniel G. began to work in the Jackson Factory, and early attracted notice on account of his fidelity and mastery of the details of the business. For more than twenty-five years he was engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, operating all kinds of machines, becoming overseer and superintendent, working in Scituate, Wakefield and River Point. In 1846 he removed to Florence, Northampton, Massachusetts, and began to operate a cotton mill, also becoming interested in a drygoods store in Northampton. Subsequently he became overseer of a cotton mill in Williamsburg, Massachusetts. He next engaged in mercantile business in Haydenville, in partnership with his brothers George L. and Alfred H. Selling out here, he became a salesman and agent for Hayden & Sanders, re-arranging their mill-plans, and selling their goods in New York. In 1856 he returned to Florence and began the manufacture of Daguerrean cases, which he carried on successfully, and added thereto the business of making sewing-machines, assisting in perfecting and manu-

facturing the Florence machine, becoming president and agent of the Florence Sewing-machine Company. In 1863 he accepted the agency of the Pawtucket Hair-cloth Company, and directed the erection of the spacious mill at Central Falls. The old firm at Florence of Littlefield, Parsons & Co. became the Florence Manufacturing Company, and enlarged their business, erecting a new mill in 1868, making brushes, mirrors, and various articles, and employed one hundred and twenty-five hands. Afterward, in the direction of the Florence Machine Company, Mr. Littlefield made improvements, when the name of the new machine became "The Crown." To confirm certain patents of the Hair-cloth Company, and to gather information pertaining to his business, he went to Europe in 1865 and spent some time in Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany, leaving one of his improved machines with the French Department of Arts, as evidence of his skill and claims. He visited Europe again in 1866, extending his journey and researches into Southeastern Russia. Having an interest in the firm of Henry B. Metcalf & Co. in Boston, organized January 1, 1867, he suffered loss with that firm in the great fire of November 9, 1872. He made three more visits to Europe, in 1868, 1871 and 1872, in the interests of his business. In his last trip he acted under appointment of the President of the United States, as an honorary commissioner from this country to the International Exhibition at Paris, and won encomiums as a juror at that Exhibition from the Commission. His journeys for business and recuperation have extended through many States and as far west as Montana, where he studied the processes of mining and manufactures. In 1861, and again in 1862, he was a Representative from Northampton to the Legislature of Massachusetts. In 1879-80 he was chosen a member of the Town Council of Lincoln, in which he now resides. In 1878 he was elected President of the Providence County Savings Bank, which office he still holds. He married, in 1843, Maria B. Collins, of Natick, Rhode Island. They had four daughters, all of whom are deceased, one of whom survived her mother, and attained the age of twenty. Mr. Littlefield married, second, in 1866, Maria Antoinette McMurray, daughter of John G. McMurray, of Lansingburg, New York. Of his children by the second marriage, two are now living, Leland H. and Florence A. Mr. Littlefield's residence is the elegant mansion built in Lincoln by the late General Horace Daniels. Politically he is a Republican, and was formerly a Whig. Religiously he is a Congregationalist, and rendered important aid in erecting the house of worship in Florence, acting on the Building Committee. He was also one of four who defrayed the expense of building a parsonage. Mr. Littlefield is widely known as an ingenious mechanic, inventor, manufacturer, and business agent, and notwithstanding the fluctuations and competitions in the branch of business in which he has been engaged, his career has been remarkably successful.

**DAY, REV. GEORGE TIFFANY, D.D.**, son of Benjamin and Cynthia (Kent) Day, was born in Day, then Concord, Saratoga County, New York, December 8, 1822. In 1826 the family removed to Hope, Scituate, Rhode Island, and in 1828 he began work in a cotton mill, meanwhile attending school. He afterwards removed with his parents to Hebronville, and then to Lebanon, Massachusetts, where his mother died, in 1834. He was converted in 1840, in Lonsdale, under the preaching of Rev. Martin Cheney, with whose church (Free Baptist), in Olneyville, he united by baptism soon afterwards. From this time his student career commenced. After working two years in Laccarappa, Maine, studying at night, he returned to Rhode Island in 1843, and entered the Smithville Seminary, under Rev. Hosea Quinby, D.D., and remained two years, having charge of the High School, in Bristol, a portion of the time. In 1845 he entered the Free Baptist Theological School, at Whitestown, New York, under Rev. John J. Butler, D.D. In December, 1846, he became pastor of the Free Baptist church in Grafton, Massachusetts, and during the following year was ordained at a quarterly meeting at Olneyville. At the close of his pastorate at Grafton, in April, 1851, he became principal of the Geauga Seminary, at Chester, Ohio, and pastor of the church in that place. In July, 1852, he became pastor of the church in Olneyville, being in this position the successor of Rev. Martin Cheney. During the year 1857 he spent several months in Europe. In October of that year he became pastor of the Roger Williams Church in Providence, which position he occupied for about ten years. In 1865-66, partly for the recovery of his health, which had become impaired, he travelled in Europe, Palestine, and Arabia. In 1866 he was elected Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Bates College; but before he had signified his acceptance of this position he was elected editor of *The Morning Star*, the organ of the Free Baptist denomination, and published at Dover, New Hampshire. In this position he was the successor of William Burr, and entered upon its duties, for which he was preëminently qualified, in December, 1866. He had been a writer for this paper since 1850, and a corporator of the printing establishment in 1863. In 1875 his health had become greatly impaired, and with leave of absence he repaired to the home of his sister in Pennsylvania, where he died, May 21, 1875, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was buried in Pocasset Cemetery, Cranston, where a beautiful granite monument was erected over his grave, in December following. He was married to Frances L. Greene, of Lonsdale, Rhode Island, in December, 1846, three children being the issue of the marriage. In 1852 he wrote the *Life of Rev. Martin Cheney*, fulfilling that man's dying request. He contributed largely to the pages of *The Freewill Baptist Quarterly*, and was one of its editors. He was widely known as a successful lyceum Lecturer, and was an earnest friend of education, and all







*Amos Lickwood*

reforms. He did much literary work for the publishing house of D. Lathrop & Co., Boston. He was twice elected President of Hillsdale College, Michigan, from which institution he received his doctorate in 1868. His life was shortened by the severity of his studies and labors, and his death caused deep mourning, and left a great vacancy. His biography, by Rev. W. H. Bowen, D.D., was published in 1876.

**S**MITH, ORLANDO, was born in Groton, Connecticut, February 9, 1814, and is the son of Shubael and Sarah (Raymond) Smith. His father and grandfather, Charles Smith, were farmers and large landholders. During his minority Mr. Smith was employed on a farm and in learning the trade of a stonecutter. His school advantages were therefore very limited. For several years he worked at his trade, first in Groton, and afterward in Westerly, where he combined the business with stone and brick masonry, until about 1847, when he opened a quarry on the old Dr. Babcock farm. At that time he began to make a specialty of cutting granite for various purposes. In 1848 he bought the Babcock farm, and continued in the quarry business until his death. At first he employed but five or six hands, and his business was confined to simple contracts for curbing and plain work for building, but the business he established has increased until it now amounts to about \$250,000 per year, several hundred hands being employed, mostly on monumental work. In 1858 the number of workmen was so great as to necessitate the opening of a store for their accommodation, which added greatly to the material interests of the town. Mr. Smith was the first person to develop in Westerly the branch of industry to which most of his life was devoted. He was a member of the Congregational Church in Westerly, and took an active interest in the welfare of that communion. He married, April 10, 1845, Emeline Gallup, daughter of Isaac and Prudence (Geer) Gallup, the issue of the marriage being four children, Orlando Raymond, who learned his father's business and became his successor; Sarah, who married Otis Chapman; Julia E., and Isaac Gallup, who is the travelling agent for the quarry company. Mr. Smith died May 30, 1859. He was highly esteemed as a business man and as a useful citizen.

**B**URDICK, WILLIAM ALFRED, son of Samuel and Sarah (Sheffield) Burdick, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, March 14, 1822. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and he was educated in the common schools and at the Providence Conference Seminary, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. In 1843 he went to Millstone Point, Connecticut, where he spent one year as a stonecutter's apprentice, and the following year worked at his trade at St. George, Maine.

In 1844 he returned to Westerly, and was employed by the late Orlando Smith in the stone-quarry business, where he soon became foreman, and after Mr. Smith's death, in 1859, became one of the trustees of the estate, and was appointed superintendent of the works, which position he has since held. He has the general management and responsibility of the concern, which now employs about 300 men, and produces about \$250,000 per year, mostly in the line of monumental work. Mr. Smith's sons, Orlando R. and Isaac G., have gradually become associated with Mr. Burdick in the management of the business. Mr. Burdick is a member of the First Baptist Church in Quonochontaug, and is highly respected for his sterling qualities of character. He married, July 4, 1847, Elizabeth A., daughter of Christopher and Amelia A. (Parks) Burdick, of Westbrook, Connecticut. Their children are Alice A., and Alfretta, who married Arthur Burdett, of Clinton, Massachusetts.

**L**OCKWOOD, AMOS D., manufacturer, son of Captain Benoni and Phebe (Greene) Lockwood, was born in Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, October 30, 1811, and is a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Roger Williams. His ancestor, Abraham Lockwood, settled in Old Warwick about the year 1690, and had a son, Captain Amos Lockwood, who accumulated a large property in that town. All of Mr. Lockwood's ancestors in this country were Rhode Islanders, among whom were Stukely Westcott, Richard Waterman, Hon. Thomas Olney, and William Arnold, who were among the thirteen original proprietors of Providence, most of whom were also first settlers of Warwick, and all of whom were more or less prominent in colonial affairs. Mr. Lockwood is also a descendent of the Greene family in Warwick and West Greenwich, of Hon. Caleb Carr, one of the early Governors of the colony, and of several early settlers of Newport, Kingston, and Portsmouth, who held various positions in the infant colony. Mr. Lockwood's father was in early life a sea-captain, and removed from Pawtuxet to Providence when the subject of this sketch was but six years of age, and afterward became a surveyor and civil engineer. At the age of sixteen, Amos D. Lockwood entered the store of Peck & Wilkinson at Rehoboth, which was connected with the cotton-factory there, where he remained for two years. At the end of that time he entered the factory of his employers, where during the next two years he worked as an operative, familiarizing himself with all the details of the work of the establishment. On the 1st of February, 1832, he became assistant superintendent of the factories of Almy, Brown & Slater, in Slatersville, Rhode Island, and in 1835 was appointed resident agent, the firm having meanwhile sold their interest in the mills to Samuel and John Slater. On the 1st of April, 1843, Mr. Lockwood and his brother, Moses B. Lockwood, and brother-in-law, Rhodes B. Chapman, leased these mills for



a term of ten years, and carried on business under the style of A. D. Lockwood & Co. In 1851 they purchased an interest in the Quinebaug Company, at Danielsonville, Connecticut, and assumed the management of its affairs, and Mr. Lockwood has continued this relation to the present time. In 1853 a corporation was organized at Plainfield, Connecticut, under the name of the Wauregan Mills, for the purpose of erecting and operating mills for the manufacture of fine bleached cottons, and Mr. Lockwood superintended the construction of the works, the purchase of machinery, etc. His experience in the erection and management of mills has since been frequently called into use, and he has often been engaged in various manufacturing districts as a consulting and superintending engineer. In 1855 he rearranged the Pacific Mills, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and in 1858 took charge, as mechanical engineer, of the extensive manufacturing operations of Boston capitalists associated in the proprietorship of mills at Lewiston, Maine, and in other places in that State and in Northeastern Massachusetts. The Androscoggin Mills, at Lewiston, were built, equipped, and started under his immediate supervision, and for several years were under his personal management as resident agent. He was also resident agent for many years of the Franklin Company at the same place, which, in addition to its cotton mills, owned the water-power and much of the real estate of the city, and is now its president. In 1864 he and others purchased the controlling interest in the Lewiston Foundry, and reorganized its business as the Lewiston Machine Company, and was for several years its president. He continued his relations as consulting engineer to the several corporations at Lewiston; the Pepperell Mills, at Biddeford, Maine; the James Mills, at Newburyport, Massachusetts; the Naumkeag Mills, at Salem, Massachusetts; and other mills, until 1871, when he opened an office as mechanical engineer in Boston. The next year, however, his plans were changed on account of the death of his brother, who was treasurer of the Quinebaug Company, and in the spring of 1873 he returned to Providence, giving his personal attention to the business of that firm. During the same year he superintended the building of the mills of the Otis Company, at Three Rivers, Massachusetts, and the improvements made to the buildings and machinery of the Boston Manufacturing Company, at Waltham, Massachusetts. He subsequently had charge of the construction of cotton mills at Piedmont, South Carolina, and Vacluse, South Carolina. In 1875 he commenced for a corporation, to the stock of which he was a large subscriber, the erection of the mills of the Lockwood Company, at Waterville, Maine, of which company he holds the office of treasurer. He is now engaged in the building of mills at Charleston, South Carolina, and other places in the South; at Utica, New York; Manchester, New Hampshire; Waterville, Maine; St. Stephens, New Brunswick, and elsewhere. Mr. Lockwood's life has thus been one of unusual activity and en-

terprise. He has been assiduously devoted to the prosecution of his widely extended and constantly increasing business, and has contributed largely and in various ways to the rapid development of the industrial interests of the country, and to the public welfare. He has held numerous offices of trust and honor. At the Centennial Exposition he was one of the American judges in the department of cotton manufactures and machinery, and in 1878 was chosen President of the New England Association of Cotton Manufacturers. He married, May 27, 1835, Sarah F. Deming, daughter of Charles Deming, of Brighton, Massachusetts. They have had four children: Sarah, who married John W. Danielson; De Forest, deceased; Amelia De F.; and Mary, deceased. In early life Mr. Lockwood united with the Congregational Church in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and after various transfers of his church relation, is at present a member of the Central Congregational Church at Providence. He served for two terms as President of the Rhode Island Congregational Club, and is identified with the different benevolent and charitable societies of the denomination with which he is connected.

**P**ENDLETON, HON. JAMES MONROE, son of General Nathan and Phebe (Cole) Pendleton, was born at Pendleton Hill, North Stonington, Connecticut, January 10, 1822. The children of this family were Nathan S., Charles H., Enoch B., Phebe E., De Witt C., William F., Sarah A., Susan A., Nancy M., James M., Lydia E., and Catharine K. General Nathan was a descendant of Major Brian Pendleton, who, coming from the mother country soon after the Pilgrims, in 1620, settled in New England, and became distinguished in civil and military affairs; representing North Stonington in the State Legislature ten years; becoming a Major in the War of 1812, and finally a General of militia; and won the reputation of an able, upright legislator, an accomplished officer, and an estimable citizen, having a record for patriotism, business capacity, and piety that is proudly cherished by his descendants. His wife, Phebe, was of Scottish extraction, and a woman of superior talents and refinement. She died May 17, 1867, in her eighty-second year. General Pendleton died October 15, 1827, at the age of forty-eight. The subject of this sketch remained at home, attending school, working on the farm, and assisting his brother, Enoch B., in a store, till he was seventeen years of age. He then attended the Connecticut Literary Institution, at Sheffield, Connecticut, defraying his expenses by his own exertions, closing his studies in 1844. Presenting his widowed mother with his surplus earnings, he went to New York, and was a salesman in a wholesale grocery store for two years. He then removed to Westerly, Rhode Island, and engaged in mercantile life, which he pursued successfully till 1854, when he became cashier of the Niantic (now Na-

tional) Bank, on its organization, which position he held for seventeen years. In the meantime he had certain mercantile, manufacturing, and insurance interests, which were prosperous, and to the manufacturing and insurance business he has continued to devote himself. He was elected to the Senate of Rhode Island in 1862, and re-elected in 1863, 1864, and 1865. In 1868 he was appointed a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and in the same year was chosen a Presidential Elector. He was elected a Representative to the Forty-second Congress in 1868, and in due time was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress. He was chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876. In 1878 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, and has been re-elected each succeeding year to the present time (1881). He has acted long and efficiently in the interest of public schools, and has ably served on the Board of State Charities and Corrections. In the Masonic Fraternity he has held many and important offices. He united with the First Baptist Church, in North Stonington, in 1832; held membership in the First Baptist Church, in Westerly, from 1847 to 1870, when he became a constituent member of the Calvary Baptist Church, of which he has been a liberal supporter. In 1847 he married Bethena Arabella Spencer, of Suffield, Connecticut. Having no children of his own, Mr. Pendleton has manifested great generosity and kindness in the education and care of his nephews and nieces. One of his nephews, bearing his name, became a lieutenant in the Union army in the Rebellion, and died of fever contracted in the service. Another, Charles H., brother of the above (both of whom were sons of Rev. William F. Pendleton), was educated by Mr. Pendleton, graduating from Brown University in 1878, and from Rochester Theological Seminary, in Rochester, New York, in 1881.

**GREENE, EDWARD ABORN**, President of the National Bank of Commerce, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 24, 1823. He is a great-grandson of Colonel Christopher Greene of Revolutionary fame. His father is Simon Henry Greene, with whom he is extensively engaged in business as a bleacher and calico printer in the town of Warwick, Rhode Island. His mother was Caroline Cornelia Aborn, daughter of Edward and Susan (Potter) Aborn, of Providence. She was a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. Mr. Greene is the oldest of a family of eleven children. He received his early education at private schools in Providence, and afterwards continued his studies for one year at Brown University. In 1838, at the age of fifteen, he entered the counting-room of John L. Hughes, a leading manufacturer of Providence, prominently identified with the school system of that city, with whom he remained four years, and then was employed as clerk by Shubael

Hutchins, a commission merchant in cotton and cotton goods, in Providence. He remained with Mr. Hutchins in this capacity until 1847, when he was received as a partner, which partnership continued until the death of the senior member of the firm, in 1867. Mr. Greene was appointed one of the executors and also trustee of the estate of Mr. Hutchins, and in this fiduciary relation still manages the property. In 1867 he became associated with his father and brothers, under the firm-name of S. H. Greene & Sons, successors of Greene & Pike, bleachers and calico printers, who originally established the business in 1828. Their works are located near River Point, in the town of Warwick, and are known as the Clyde Bleachery and Print Works, their products being called the "Washington Prints." This firm now ranks among the most successful and enterprising in the State. Being president of two banks, Mr. Greene is required to spend most of his time in Providence, the rest being devoted to the interests of the Bleachery and Print Works, and in the discharge of his duties as trustee of the estate of Mr. Hutchins and other estates. He was a charter member, in October, 1851, of the People's Savings Bank, of which he was elected director and served until October, 1874, when he was elected vice-president. This position he retained until April 16, 1877, when he was elected president, which office he now holds. He was an original director of the Bank of Commerce, in June, 1851. This institution became a national bank in August, 1865, and on the 6th of March he was elected vice-president. On the 29th of January, 1877, he was elected president, succeeding Amos D. Smith, deceased, and has since served in that capacity. His career as a bank officer extends over a period of twenty-nine years, and in the discharge of the various official duties thus required of him he has exhibited rare judgment and ability as a financier. Mr. Greene has been a director of the Merchants' Insurance Company since its organization, in 1851, and is also a director in the Franklin Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Although a man of very decided views on all matters affecting the public welfare, he has never taken an active part in politics. He was formerly identified with the Whig party, and is now a Republican. Mr. Greene has held several public positions. In 1854-55-56 he acted as aid-de-camp to Governor William W. Hoppin, and served in the same capacity during the first year of the administration of Governor James Y. Smith, ranking as colonel. He was a member of the Common Council of Providence, from the Second Ward, from 1855 to 1857, when he declined a re-election. During his term of service in that body he was chairman of the Committee on Finance. From 1858 to 1874 he was a member of the Providence School Committee, and was for many years chairman of the Committee on Accounts. Since 1877 he has been a trustee of the Rhode Island Hospital. In 1856 he united with Grace (Episcopal) Church, and since April 5, 1858, has been a member of the vestry. He married, No-



vember 8, 1849, Hannah C. Smith, daughter of Amos D. and Sarah A. (Franklin) Smith, of Providence. They have had seven children (five sons and two daughters), three of whom are living, Sarah Franklin, Edward Aborn, Jr., and Charles William. Edward graduated at Brown University in 1877, and is now in the office of the Print Works, and William is a student at Mowry & Goff's Classical School, preparing to enter Brown University.

**M**ANTON, REV. JOSEPH RANDALL, son of Dr. Shadrach and Amey (Randall) Manton, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 28, 1821. His father, a druggist and physician, son of Colonel Jeremiah Manton, an officer in the Revolution, died December 28, 1849, aged sixty years. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Stephen Randall, a surgeon in the Revolution, and a prominent physician in Providence, who died March 15, 1843, aged eighty years. The Mantons trace their ancestry to Edward Manton, an associate of Roger Williams, and one of the first settlers of Providence. The Randalls are descendants of Joseph Randall, who came from Brest, France, and settled in Providence, Rhode Island, near 1716. Originally, the Randalls, as well as the Mantons, had their homes in England. Joseph R., after passing through the public schools of Providence, prepared for college under Mr. Rhodes, the principal of an academic school kept in the Arcade, and entered Brown University under the celebrated Francis Wayland. He graduated in the class of 1842, giving the salutatory oration, being excelled in study only by the valedictorian, Professor A. Harkness, LL.D. While in college, in 1841, he united with the Fourth Baptist Church in Providence. After his graduation he taught for one winter in the Worcester Academy, then under Mr. Nelson Wheeler, afterwards a professor in Brown University. He then travelled for the benefit of his health to Charleston, South Carolina, to New Orleans, Louisiana, and thence to Nashville, Tennessee. At this point, purchasing horse and equipments, he made a leisure tour through Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, calling upon General Jackson at the famous Hermitage, and upon Henry Clay at Lexington. In climbing the cliffs at Shaker's Ferry he met with a severe fall, that was nearly fatal in its results. On reaching Tremont, in Illinois, he sold his horse and returned to Rhode Island by stages and packets. He then spent some time reading law in the office of Hon. C. S. Bradley. In 1846, having the Christian ministry in view, he went to the Theological Seminary at Hamilton, New York, to study the Hebrew language under Dr. Conant. In 1848 he entered upon the full exercise of the ministry with the Baptist Church in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and there in October received ordination. After three years, during which his abilities, piety, learning, and eloquence

greatly endeared him to his charge, ill health compelled him to remove from the raw and changing air of the New England coast. He settled with the Baptist Church in Clarksville, Tennessee, in the autumn of 1850, and served that body till 1857, meanwhile preaching much and widely in protracted meetings. Here, as elsewhere, his pulpit efforts were of a very high order. While using no manuscript, his discourses have ever been carefully and thoroughly prepared in matter, method, and style. In 1857, he settled with the Vermont Street Baptist Church, in Quincy, Illinois, and remained there till the autumn of 1860, when, health again failing him, he removed to Minnesota, and settled with the Church at Minneapolis. Here he labored successfully till 1865, when he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where, on account of political differences incident to the Civil War, he found his position a delicate one, but succeeded in a remarkable manner in harmonizing the conflicting elements. As a man and a preacher he held a superior rank and made many warm friends. Owing to an attack of partial paralysis, he was again obliged to resort to the healthful climate of Minnesota, and, in 1869, settled at Richfield, where he fostered and built up the Baptist Church of which he is now pastor. On his visits to his native State and the East, he is always welcomed by his host of friends and listened to with admiration. He married, October 16, 1850, Ann F. Helme, born July 11, 1825, and daughter of Nathaniel G. Helme, of Providence, Rhode Island. She has superior skill as a painter, and is a successful teacher of music.

**S**AYLES, HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS, founder of the Moshassuck Bleachery and the village of Saylesville, son of Clark and Mary Ann (Olney) Sayles, was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, September 21, 1824. His father, elsewhere sketched in this volume, is a descendant of Mary Williams, daughter of Roger Williams, who married John Sayles, the surveyor of Rhode Island after Roger Williams obtained his patent. His mother was of the Olney family, so well known in Rhode Island history. William F. attended the Fruit Hill Classical Institute, under Mr. Amos Perry; the Seekonk Classical School, under Mr. Stanton Belden; and spent about two years in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, his object being to acquire a thorough classical and mercantile education. In 1842 he entered the commercial house of Shaw & Earle, in Providence, at first as bookkeeper, then became salesman, and finally was intrusted with the management of the finances. In December, 1847, he purchased the Pimby Print Works in the present town of Lincoln, Rhode Island, about two miles west of Pawtucket, the site of his present celebrated establishment. Here on the banks of the Moshassuck, in one of the most romantic of situations, he commenced the operation of bleaching





Wm. A. Hayes



cotton cloths, and gave to his works the name of Moshassuck Bleachery, the whole village now being known by the name of Saylesville. Beginning in small wooden buildings he in 1848 turned out about a ton of cloths per day, and in 1854 four tons per day. In June, 1854, the works were burned. Immediately they were rebuilt on a larger scale, and turned out six tons per day. From time to time they have been greatly enlarged, always in the most substantial, convenient, tasteful manner, and are now capable of turning out forty tons of finished goods daily, or 325,000 yards. In 1863 Mr. Sayles received his brother, Frederic Clark, as his business partner. Their establishment has already become the largest and best bleachery in the world, and is a business monument to their talents, taste, industry, and energy. Here in the most improved manner are bleached sheetings, shirtings, lawns, and every variety of muslins. The buildings are chiefly of brick, and constructed with architectural beauty. The structures of every kind with their environments cover an area of about thirty acres. The centre of the grounds is graced by a little granite walled crystal lake, supplied by a rich natural spring, and shaded by ornamental trees. To the water-power of the Moshassuck River as a motor has been added fourteen steam-engines, two of them being Corliss engines of about three hundred horse power each, and consuming annually more than twelve thousand tons of coal. The bleachery regularly employs about four hundred operatives; the buildings are lighted by gas manufactured on the premises; and about three million feet of lumber are used annually in making packing boxes. In 1877 the Sayles brothers built the Moshassuck Valley Railroad, which runs down the valley about two miles and connects with the Boston and Providence and Worcester roads. Of this corporation William F. is president and Frederick C. is treasurer. Soon after commencing business in this locality William F. established a day-school in the place, and in 1860 opened a Sabbath-school, which he has since maintained largely by his personal efforts and means, having been the superintendent from 1862 to the present time (1881). To meet the religious needs of the growing community in 1873 the brothers erected on the high grounds overlooking the bleaching works a beautiful memorial chapel of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, measuring thirty-two by forty-eight feet, "to the memory of their deceased children," whose names are inscribed on marble tablets upon the interior walls on each side of the pulpit: "Louisa Marsh Sayles and Nannie Nye Sayles, children of William F., and Mary W.," being on the west side; and "Benjamin Paris Sayles, son of Frederic C. and Deborah C.," being on the east side. The chapel proper seats two hundred persons, and is superbly finished, and supplied with an excellent organ. It has also a well-furnished vestry-room below. In 1877 William F. erected a beautiful stone tower on the corner of the chapel, as a "memorial of W. C. Sayles," his son, who died at the age of twenty, while a member of Brown

University. The entire cost of the edifice is \$26,000. The Moshassuck Bleachery, with its buildings, the tenements around it, the elevated grounds, the residences of the permanent inhabitants, the chapel and the school-house, constitute the village of Saylesville, now acknowledged to be the model village of Rhode Island. In 1878 William F., in evidence of his appreciation of liberal learning and in further memory of his excellent son, William Clark Sayles (born October 12, 1855), who died February 13, 1876, while a Sophomore in college, a death deeply lamented in a wide circle, gave to Brown University \$50,000, a sum which has since been increased to full \$100,000, the entire amount appropriated to the erection on the University grounds of the large, elegant, stone edifice, the Sayles Memorial Hall, on the front of which is inscribed, FILIO PATER POSUIT, MDCCCLXXX, being one of the most touching expressions of parental love known in the history of our country. Besides his extensive Moshassuck interests Mr. Sayles is a large stockholder in various corporations, such as the Slater Mill, in Pawtucket, of which he was the projector; the Ponemah Mills, in Taftville, Connecticut, of which he is a director; and mills in Massachusetts. He is President of the Slater National Bank in Pawtucket, and is a stockholder and the President of the Stafford Manufacturing Company, of Central Falls. By the town of Pawtucket he was chosen State Senator in 1875, and again in 1876. For a time he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the Pawtucket Light Guard. For about twelve years he was President of the Pawtucket Library Association, now the Pawtucket Free Library. In 1879 he was elected a trustee of Brown University. In 1870-72 he erected an elegant mansion on the heights overlooking Providence and Pawtucket, on the west side of East Avenue, where he now resides. He married, October 30, 1849, Mary Wilkinson Fessenden, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Fessenden, of Valley Falls, Rhode Island. Her father is elsewhere sketched in this volume. Her mother was of the distinguished Wilkinson family of Rhode Island. Mr. Sayles has had six children, three of whom are now living, Mary (married Mr. Roscoe S. Washburn), Martha F., and Frank Arthur. The immediate church relations of the family are with the Central Congregational Church in Providence. Mr. Sayles's Christian activity and benevolence correspond with his talents and prosperity.

**P**ARSONS, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.D., son of Dr. Usher and Mary (Jackson Holmes) Parsons, was born in Providence, September 6, 1823. His mother was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Abiel Holmes, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and sister of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Boston. He was brought up through much of his childhood in Cambridge with the Holmes family, his mother having died in June, 1825. He was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1840, and



studied medicine with his father and at the medical schools of Boston and Philadelphia. In 1843 and 1844 he was in Paris, where he completed his professional studies previous to taking his degree. He was graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Harvard in 1845, and had conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D. by Brown University in 1848. Immediately after his graduation he commenced practice in Providence, at first associated with his father. In 1846 he joined the Rhode Island Medical Society, and at different times has read carefully prepared papers before that body. Of this Society he was President, 1860-62. He is the author of several annual reports on the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in the State; and of "A Report on the Medical Topography and Epidemics of Rhode Island," published in the *Transactions of the American Medical Association*. On the organization of the Rhode Island Hospital he was appointed one of the four attending physicians, and served in that capacity for seven terms, resigning at the close of the year 1874. In February, 1865, he was requested to lecture on Physiology in the Course of Instruction in Brown University, at first to fill a temporary vacancy, but the appointment was continued for six successive years. The Hazard Professorship of Physics was then established, and Professor E. W. Blake, the occupant of that chair, gave the instructions in Physiology for four years. In September, 1874, Dr. Parsons was appointed Professor of Physiology. In the following January he withdrew from the general practice of medicine, and has since devoted himself to the duties of his professorship. He married, October, 1853, Mary H. Boylston, granddaughter of Ward N. Boylston, the distinguished benefactor of Harvard College.

**S** EABURY, FREDERICK NILES, D.D.S., son of George Briggs and Patience (Thurston) Seabury, was born at Stone Bridge, Tiverton, Rhode Island, August 20, 1822. When he was quite young the family removed to Centreville, Warwick, Rhode Island, where he was employed on a farm, and subsequently in cotton and woollen mills, until he was seventeen years of age, having but few educational advantages. Being ambitious to better his condition, he went to Providence, in 1839, and served for three years as clerk in a broker's office, during which time he saved enough from his earnings to defray his expenses for a time at Smithville Seminary, North Scituate, Rhode Island (now Lapham Institute). After diligently pursuing his academic studies for six months, he returned to Providence, where he was employed as a clerk in the exchange office of Philip Case until 1848, having in the meantime made a wise and economical use of his spare time and money with a view to educating himself for his chosen profession. On the 1st of March, 1848, he entered the office of Dr. M. B. Mead, dentist, in Provi-

dence, where he remained about three months, and then continued his studies at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, at which institution he graduated in 1849. He then returned to Providence and opened an office in Westminster Street, where he soon acquired a successful practice. For several years he was associated in business with Dr. A. B. Hawes. Though not always in the same office, he was located in the same street where he began the practice of his profession, until April 1, 1880, when he removed to 25 Union Street, where, with his son, he still enjoys a large patronage. Dr. Seabury has always manifested a progressive spirit in adopting the best improvements and methods in all the departments of his profession, and ranks among the most skilful and successful dentists of the State. He is an honorary member of the New York State Dental Association; an associate member of the Odontological Society of New York City; an honorary member of the Brooklyn Dental Society; a member of the American Academy of Science of Boston; and a member of the National American Dental Association. Since 1848 he has been a member of the Westminster Unitarian Congregational Society of Providence, of which he has also been president for several years. In 1873 he attended the Vienna Exposition, and spent several months in Europe, visiting various points of interest. He married, September 28, 1852, Catharine Amelia, daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Maria (Sabin) Wheaton, late of Providence. They have had six children, five of whom are now (1881) living, Frederick Wheaton, who was educated in the Providence Public Schools, Highland Military School, Worcester, Massachusetts, and at Harvard Dental School, and is now associated in business with his father; George Thurston, who graduated at Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School, Providence, and is now in business in his native city; Nathaniel, now a member of the junior class of Brown University; Dwight, and Sophia Knight.

**B** URROUGH, ROBERT STERRY, son of Robert Sterry and Esther Grant (Armington) Burrough, was born in Providence, December 13, 1814, and was the sixth of a family of children numbering five sons and two daughters. The father, at an early age, was appointed to a position in the Custom-House of the port, at its organization, under the Federal government, a position which he retained for nearly forty years. The emigrant patronymic ancestor was William Burrough, who married Sarah, daughter of the third Nicholas Power, and sister of Hope, the mother of the distinguished four brothers,—John, Joseph, Nicholas, and Moses Brown. She was also half-sister of Mary Power, the mother of Nicholas Cooke, the first Governor of Rhode Island, in the Revolution. William Burrough, before he came to America, was in some way connected with the eminent house of Thrale & Co., London, most familiar to Americans of the present day

through the Life of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson. The younger, Robert, on leaving school, entered the establishment of Messrs. Smith & Dike, merchant tailors, of Providence, where his remarkable business aptitude speedily gave him a recognized efficiency beyond his years. A little incident occurring at this period may be related as a token of the keenness and decision which were to characterize the future man: As he was one day passing a neighbor's house he saw a stranger come out attired in a fine overcoat, whom he had just before seen going in without one. He increased his pace for a closer view. The stranger hastened his steps with an air of unconcern, but broke into a run upon being hailed by Robert. After a brisk half-mile chase both jumped down a height of some fifteen feet in a secluded spot, where the boy, discrediting the flimsy story of the man, collared him, insisting upon a disrobement; and his entrance with the purloined garment informed the astonished neighbor of the theft so nearly successful. While yet a stripling he obtained a clerkship with Messrs. Robinson, Brown & Co., South Water Street, merchants of the first rank. Here he remained for some years, supplementing his well-performed duties as employé by frequent and prosperous operations upon his own account. Closing his relations with his employers, agreeable as these were, he, after passing some time as an individual merchant, accepted Dexter B. Lewis, Esq., as a partner, under the firm of Burrough & Lewis, which was of several years' duration. Another period of business without a partner was followed in 1854 by his association with his cousin, James Burrough, Esq., the firm-name being R. L. Burrough & Co. Twenty years of prosperity succeeded, and upon the death of James Burrough, in 1874, his son, Mr. Frank M. Burrough, took his place in the firm, which was finally dissolved by the death of its senior, at his residence in Charles Field Street, September 28, 1877. The immediate cause of death was a disease of the heart, which had repeatedly threatened such a termination on occasions that severely taxed his powers of endurance. The chief subject-matter of Mr. Burrough's business was the cotton and woollen industries of his native State, the materials used in which, and, in a lesser degree, their manufactured products forming the staple of his transactions, which, however, were by no means confined to them. He was hardly less a capitalist than a merchant. But whatever direction his enterprising spirit might take, the same shrewdness, and, almost invariably, the same success attended it. Nor was the benefit of his sagacity confined to himself. It was sought and readily conferred upon many, including not a few who themselves held no mean rank as business men, yet whose own prudence led them to avail themselves, upon occasions, of the admitted superiority of Mr. Burrough in intuitive discernment and sound judgment relative to matters within his peculiar province. Seldom is it that a man who holds himself so aloof from every species of official station, is neverthe-

less so creative, or at least, so suggestive, of movements promotive of the public good as was he. That the end desirable should be accomplished was his only desire. Others might figure prominently in the matter, and enjoy a credit for which he cared nothing; for it seemed that he shunned rather than solicited popularity, and to appreciate him it was necessary to see him beneath an exterior which the multitude might be pardoned for misinterpreting. Everybody knew him as a successful man. Everybody knew him as a man of his word. But these traits alone win respect rather than popularity; and when a friend would sometimes remonstrate with him for "putting the worst side out," he was sure to retort with some witticism so apt that the friend was fain to forget his censure in his merriment. His tall, erect figure, stately gait, and well-cut features all seemed indicative of a self-poise which, in a man of wealth, the crowd regard with a disfavor for which the student of human nature is at no loss to account. Mr. Burrough did not marry until he reached middle-life. His wife was Martha Howell Walker, daughter of the late Appleton and Wait Field (Howell) Walker. Her mother was a daughter of the Hon. Jeremiah B. Howell, and a granddaughter of the Hon. David Howell—names of distinction in the political and judicial annals of Rhode Island. Mrs. Burrough descended also from those Brown and Rhodes families coeval with its settlement. She survives her husband, with their only child, a daughter scarcely attained to womanhood.

**RODMAN, GENERAL ISAAC PEACE**, was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, August 18, 1822. He was the eldest son of Samuel Rodman. He was engaged in the quiet pursuits of business when the Civil War broke out. A member of the State Senate when the troubles commenced, he was disposed, at the outset, to counsel moderation and forbearance. But when it became evident what were the plans of the South, he entered, with all his heart, into the work of preparation to meet the foe. Among his own friends and fellow-citizens he raised a company of soldiers for the Second Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers. Of this company he was chosen the captain. After the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, in which the Second Rhode Island Regiment took a conspicuous part, Captain Rodman was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment. On the 11th of January, 1862, Colonel Rodman, with his regiment, joined General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, and performed most important service in the battle of Roanoke Island. Also, at the battle of Newbern, the regiment of Colonel Rodman distinguished itself by its bravery. Ordered to charge upon a battery of five guns, they marched at the double-quick and carried the whole battery, with the two flags which had been waving over it, and planted the "stars and stripes" on the parapet. The commission of a brigadier-general was Colonel Rodman's



reward for his gallant conduct on that memorable occasion. Fort Macon soon fell before the attack of our soldiers, in which the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment took a leading part. Soon after the victory gained at this point General Rodman was prostrated with typhoid fever, and returned to his home in South Kingstown, where he remained until he was sufficiently restored to health to warrant his return to his military duties. He was acting Major-General, having the command of a division in the left wing of the army in its movements on Frederick, Maryland. He performed most acceptable service at the battle of South Mountain. At the battle of Antietam he was among the foremost in the attack on the enemy. In a charge up the heights, where had been placed batteries by the Confederates, he was shot by a Minie ball in the left breast, at the same time that his Aid, Lieutenant R. H. Ives, Jr., was wounded in the thigh by a cannon-ball. He was taken to the hospital, where he received the most careful attention. His wife, father, and family physician hastened to his bedside, as soon as the news of his disaster reached them, and his last moments were soothed by the presence and cheered by the sympathies of those he most loved. He lingered until the 29th, and then passed on to the other world. In General Rodman's life and conduct it was said of him, "there were no extravagancies. If he had one characteristic more strongly marked than another, it was his retiring modesty. He was an humble professor of our holy religion. From the time he left home, in the spring of 1861, to the hour of his fall, his Bible was his daily companion, and was daily read by him. When they stripped his person they found it in his bosom, clotted with his blood." General Rodman married Sally, daughter of Governor Lemuel Hastings Arnold. Their children were: Isaac, Sally, who married Robert Thompson, Mary P., Thomas, and Samuel.

**S**AYLES, **FREDERIC CLARK**, partner in the Moshassuck Bleachery, son of Clark and Mary Ann (Olney) Sayles, was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, July 17, 1835. He was favored with unusual home advantages, and while a lad was notably ambitious in his studies. For about five years, beginning near 1840, he spent his winters in Savannah, Georgia, where his father was engaged in the wholesale lumber trade. While in that city he attended its best schools, and had as a classmate Charles H. Olmsted, the after-famous Colonel of Confederate forces in Forts Pulaski and Wagner; and he remembers with a feeling of just pride that the Yankee boy from Rhode Island bore off the premium of the school for good scholarship. After passing through the schools of Pawtucket he pursued his studies in the University Grammar School in Providence, under Messrs. Lyon and Frieze, and at the Providence Conference Seminary in East Greenwich, under Professor

Robert Allen, where he graduated with honor in June, 1853. In July following he entered the employ of his brother, William F., in the Moshassuck Bleachery at Saylesville, laboring for five shillings per day, sweeping the rooms, invoicing the goods, and performing any service that was required. Resolved upon success in business, so far as knowledge and faithfulness might assure it, he made a thorough study of all the mechanism and operations of the large establishment, diligently engaging in every department of the work with a view to its mastery. Thus with rigid application and fidelity he labored for ten years, when, January 1, 1863, he was received by his brother as a partner in the extensive and constantly expanding business. From that date the Moshassuck Bleachery has been conducted by the firm of W. F. & F. C. Sayles, William F. looking after the finances, the contracts, and the outside management; Frederic C. giving special attention to the conduct of the local affairs and the details of the operations in the establishment. Their united efforts were crowned with remarkable success, as mentioned in some particulars contained in the sketch of William F. in this volume. Their taste, intelligence, thrift, and enterprising spirit are expressed in their works and in the whole village of Saylesville, with its superb Memorial Chapel. The valley of the Moshassuck, with its beautiful village and railroad, testifies to their rare sagacity, industry, perseverance, and executive talents. From over-exertion in labor, and nervous exhaustion, occasioned by sickness and death in his own family and that of the family of his brother, Frederic C., in 1877, was obliged to seek rest and recuperation by travel. In June, 1878, he crossed the Atlantic, and spent three months in England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, and Austria. Not having realized all the bodily benefit that had been hoped for by the journey, he returned to the Old World, accompanied by friends, in October, 1878. His second tour embraced London, Paris, the South of France *via* Bordeaux, Pau, Nice, Geneva, and other attractive, historic places. Returning to Paris, he was joined by his wife and family in May, 1879, and they, together with friends, passed through Belgium (visiting the field of Waterloo), Holland, the Hague, Germany, Switzerland, over the Alps in the road trodden by Napoleon's army, through the Simplon Pass, into Italy, visiting the Italian lakes, Milan, Venice, Trieste, and Vienna; returning by Bavaria, Munich, Stuttgart, Strasburg, Paris, London, Scotland, the romantic portions of Ireland, and then homeward, having delightfully and profitably spent a year. A third tour to Europe, occupying about three months, was made by Mr. Sayles in 1880, accompanied by his wife and one child. He married, October 16, 1861, Deborah Cook Wilcox (born November 26, 1841), daughter of Robert and Deborah (Cook) Wilcox, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, who had six children: Julia (married Edwin Gerauld), Louisa (married Simon E. Thornton), Charles H., Deborah C.,





*J. C. Taylor*



Robert C., and Annie (married (1) George S. Mitchell, and (2) Josiah C. Blaisdell). Thomas Wilcox, Robert's father, served in the Revolution, and was one of the daring party of forty-one, led by Colonel William Barton, who captured General Richard Prescott on the island of Rhode Island, July 10, 1778. Mr. Sayles has had four children, Carrie Minerva, Frederic Clark, Benjamin Paris (deceased), and Robert Wilcox. The religious connections of the family are with the Central Congregational Church in Providence, of which Mr. and Mrs. Sayles are active members. The fine family residence, built in 1868, with its large and tastefully arranged grounds, graces the eastern slope of the height south of Pawtucket, which it overlooks, and is on the east side of East Avenue, near the line of the city of Providence. Besides his interest in the Moshassuck Bleachery, and in the Moshassuck Valley Railroad, of which he is treasurer, Mr. Sayles is connected with various interests and enterprises. He has held a commission on the staff of the Pawtucket Light Guard, with the rank of major. He is a director in the State National Bank of Pawtucket and in the Merchants' National Bank of Providence. He is a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank of Pawtucket, and is concerned in other corporations. By the special encouragement and aid of the Sayles Brothers, W. F. and F. C., there was organized in Saylesville, June 2, 1880, the Memorial Chapel Congregational Church, of twenty-five constituent members. The Sabbath-school held there has registered, during the past year, one hundred and seventy-nine members, with an average attendance of one hundred and twenty-three. At the hands of the Sayles brothers, public enterprises and benevolent causes always meet with hearty encouragement and generous support.

**W**HEATON, JAMES L., M.D., was born in Seekonk, Massachusetts, in 1823, and is a descendant of Robert Wheaton, an associate of Roger Williams. Robert Wheaton's son Ephraim was a clergyman, and inherited a farm in Rehoboth, which has never passed out of the family, having descended by inheritance from generation to generation. On the old homestead James Wheaton, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1794. In the early part of the present century he removed to what is now a part of Pawtucket, being then a portion of Seekonk, but prior to 1812 embraced in Rehoboth. In 1828 a part of Seekonk was cut off and made an independent town in Massachusetts, under the name of Pawtucket. Here Dr. Wheaton spent his boyhood. Having a predilection for the medical profession, he availed himself of favorable opportunities to prepare for college, but failing health compelled him to forego a collegiate education. His health finally improved, however, and when he was about twenty years of age he began his medical studies under the guidance of Drs. Barrows and Man-

chester, and subsequently attended several courses of lectures at different towns, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1847. In June of that year he entered upon his professional career in Pawtucket, where he has since continued in active practice, his residence, however, being changed to North Providence, directly opposite Pawtucket, in 1852. In early life he took an active part in politics, and for two years, 1857 and 1858, represented the town of North Providence in the Rhode Island General Assembly. While a member of that body, he served as chairman of the Committee on Education, in which position he commenced an agitation for reform in the policy, then adhered to, of excluding colored children from the public schools in Providence, Newport, and Bristol, separate schools being provided for them, and the privilege of attending the High School being denied them. Dr. Wheaton made reports to the General Assembly in favor of a change, which, although being the reports of the minority of the committee, have since borne fruit. For seven years he was associated with Dr. Manchester, but for the past sixteen years he has been comparatively alone in practice, as his old associate was constrained to retire from the profession on account of the infirmities of age. During his professional career, Dr. Wheaton has enjoyed vigorous health, and has been equal to the demands of his large practice. In 1871 he associated with him his son-in-law, Dr. J. A. Chase, who still continues with him. Dr. Wheaton has been a successful physician and a useful citizen, and as such is honored and respected in the community where he resides. He married, in 1850, Anna M. Jencks, of Grafton, Massachusetts. They have had four children, three of whom are living. His eldest daughter, Martha Jencks, has been twice married; first, to Dr. William P. White, who died, 1870; and second, to Dr. J. A. Chase, a promising physician of Pawtucket. His second daughter, Anna Frances, was married, in 1862, to Mr. S. Frank Dexter. The name of the youngest child is James Lucas. Dr. Wheaton was President of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society for the years 1876, 1877, 1878.

**H**AYES, HON. WINGATE, son of John and Sarah Clough (Guy) Hayes, was born in Farmington, New Hampshire, August 4, 1823. After pursuing a preparatory course at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, and the Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, he entered Brown University, and graduated in the class of 1844. He commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Richard W. Greene, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He devoted himself to the duties of his profession with great diligence, and soon came to be recognized as an able lawyer. In addition to his strictly professional duties, he was called to important posts in civil life. For several years he was clerk, first of the House



of Representatives, then in the Senate of the General Assembly. For five years (1851-56) he was a member of the Common Council, and for three of these years president of the same. He was, for three years (1854-57), one of the Commissioners for revising the Statutes of Rhode Island, and at another time, for three years (1869-72), was called to perform the same important duty. For several years he was Assistant-Adjutant General and Division Inspector, holding the rank of colonel. He represented the city of Providence for two years (1859-60) in the General Assembly, being the Speaker of the House in the latter of these years. President Lincoln appointed him United States Attorney for the District of Rhode Island in 1861, which position he filled for ten years, with rare ability and success. With added years of life his responsibilities kept increasing. For several corporations, especially for that of the Boston and Providence Railroad, he performed important duties as their legal adviser and counsel. In the midst of his labors he was stricken down with disease. After lingering a few months he died in Providence, October 16, 1877. He married in August, 1849, Abby M., daughter of Charles I. Bowler, of Providence. Their children were three sons and three daughters.

**B**BROWN, WELCOME OWEN, M.D., son of Welcome and Freelove (Owen) Brown, was born in the town of Barton, Vermont, March 27, 1822. His parents early emigrated from Rhode Island to Vermont. His father was born in North Providence, Rhode Island, but removed, after his marriage, to Vermont, when that State was being settled, near the close of the last century, and became a thrifty farmer. He was a lineal descendant of Rev. Chad Brown, one of the first settlers of Providence and an associate of Roger Williams. Dr. Brown's mother was a daughter of Hon. Daniel Owen, Chief Justice of Rhode Island from 1791 to 1795. She had three brothers: Daniel, a merchant, who died early; Joseph, who removed to Vermont; Thomas, who lived to an advanced age and died in Gloucester, Rhode Island. Her sister, Amy, married Hon. Asa Aldis, of Vermont. Dr. Brown's father had a brother and several sisters. One of his sisters married Andrew Angell, of North Providence, and another married Freeman Fisher, of Providence. He was twice married; first, to Phebe Farnum, and, second, to Freelove Owen. The children by the first marriage were: Elisha, Amy, Joseph F., and Clarissa; and by the second marriage: Phebe, Daniel O., Waitstill W., and Welcome O. Dr. Brown attended the schools and academies of Northern Vermont, and pursued his classical studies, first, in the private school of Rev. C. E. Ferrin, in Vermont, and at the Friends' Boarding-School in Providence. For several winters he was a successful teacher in Tiverton, Little Compton, and at the Friends' School in Providence. He studied medicine in Providence under

Dr. Wheaton Rivers, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M.D., in 1852. With the study of medicine and surgery he maintained his strong native passion for liberal letters and scientific investigations, and has ever lived in the higher realms of thought and purpose. After graduation he practiced his profession for one year in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and in 1853 removed to Providence, where he has continued a studious, active, and uncommonly useful career. He steadily rose in his profession, and won the esteem and confidence of his professional brethren and the public generally. He has filled the offices of Secretary of the Rhode Island Medical Society and President of the Providence Medical Association. Dr. Brown's contributions on professional subjects, many of which have been published in medical periodicals, testify to his ability and wide range of study. He was the originator of the Providential Dispensary, of the city of Providence. His many labors and plans led at last to the securing of the charter, in 1871, for a free public library, art gallery, and museum of natural history, of Providence, which, by amendment, has issued already in the Free Public Library, opened in 1878. For twelve years he was Physician to the Providence Dispensary, and served, in like manner, as a benevolence, to the Old Ladies' Home and to the Shelter for Colored Children. For eleven years he was the President of the Franklin Society, and largely advanced its interests by his wise management of its affairs and the contribution of able reports and papers. As a member of the Committee on the Public Schools of Providence, for a long time, he has furnished valuable papers, and is about to give to the press the report of 1880. He is also a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, of the Rhode Island Society for the Promotion of Domestic Industry, and of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society. Politically he is a Republican. To the cause of temperance and education he earnestly lends his aid and influence. Religiously he adheres to the principles and practices of the Friends. Dr. Brown ranks as one of the most scholarly and upright physicians of Providence.

**H**IGGINSON, COLONEL THOMAS WENTWORTH, author, son of Stephen and Louisa (Storrow) Higginson, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 22, 1823. His father was a well-known Boston merchant and philanthropist. His grandfather, Stephen Higginson, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-five years, was a member of the Continental Congress, a bitter opponent of John Hancock, and widely celebrated as an author. This Stephen Higginson was a descendant of Rev. Francis Higginson, who was born in England, in 1587, and educated there, at Cambridge; was persecuted as a non-conformist, and hence came to America, in 1629, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch graduated at Harvard College in 1841, and

at Harvard Theological School in 1847. He was soon afterwards settled as pastor of the First Congregational Church at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and continued as such until 1850, when he resigned. During the same year he was the Free-Soil candidate for Congress from that district, but was not elected. From 1852 to 1858 he was pastor of a free church at Worcester, and was an active opposer of slavery. The leading part which he took in rescuing the slave Anthony Burns from the United States Marshal at Boston, in 1853, secured for him a sabre-cut in the face and an indictment for murder, but he was released on account of a flaw in the indictment. In 1856 he went to Kansas to assist in organizing the Free-State settlers, who were opposed by pro-slavery men from Missouri. He was one of "Jim" Lane's staff officers in Kansas, and was afterwards intimate with John Brown of Harper's Ferry distinction. In 1858 he retired from the ministry, and has since devoted his energies to literature and politics. Early in the Rebellion he raised several companies of volunteers in Massachusetts, and was commissioned as captain. In 1862 he became Colonel of the First Colored Regiment of Volunteers, in South Carolina, where he did good service with them, and also in Florida. With this regiment he took Jacksonville. In 1863 he was wounded in an engagement on Edisto River, and thus was compelled to leave the military service in October, 1864, from which time, until his tour in Europe, in 1878, he resided in Newport, Rhode Island. Since 1864 he has devoted his time to lecturing and to publishing his various works. He has been a frequent contributor to *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Scribner's Monthly*, *The Nation*, *The New York Independent*, *New York Tribune*, *Woman's Journal*, and *Macmillan's Magazine*, London. His published works are: *Thalatta*, in 1853; *Outdoor Papers*, 1863; *Harvard Memorial Biographies*, 1866; *Epictetus*, 1865; *Malbone, an Oldport Romance*, 1869; *Army Life in a Black Regiment*, 1870; *Atlantic Essays*, 1871; *Oldport Days*, 1873; *Young Folks' History of the United States*, 1875; *Young Folks' Book of American Explorers*, 1877; *Short Studies of American Authors*, 1879. Colonel Higginson is well known as an advocate of woman's suffrage. In 1847 he married Mary Channing, daughter of Walter Channing, M.D., and niece of the celebrated William Ellery Channing. After her death, in 1878, he removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he now resides. In 1876 he prepared *The Centennial Report on the History of Education in Rhode Island*, by appointment from the General Assembly.

**B**LODGETT, WILLIAM WINTHROP, lawyer, was born in Randolph, Vermont, July 8, 1824. He is the third son of Eli Blodgett, a respectable farmer of that town. Mr. Blodgett prepared for college at the Orange County Grammar School, in Randolph, and in 1843 entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington,

where he graduated with the highest honors, in 1847. After graduating, the same year, he became principal of the Academy at Keene, New Hampshire, which position he filled for a few months, and then commenced the study of law with the late Hon. William P. Wheeler, in Keene. He afterward pursued his legal studies with the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, then Chief Justice of Vermont, and in the office of Wires & Peck, in Burlington. In June, 1850, he was admitted to the bar in Orange County, Vermont. In October, 1850, he removed to Pawtucket, then in Massachusetts, and in November of the same year, was admitted to practice in all the courts of Massachusetts, by the Supreme Judicial Court, then sitting at New Bedford. He has continued in the practice of law in Pawtucket to the present time, and has frequently been honored with offices of trust and responsibility. In 1859 and 1860 he represented the towns of Attleboro and Pawtucket in the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1861, the controversy, long pending between the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island concerning the eastern boundary of the latter State, culminated in a compromise line agreed upon by the counsel of the respective States and submitted to their Legislatures for ratification. The line so proposed was unsatisfactory to Rhode Island, being arbitrarily drawn without due regard to the natural line of division, and giving a decided advantage to Massachusetts. The whole town of Pawtucket was retained in, and Fall River, Rhode Island, was transferred to Massachusetts. The proposed line would have been rejected by the Legislature of Rhode Island. A new line was proposed by Mr. Blodgett to the Massachusetts Legislative Committee having charge of the business, by which the town of Pawtucket and only that part of the town of Seekonk which formed a suburb of the city of Providence, lying on the Providence and Pawtucket rivers, were transferred to the jurisdiction of Rhode Island, where they naturally belonged. This line was finally adopted, and on the first day of March, 1861, the town of Pawtucket, and that part of Seekonk now called East Providence, became a part of Rhode Island. On the day of the transfer, Mr. Blodgett was elected to the Rhode Island Senate. This was the first time in the history of the State in which a man was elected to that office on the day that he became a resident of the State, the Constitution requiring a residence of at least one year as a qualification for that office. This was done upon the theory that the compromise did not establish new lines, but determined what had always been the true line of division between the two States. Since that time Mr. Blodgett has continued to practice his profession in the State of Rhode Island, and has many times represented the towns of Pawtucket and North Providence in the Rhode Island Legislature. In 1868 he was elected Judge of Probate for North Providence, which office he held by annual election until 1874, when the village of Pawtucket was consolidated into one town under the same name. He continued to hold the office for Paw-



tucket until 1879, when he resigned. Mr. Blodgett has been for many years a member of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church in Pawtucket, a member of the Diocesan Convention, and of the Standing Committee of the Diocese. In 1855 he married Salome W. Kinsley, of Pawtucket. They have one daughter, Ellen H., and five sons, Edward W., Loyd Morton, John, Chauncey Hayden, and Kinsley. Their eldest son, Edward W., graduated from Yale College in 1878, and is now pursuing the study of law in his father's office.

**M**ETCALF, COLONEL EDWIN, son of Joseph G. and Eveline (Houghton) Metcalf, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 23, 1823. His father was widely and honorably known as a tanner and trader in leather. He had five children: Mary D., Edwin, George, Alfred, and Joseph H. Edwin passed through the public schools of the city, and prepared for college in the private school of Oliver Angell, an estimable teacher, and the school of Thomas C. Hartshorn, a tutor of superior reputation. Entering Brown University he graduated in 1842. In his class were Professor A. H. Harkness, LL.D., Rev. H. M. Pierce, D.D., and Hon. A. S. Westcott. After studying law at the Cambridge Law School, Massachusetts, and in the offices of Charles F. Tillinghast and Charles S. Bradley, in Providence, he was admitted as an attorney and counsellor at law in the Rhode Island courts in 1844, and soon attained prominence in his profession. He was also engaged in the editorial rooms of the *Providence Post and Herald*, from 1854 to 1856. He previously held the position of Clerk of the Supreme Court of Providence County, from 1851 to 1853. During the "Dorr War," in 1842, he was sergeant in the First Ward Company, of Providence, on duty at Woonsocket. When the Rebellion of the South began to manifest itself, he, with voice and pen, espoused the cause of his country. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in May, 1861, and stood prominent in patriotic counsel till he felt moved to take the field. Having aided Governor Sprague in raising troops, he accepted a commission, August 27, 1861, as major in the Third Rhode Island Regiment (Heavy Artillery). He moved with his command, by steamers to New York, and thence to Fortress Monroe, where, with the fleet under Commodore S. F. Dupont and General T. W. Sherman, he proceeded to Port Royal, South Carolina, and was present in the brilliant action of November 7, 1861, that resulted in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, and the possession of the city of Beaufort and the neighboring islands. A portion of his regiment acted a brave and important part in the capture of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, April 10 and 11, 1862. He gallantly led his battalion in the severe battle of Secessionville, James Island, South Carolina, June 16, 1862, and received the highest praise of the commanding officers, one of whom wrote, "Certainly no officer could have led his command with more skill and

bravery than did Major Metcalf." At the request of Governor Sprague he consented to leave the Third Regiment, in August, 1862, and accepted a commission as colonel of the Eleventh Rhode Island Regiment, with which he served in and near Washington, District of Columbia, from September to November, 1862, when he returned to the Third Regiment as their colonel, and continued to serve in the Department of the South, at Hilton Head, St. Helena, Folly Island, James Island, Morris Island, and Fort Pulaski, till January, 1864. On the expedition, undertaken in April, 1863, against Charleston, South Carolina, he was Acting Chief of Artillery. His services were often in demand on boards of examination and courts-martial, and his calmness, energy, judgment, and knowledge were highly appreciated by Generals Hunter and Gillmore. Returning from the field he resumed the practice of his profession, and again became prominent in municipal and State affairs. Again elected to the General Assembly, he was Speaker of the House in 1873 and 1874. He was elected Senator from Providence in 1874 and 1875. With voice and pen he served the State effectively, standing in the van of reformative movements. Meanwhile his practice in the civil courts became very extensive in cases of the first importance. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic he has been Commander of Prescott Post, No. 1, and of the Department of Rhode Island. Officially, and with his pen, he has greatly aided the Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society of Rhode Island, and some of his papers have been demanded for the press. In May, 1876, he united with the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Providence, in which he holds an influential position, and performs worthy service. For years he has stood as a leader in the temperance movements of his native city, and gladly identifies himself with all public improvements. He married, in December, 1846, Eliza S. Atwell, daughter of Hon. Samuel Y. and Lydia S. Atwell, of Providence, and had two children: Frederick (born September 20, 1847), and Evelyn (born February, 1860). The mother died in June, 1863. In September, 1865, he married Anna Thayer, daughter of Moses and Sabra A. Thayer, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. His son Frederick, leaving his studies in the High School in Providence, enlisted for the defence of his country, and was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Third Regiment, September 21, 1863. Joining the command, he served at Hilton Head and on the adjacent islands. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, May 6, 1864, and efficiently served as adjutant of the post at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, and in instructing the colored troops of the Department. Attacked by typho-malarial fever, he died in the Officers' Hospital at Beaufort, South Carolina, August 28, 1864, deeply lamented alike in the army and at home, as a talented, patriotic, generous, and brave young man. George Metcalf, born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 7, 1826, brother of Colonel Edwin, enlisted at the opening of the war in the First Rhode Island Detached







*Albert L. Sayles*

Militia, under General (then Colonel) Burnside, and revealed his coolness and valor July 21, 1861, on the plains of Manassas. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Third Regiment, October 9, 1861; promoted to First Lieutenant May 20, 1862; to Captain, July 8, 1862; and in November, 1863, was commissioned as Major. In this last rank, while effectively serving his immediate command, he was at times a valued officer of the staff of General Alfred H. Terry, as Assistant Chief of Artillery, and finally Chief of Artillery in the Northern District of the Department. His bravery and services on James Island and Morris Island deserve a conspicuous and enduring record. Though suffering keenly from a malarial disease incurred in the army, he is now (1881) the secretary and treasurer of the American Ship Windlass Company, in Providence, Rhode Island.

**WHEDON, REV. DANIEL AVERY, D.D.**, Presiding Elder of Providence District, of Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, son of Hiram and Margaret (Avery) Whedon, was born at Brantingham, Lewis County, New York, December 16, 1823. He received his preparatory education in the public schools and at the seminary in Cazenovia, New York, and graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1845. In 1846 he entered the New England Conference, and at the end of the year was transferred to the Oneida (now known as Central New York) Conference, where he remained until 1866. On the 30th of July, 1848, he was ordained deacon, by Bishop E. S. Janes, at Owego, New York, and July 28, 1850, was ordained elder, by Bishop Beverly Waugh, at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. From 1858 to 1862 he was Presiding Elder of the Chenango District, New York. In 1862 and 1863 he was stationed at North Street Church, Auburn, New York, and in 1864 and 1865 was pastor of Bleeker Street Church, Utica, New York, his labors at both of these important churches being attended with great success. In 1866 he was transferred to the Providence Conference, and served as pastor of the First Church, at Newport. He was subsequently pastor of the churches at Bristol, Rhode Island, Edgartown, Massachusetts, and of the Mathewson Street and Broadway Churches, in Providence. In 1878 he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Providence District, which position he now occupies. For the past ten years he has been a trustee of the Providence Conference Seminary, at East Greenwich, and since 1871, of Wesleyan University. For several years he was also a trustee of Cazenovia Seminary. He was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its quadrennial sessions in 1856, 1860, 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880. In 1876 he was one of the special committee appointed by order of the General Conference to revise the Methodist Hymn Book, and served as secretary of the committee. In 1869 Wesleyan University conferred on

him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The annotations on Philippians, Colossians, and the Epistles of Peter, in the Commentary by his uncle, Rev. D. D. Whedon, LL.D., were prepared by him; and he has been a frequent contributor to the Methodist Quarterly Review and to other denominational publications. He married, May 11, 1846, Mary L. Jones, of Wallingford, Connecticut. They have two children, Charles H. and Emma Frances.

**SAYLES, ALBERT LEPRELET**, manufacturer, was born in Harrisville (formerly called Rhodesville), in the town of Burrillville, Rhode Island, August 29, 1826. He is a representative of the third generation of a large family of successful manufacturers in Rhode Island. His parents were Hardin and Laura Sayles, whose other children were Maria Maretta, born June 25, 1832, died July 16, 1853; Elliot Smith, born February 13, 1834; Hardin Rosco, born May 20, 1835; Ellen Augusta, born September 7, 1839, died February 11, 1864; and Addison Clark, born July 18, 1841. Laura, the wife of Hardin Sayles, was the daughter of Captain John and Roba (Smith) Wood. She was born December 23, 1804, and died May 31, 1864. Hardin was the son of Daniel and Phebe Sayles, who had a family of nine children: Hardin, born March 7, 1779, died June 11, 1861; Smith S., born December 24, 1794, died August 31, 1879; Pitts, born August 11, 1801, died January 11, 1864; Mary, born September 3, 1793, died August 1857; Marietta, born 1798, died 1832; Marcillar, born September 5, 1803, died January 14, 1835; Phidelia, born March 2, 1807; Elizabeth, born October 15, 1808; Elsie, born September 2, 1811, died October 5, 1854. Phebe, the wife of Daniel Sayles, was the daughter of Captain Pitts Smith. She was born July 21, 1769, and died December 11, 1855. Daniel Sayles was born October 31, 1769, and died January 25, 1849. He was the son of Israel and Marsa (Whipple) Sayles, who had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters: Richard, Essie, Elisha, Christopher, Royal, Ahab and Daniel, Mary, who married Essie Brown, Roba, Rebecca, and Mercy, who married Benjamin Mathewson. Israel's father was Richard Sayles, a very prominent citizen, who was a land surveyor, and laid out and surveyed Government and State lands in Burrillville, then Glocester, and the town of Smithfield, Rhode Island. This is as far back as a correct genealogy can be traced, but according to tradition, Richard Sayles's grandfather was John Sayles, who, with his brothers Richard and Thomas, came from England in 1645. Richard settled on what is now called Sayles's Hill, in Smithfield, Thomas settled in Rehoboth, and John in Providence, where he married Mary, daughter of Roger Williams, and was for some time town treasurer. Daniel Sayles, the grandfather of Albert L., was born in Glocester, Rhode Island, in that part of the town since included in the town of Burrillville, and in 1814 built a mill for fulling and



dressing cloth, on, or near, the site of the present Granite Mill, at Pascoag. From a work entitled *Representative Manufacturers of New England*, to which we are indebted for many of the facts contained in this sketch, we learn that previous to the beginning of the present century the carding of wool in this country, with the spinning and weaving, was done wholly by hand at the homes of farmers. But in 1801, a wool-carding machine was built at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, by Arthur Scofield, who came to this country in 1784, from Oldham, England, where he had learned the art of manufacturing woollen goods. He started a factory for the first company incorporated in the United States for the manufacture of woollen cloth, at Newbury, Byfield Parish, Massachusetts. He afterward removed to Pittsfield, and began the manufacture of wool-carding machines, and in 1804 made from merino wool the first broadcloth ever manufactured in this country. Soon after the erection of his mill, Daniel Sayles put into it a wool-carding machine, and the farmers around began to bring their wool in small parcels of from three to ten pounds to have it carded. Then they took the rolls home and after the spinning and weaving was done, the cloth was brought to the mill for fulling and dressing. The second son of Daniel Sayles was Hardin, the father of Albert L. He was born in Burrillville in 1797, and while only a lad entered his father's mill, where he learned the business of carding wool by machinery and of finishing cloth. In 1819 he came into possession of the mill, which was subsequently enlarged, and in 1834 began the manufacture of satinets with one set of machinery, in copartnership with his younger brother, Pitt Sayles, and his brother-in-law, John Chace. The former had also learned his trade in his father's mill, and the latter having learned the trade of machinist at Woonsocket, was competent to make repairs and to take charge of running the machinery. This was the second mill started for the manufacture of woollen goods in Burrillville. Providence was the nearest market both for the sale of goods and for the purchase of materials and supplies, and one of the proprietors used to convey thither in a wagon a few pieces of finished cloth, and bring back one or two bags of wool, with other supplies, as often as occasion required. During the financial crisis of 1837 the business was suspended, and in 1838 a new copartnership was formed, with an increase of capital and an enlargement of the business. Jacob T. and Josiah Seagrave, Jr., of Providence, were admitted as partners, the style of the company being "The Union Woollen Company." In 1844 a further enlargement was made, and the machinery altered to adapt it to the manufacture of fancy cassimeres. This company was only moderately successful, and in 1847 the firm was dissolved, Messrs. Seagrave and Mr. Chace retiring. A new copartnership was then formed, Lyman Copeland, of Pascoag, becoming associated with Hardin and Pitt Sayles, under the firm name of L. Copeland & Co. This firm con-

tinued until 1850, when Mr. Copeland retired, the other partners continuing under the style of H. & P. Sayles. Albert Leprelet Sayles is now the owner of the property and business of which we have given a partial history. He attended the common schools until fifteen years of age, when he commenced work in his father's mill. Two years later he obtained employment with Daniel S. Whipple, at Gaza, a manufacturing village, now part of Mapleville, in Burrillville. Mr. Whipple was a relative (his mother being a sister of Hardin Sayles), and had learned the business of manufacturing in the mill of Edward Harris, a successful manufacturer, business man, and prominent citizen of Woonsocket. Mr. Sayles remained with Mr. Whipple three years, during which time he learned the art of manufacturing and finishing woollen goods. He then returned to the mill of L. Copeland & Co., of which firm his father was a member, and in 1848 took charge of the finishing department. On the retirement of Mr. Copeland in 1850 he became superintendent of the mill, which position he held until 1853, when he purchased the interest of his uncle, Pitt Sayles, and the firm was changed to Hardin Sayles & Son. Mr. Sayles then owned one-half of the whole property and business. In 1861 his father died, and he continued the business under the same firm-name, his mother, his three brothers, and a sister, heirs, retaining their share of his father's interest. In 1865 a new stone mill was built, making the length about 300 feet, and the main part 50 feet wide, and five stories high, containing ten sets of cards and other machinery for the manufacture of fancy cassimeres, various improvements in machinery having since been introduced from time to time by Mr. Sayles. The cost of the new mill was about \$250,000. In 1868 Mr. Sayles purchased the interest of his brother, Hardin R., who then purchased the interest of his brother, Addison C., who then entered into partnership with William Nichols, to manufacture woollen goods at Pascoag, the firm being styled Sayles & Nichols. Since that time Mr. Sayles has had sole management of the business, the establishment being known as the Granite Mills. In 1880 he associated himself with John T. Fiske, under the firm-name of Fiske & Sayles, manufacturers of woollen goods, at Pascoag. The same year he made another addition of fifty-seven feet to the building, increased the number of sets of machinery to fifteen, and has now the largest and most elegant establishment in the town. In 1874, in company with other gentlemen he purchased the manufacturing property at Warren, Massachusetts, known as the Sibley Woollen Mills, the original cost of which was \$240,000, and having since purchased one of the parties interest, now owns three-quarters. He has also leased and operates the Huntsville Mill, containing five sets of machinery. Mr. Sayles was one of the prime movers in originating and building the Providence and Springfield Railroad, is one of the largest stockholders of the company, and has been one of its directors since its organization. He is a director in the Third National

Bank of Providence, a director in the Pascoag National Bank, and a director in the American and the Enterprise Fire Insurance companies. In politics he is a Republican, and has long been an earnest and practical temperance man, having prohibited the use of intoxicating beverages on his premises, and provided a commodious and comfortable hotel, free of rent, to be kept strictly as a temperance house, for the public accommodation in the village. He is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Society of Pascoag, of which he was formerly president and is now treasurer. He is a liberal supporter of the churches in his town and of all good works. Mr. Sayles married, December 1, 1852, Fannie J., daughter of David and Harriet P. (Benson) Warner, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts. They have had four children, Edgar Franklin, born April 20, 1855, died March 24, 1858; Ellen Maria, born November 30, 1857, and married William A. Jenks, who resides in Warren, Massachusetts, and is one of the copartners in the operation of the Warren Mills; Albert Hardin, born March 25, 1863; and Frederick Lincoln, born April 13, 1865.

**SAYLES, COLONEL WILLARD**, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, son of John and Hannah (Cook) Sayles, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, August 30, 1825. His father was of Franklin, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Daniel Sayles, first of Sayles's Hill, Rhode Island, early removed to Franklin, where he died. His mother was daughter of Ariel Cook, of Mendon. When he was but six years of age he removed with his parents to Providence, where he has continued to reside. His early education was received at the public school on Meeting Street, under Elisha Baker, and he prepared for college in the school of Thomas C. Hartshorn, on Westminster Street. In 1840 he entered Brown University, under Dr. Francis Wayland, and graduated in 1844. During his college course he espoused the cause of the State, in the so-called Dorr War, by uniting with a military company in the city, called the Carbineers, under Colonel James N. Olney, with whom he served for a week at Pawtucket, when that place was in great excitement and peril. After graduation from the University he entered the law office of General Thomas F. Carpenter, where he completed a course of legal study in 1846, and in the September Term of the Supreme Court was admitted to the practice of law in Rhode Island. Such was his ability as a writer and speaker that he was chosen by the city of Providence, in 1852, to deliver the Fourth of July Oration before the authorities and citizens. For a time, near 1854, he was City Solicitor of Providence. At the outbreak of the Civil War his patriotism drew him from his peaceful pursuits into the great struggle of the nation. In September, 1861, he raised, in a single week, three troops of cavalry, and was commissioned a Major in the First Battalion of the First New England Cavalry, afterwards the

First Rhode Island Cavalry—the first regiment of the kind ever raised in New England. On the completion of the regiment he was commissioned, February 21, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel of the command. In March, 1862, the regiment left for Washington, under command of Colonel Robert B. Lawton. Colonel Sayles accompanied the expedition, March 19–22, beyond the army-front, to recover the bodies of Slocum, Ballou, and Tower from the Bull Run battle-field. With his regiment brigaded under General J. P. Hatch, in the Fifth Army Corps, under General N. P. Banks, he served, in April and May, near the Rappahannock and Bull Run mountains, in scouts, skirmishes, reconnoitring, and picket duty. At the close of April, when Colonel Lawton retired from the field on account of illness, Colonel Sayles came into full command of the regiment. He was with Generals Shields and McDowell in their forced marches over the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Shenandoah Valley, and as Chief of the Cavalry, under General Shields, pressed hard and struck heavily the retreating troops of "Stonewall" Jackson, for which service he received the thanks of the General. A portion of June was spent in scouting up the valley, on the flank and rear of the Confederates. The gallant and successful charge of the Second Battalion of the regiment on Front Royal, May 30, 1862, was one of the most brilliant deeds of the war. Returning from the valley, depleted of horses and exhausted from severe services, the regiment refitted on the plains of Manassas. Here, July 7, Colonel Sayles resigned his commission. But his love for his perilled country would not allow him to remain out of the field. Governor J. V. Smith called him to organize and command the Third Regiment of Rhode Island Cavalry, giving to him the entire management, even to the selection of the officers. His new commission dated July 1, 1863. The regiment was organized at Mashapaug, near Providence, and at Camp Meade, on Conanicut. The command moved by ship, in detachments, from Newport, Rhode Island, to New Orleans, Louisiana., the First Battalion moving at the close of 1863, reporting in the field to Major-General N. P. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, and was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry Brigade, which, crossing the Mississippi, March 3, 1864, shared in the marches and actions of the Red River Expedition. In the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864, the command behaved nobly, and afterwards led the advance from Natchitoches to Cane River, fighting its way. Subsequently it endured the enemy's fire on the Steamer Superior, and at Alexandria, and in the battles of Marksville Plain and Yellow Bayou. Marching over a thousand miles, losing some men and many horses, the regiment finally found headquarters at Napoleonville. From this as a centre, Colonel Sayles directed the picket service, scouting and reconnoitring over a vast territory, and, December 9, 1864, had command of the Fifth Cavalry Brigade. In short, the field of operations for his regiment was nearly



the whole of Louisiana. Here, as on the front in Virginia, he manifested his characteristic ability, energy, efficiency, and devotion to his country. His success in the army will appear the more honorable when we remember that the Cavalry was the most complicated arm of the service, and of it was required the most constant, severe, and perilous duties. While serving in Louisiana he was often on court-martial at Thibodeauxville, Camp Parapet, and New Orleans. He was mustered out of the service with his regiment November 29, 1865. Rhode Island had no truer soldier and officer in the war. After the close of the war, he opened a law office in New Orleans, Louisiana, and remained in that city one year, but not enjoying the semi-loyal atmosphere, returned at the close of 1866 to Providence, Rhode Island, where he resumed the practice of his profession with his wonted industry and conscientiousness. His rank as a lawyer and a citizen, and the appreciation of his character and services by the State of Rhode Island, were indicated in April, 1867, by his election to the office of Attorney-General of the State, which he now holds, and the effectiveness and faithfulness with which he has filled this high position, are shown by the fact that he has been re-elected to the office for fourteen successive years. He married, September 23, 1849, Sarah E. C., daughter of Henry Palmer, of Norwich, Connecticut. She died in Providence, Rhode Island, September 29, 1854, leaving a daughter, Clara E. Sayles, who, November 26, 1877, married Thomas S. Gladding, now of New York.

**D**AVIS, LUCIUS D., journalist, son of Norman and Lavina Davis, was born in Jerusalem, Yates County, New York, January 21, 1825. During his infancy his parents removed to New Lisbon, Otsego County, in the same State, where he spent most of his early years. At the age of fifteen, desiring better educational advantages than the district school which he was privileged to attend afforded, he left home and went to Peattsburgh, Steuben County, New York, where some of his relatives resided, and entered as a student in Franklin Academy, working morning and evening to pay his board, which through the kindness of his friends he was not obliged to pay in full. From this academy he went to Lima, New York, and entered Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, for the purpose of fitting himself for college. While here he paid his expenses by overwork, mostly in teaching penmanship among his fellow-students; for though since he became an editor his manuscript has often been a puzzle to compositors on account of its illegibility, he was considered an expert in those days. About this time Mr. Davis united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and decided to prepare for the work of the ministry. He made arrangements to enter Dickinson College, but was persuaded by his friends to abandon this purpose and connect himself with the Conference. This conclusion being reached, he spent a few

months in Gilbertsville Academy, and in the summer of 1846, when twenty-one years of age, was received into Oneida Conference, then holding its session at Auburn, New York. In March of that year he married Mary A. Bennet, whose father, Elnathan Bennet, then in the prime of life, and residing in the suburbs of Buffalo, was one of the early settlers of that town, and had marked its growth from a village of not more than five houses to a city with a population of nearly one hundred thousand. While a member of the Oneida Conference, Mr. Davis occupied several of its most prominent pulpits, spending the allotted term of a Methodist minister at Hartwick, New Hartford, Madison, Manlius, Cortland, and at two churches in the city of Utica. During these years of his ministry in Central New York he wrote frequently for the press, and was the author of several books, some of which were published without the author's name. His *Life in the Itinerancy* and *Life in the Laity* were widely circulated, and though works of fiction in the ordinary sense of the term, exerted a marked influence on ministers and churches, and in effecting reforms where most needed. He published, also, *Creeeds of the Churches*, *The Child in Heaven*, *History of Methodism in Cortland*, and other sketches and pamphlets that were well received. At the close of his pastorate in Utica, the physicians advised a change to the seaboard, on account of the health of his family, and in 1859 he was transferred to the Providence Conference, and stationed at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard. Thence he was placed in charge of the parish in Warren, Rhode Island, from which he went to the charge of the First Church in Newport. At the close of his three years' pastorate here, he asked to have his connection with the Conference severed, having spent twenty years in the ministry, and served ten churches. Deciding to remain in Newport, Mr. Davis, in connection with Rev. M. J. Talbot, D.D., purchased the *Newport Daily News*, and engaged in editorial work. About this time he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Wesleyan University. After two years Dr. Talbot retired from the firm, and resumed pastoral work, and Mr. T. T. Pitman succeeded him in the business, which has since been carried on under the firm-name of Davis & Pitman. The *Daily News* at that time had but a limited circulation, and had not been a financial success. But the number of subscriptions soon began to increase, and a steady growth has been made in its prosperity ever since. Under the new management the business has been a success, and its present patrons fully equal one-half the number of families in the city, a much larger proportion than is usually found. In addition to the daily, a weekly, the *Newport Journal*, has been established, which has also met with favor, especially in the country towns. Since his permanent settlement in Newport, Mr. Davis has fully identified himself with other interests as well as that of publisher and editor. He organized the Cliff Cottage Association, and built the beautiful summer residences on



the cliffs; and later, organized the Conanicut Land Company, having previously purchased a large tract of land on Conanicut Island. This is now known as Conanicut Park, a watering-place of growing reputation, which has been from the first under his management. He has also purchased and improved other valuable estates in the city from time to time, and is emphatically a busy man. He has twice been elected to the General Assembly from Newport, and been called to other public positions, most of which he has declined. Though interested in politics, he has had no desire for office, and no time for office-holding. He may properly be called an Independent Republican, as he will not be kept closely within party lines, and is outspoken in his abhorrence of politicians, who seek merely the loaves and fishes as the chief end of their so-called patriotic action. Since his retirement from the regular work of the ministry he has kept up his interest in the church of his early choice, having served as Sunday-school superintendent, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in other positions assigned him. In 1876 he was chosen lay delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Baltimore, which was in session four weeks. The Church sends to this quadrennial body only one lay delegate to about ten thousand members. During the past few years Mr. Davis has given considerable attention to agriculture and stock-raising, for which he has great enthusiasm. His valuable tract of land near Newport, known as "Conanicut Park Farm," claims all the spare time which his city business will allow. He has just issued a book, entitled *Improving the Farm*, in which he tells how he has succeeded in making a poor farm into a good one; and has also been a frequent contributor to agricultural papers. Mr. Davis has had four children, one of whom died in infancy. He has three daughters living, the eldest of whom, Mrs. Pitman, is well known as "Margery Deane," her *nom de plume* in the newspapers and magazines, and as one of the translators of *Wonderland*, a work published by the Putnams of New York, which has met with much favor.

**S**LOCUM, COLONEL JOHN S., was born in Richmond, Rhode Island, November 1, 1824, and early in life removed with his family to Bristol, where he acquired the rudiments of an education, which he completed at the Fruit Hill and Marlborough Classical Schools, and at a commercial school at Hartford, Connecticut. The fondness for military pursuits was developed in him in his youthful days, and when war was declared against Mexico he offered his services to the Government, asking that he might have a commission in the army which was to be raised for the prosecution of the war. When less than twenty-three years of age he was appointed First Lieutenant in one of the ten regiments which were raised in accordance with an Act of Congress passed February

11, 1847. The newly raised regiment joined the army of General Scott, and was in the battles which were fought under that gallant officer, in which the American arms were everywhere victorious. Lieutenant Slocum, as a reward of his bravery, obtained the brevet rank of Captain, and for gallant conduct at Chapultepec he secured a commission as Captain. The victories of the Americans forced the routed Mexicans to make peace. The regiment with which Captain Slocum had been connected was disbanded, and he returned to Rhode Island, where, as an officer of the army, he was detailed to the recruiting service. Subsequently he took command of the Mechanic Rifles. He was one of the Examining Board at West Point in 1860, and made the report of the visitors. When the Civil War commenced a Major's commission was tendered to him by the Governor of the State, which he at once accepted, and took his appointed place in the First Rhode Island Regiment, and with it, on the 20th of April, the day after the attack by the Baltimore mob on the Massachusetts Sixth, he was on his way to Washington to protect the threatened capital of the country. When President Lincoln made his first call for troops to serve three years or during the war, a second regiment was raised in Rhode Island, of which Major Slocum was made the Colonel. In the equipment of this regiment the deepest interest was taken by the community. The firm of A. & W. Sprague presented it with a thousand india-rubber blankets, and the citizens of Lonsdale were profuse in their gifts to the hospital department. Through Colonel Jabez C. Knight the ladies of Providence presented to it an elegant stand of colors. Impressive services were performed in Exchange Place, in Providence, on the eve of the departure of the regiment for Washington. Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Rhode Island, addressed the soldiers in a speech of earnest, stirring words, and besought for them the blessing and protection of Almighty God. On reaching the place of their destination they encamped in Gales's woods, in the vicinity of Camp Sprague. On the 15th of July, Colonel Slocum broke camp and proceeded to Fairfax Court-house. At the Battle of Bull Run, Sunday, July 21, the Second Rhode Island Regiment opened the fight, the Colonel bravely leading his troops through the woods to the open ground. General Evans met the advance of the attacking regiment, which under the leadership of Colonel Slocum charged bravely upon the foe. In one of the charges he received a shot by which he was mortally wounded. Colonel Burnside in his official report makes this honorable mention of his deceased friend and fellow-officer: "The death of Colonel Slocum is a loss, not alone to his own State, which mourns the death of a most gallant and meritorious officer, who would have done credit to the service, while his prominent abilities as a soldier would have raised him high in the public estimation. He had served with me as Major of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, and when he was transferred

to a more responsible position, I was glad that his services had been thus secured for the benefit of his country."

**R**ANDOLPH, REV. WARREN, D.D., Pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Newport, was born in Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey, March 30, 1826. His parents were Lewis S. and Hannah (Gillman) Randolph. He is a lineal descendant of Edward Randolph, who came from England in the early history of the Plymouth Colony, and was afterward Collector and Surveyor of Customs, and also Secretary and Registrar for all the Colonies of New England. Lewis S. Randolph, father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of much intelligence, often honored with offices of public trust, and served for several terms as a member of the Legislature of New Jersey. He died suddenly, at Chicago, in 1856, leaving one daughter and five sons, the three youngest of whom served in the Union Army during the late war. Charles, the second son, has been for several years and is now secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, and was one of the original members of the National Board of Trade, of which for three years he was secretary. Warren, the eldest son, received his academic education at the Perth Amboy Seminary, in New Jersey, under the instruction of Messrs. S. S. and G. Woodbridge, after which he graduated at Brown University in 1851, in one of the last classes taught by the late Dr. Francis Wayland. In the summer of the same year Mr. Randolph was ordained a Baptist minister, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and subsequently became pastor of Baptist churches in Providence, Boston, and Philadelphia, until 1870, when partial failure of health compelled him to suspend active labor. He then went abroad and spent nearly a year in Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land, returning to this country in the autumn of 1871, and soon after became Sunday-school Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, located in Philadelphia. In discharging the duties of this office Mr. Randolph travelled from New England to Kansas, and from Minnesota to Florida. In the five and a half years thus engaged he went frequently through the South and West. Under his direction chiefly the Second National Baptist Sunday-school Convention was held in Cincinnati, in 1872. He also induced the American Baptist Publication Society to undertake Sunday-school mission work among the Freedmen, personally selecting the first missionaries, and going with them to give counsel and assistance in their work. In 1877 he returned to the pastorate, settling then in Indianapolis, Indiana. Preferring New England to the West he returned to Rhode Island, in 1879, and was chosen pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Newport. In 1859 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Madison University, at Hamilton, New York; and in 1864 the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Columbian College (now Columbian University), in Washington, District of Columbia. In 1872 he

was elected a member of the First International Bible Lesson Committee, and was chosen its secretary. At the end of seven years this committee's term expired by limitation. A second committee was then chosen for the ensuing seven years, of which he was made a member, and is also its secretary. Its members select the Bible lessons chiefly used by the Sunday-schools of this country, and by many in other parts of the world, the entire number using them being estimated at eight millions. In 1851 Mr. Randolph married Malvina Dunn, daughter of Alexander Dunn, Esq., of Middlesex County, New Jersey. They have one son and one daughter, Fletcher Randolph and Belle M. Randolph, the former being a member of the extensive printing and publishing house of Baker & Randolph, Indianapolis, Indiana.

**W**OODBURY, REV. AUGUSTUS, son of Stephen and Betsy (Ray) Woodbury, was born, December 4, 1825, in Beverly, Massachusetts. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that place. He prepared for the Sophomore class of Harvard University at Phillips's Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and entered the Divinity School, Harvard University, in 1846, from which he graduated in 1849. He was ordained pastor of the Unitarian Church in Concord, New Hampshire, August 1, 1849, and resigned that position August 1, 1853. He was installed pastor of Lee Street Church, in Lowell, Massachusetts, September 4, 1853, where he continued until March 29, 1857, having resigned in January to accept the pastorate of the Westminster Society, Providence, into which he was installed April 2, 1857, and which he still holds. Mr. Woodbury received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard University in 1866. He has published: *Plain Words to Young Men* (Concord, N. H., 1858, two editions); *The Campaign of the First Rhode Island Regiment* (Providence, 1862); *Major-General A. E. Burnside and the Ninth Army Corps* (Providence, 1867); *The Second Rhode Island Regiment* (Providence, 1875). He has also published sermons: *We ought to obey God rather than Man*; *Religious Growth*; *Old Age*; *Who are Evangelical?* *Slavery, Past and Present*; *Self-Culture*; *Hearing God's Word*; *Courage*; *The Son of God Calleth the Dead to Life*; *Abraham Lincoln*; *The President and Congress*; *Ten Years at Home*; *Personal Responsibility*; *Sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston*, 1869; *The Moral Law of Trusts*; *Aspects and Prospects of Religious Truth*; also orations: *Character and Influence of American Civilization*, at Lowell, July 4, 1855; *The Preservation of the Republic*, at Providence, July 4, 1862; *A Citizen Soldierly the True Defence of the Republic*, before the First Light Infantry Veteran Association, Providence, May 11, 1871; *The Dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument*, at Providence, September 16, 1871; *Before the Ninth Army Corps Association*, May 13, 1873; also addresses: *Before*





*Alford*





the *Rhode Island Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons*, upon different occasions; *Before the Graduating Class of North Granville Seminary*, 1857; *American Life and Liberal Christianity*; *The Execution of John Brown*; *Dedicatory Address*, State Normal School, Providence, January 23, 1879; also pamphlets and reports: *The Camp and Field*; *Halleck and Burnside*; *The Penitentiary System of Rhode Island*; *The Causes of Crime*; *An Historical Sketch of the Prisons and Jails of Rhode Island*, and others. He contributed largely to Bartlett's *Rhode Island Officers*, and has also contributed to *The North American Review*, *Christian Examiner*, *Monthly Religious Magazine*, and *New Englander*. Mr. Woodbury served three months, from April to August, 1861, as Chaplain of the First Rhode Island Detached Militia. He was a member of the House of Representatives, General Assembly of Rhode Island, 1863-64, and again 1874-75. He was Chairman of the Inspectors of the Rhode Island State Prison, 1866-77, and was one of the Commissioners for building the new State Prison, 1874-79. He was Chaplain, Department of Rhode Island, Grand Army of the Republic, 1872-74, and Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, 1873-75. He was a director of the Providence Athenæum for sixteen years from 1859, and has been for ten years vice-president, and for three years treasurer of the Providence Charitable Fuel Society, which offices he still holds. He was married to Rebecca Bryant English, of Beverly, Massachusetts, April 8, 1850. Of the marriage there has been no issue.

**HOWARD, HON. HENRY**, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, April 2, 1826. His father, Jesse Howard, for many years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was for a quarter of a century treasurer of the People's Savings Bank in Providence, and one of the most influential public men in the State. Governor Howard was educated mainly at the academies of Fruit Hill, Seekonk, and Smithville, but finished his education at the University Grammar School in Providence, where he prepared for college. His health becoming seriously impaired, he was obliged to abandon study and enter upon the more active duties of mercantile life. Recovering his health, he entered the law office of ex-Governor William W. Hoppin, and upon being admitted to the bar, followed the practice of the law in conjunction with Governor Hoppin, and then with the late Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes and Hon. Jerome B. Kimball until he returned to mercantile life, in 1858. Since that time he has been engaged mainly in managing the business of the Harris Manufacturing Company, of which he has been president for many years. He was elected a Representative to the General Assembly from his adopted town, Coventry, in 1857, and again in 1858, but resigned during that year. He was a delegate to the National Republican

Conventions of 1856 and 1876, and was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1872. He was elected Governor of the State in 1873, on the Republican ticket, by a very large majority of the votes cast, re-elected without any opposing nomination the next year, but declined a nomination the ensuing year. He filled the executive chair with marked ability. He was designated by the President of the United States as one of the Assistant Commissioners to the industrial Exposition at Paris, in 1878, and made an extended and detailed report to the Government of the exhibit of textiles from all countries. He is one of the directors of the National Bank of North America. Governor Howard is not only an eminent manufacturer, but a man of fine intellectual attainments, and has superior talent as a writer and lecturer. He has published numerous letters of travel, and has been a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Providence Journal* and other newspapers, both of prose articles and poetry. He has also displayed considerable ingenuity in the application of physics to manufactures. He was married, September 30, 1851, to Catherine G. Harris, of Coventry, Rhode Island, daughter of the late Governor Elisha Harris. His children are: Jessie H., married to Edward C. Bucklin, treasurer of the Harris Manufacturing Company; Elisha H., local agent of the mills of the Harris Manufacturing Company; and Charles T., a recent graduate of Brown University.

**K**NIGHT, ROBERT, manufacturer, son of Stephen and Welthan (Brayton) Knight, was born in Old Warwick, Rhode Island, January 8, 1826. His parents had nine children, Sophia Amelia, Benjamin Brayton, Jeremiah, Mary Briggs, Anna, Robert and Elizabeth (twins), Stephen Albert, and Dexter Newton, all of whom are living, except Anna and Elizabeth, the death of the former having occurred June 16, 1878, and that of the latter November 19, 1868. During Robert's childhood the family removed to Cranston, and at eight years of age he commenced work in the Cranston Print Works, where he remained two years, and then became an employé in the cotton mill in Coventry, owned and operated by Elisha Harris, afterward Governor of Rhode Island. He was employed in this mill until his seventeenth year, part of the time working fourteen hours a day, for one dollar and twenty-five cents a week. Early in 1843 he went to Providence, and for two years thereafter served as clerk in the store of his brother Benjamin. Subsequently, through the aid of a friend, he spent eighteen months at the Pawcatuck Academy, at Westerly, Rhode Island. For the next four months he taught a district school in Exeter, Rhode Island. In 1846 he accepted a position as clerk in the factory store of John H. Clark, at Arnold's Bridge (now Pontiac), Warwick. Upon the election of Mr. Clark to the United States Senate, the cotton mill and bleachery were leased to Zachariah Parker and

Mr. Knight for five thousand dollars a year, and on the 4th of October, 1850, Parker & Knight purchased the whole property from Mr. Clark for forty thousand dollars. The next year Mr. Knight bought his partner's interest. When he came into possession of the property he gave to the village its present name of Pontiac. In February, 1852, he sold one-half of his property and business to his brother Benjamin B., at the same time purchasing one-half of the flour and grain business of the latter in Providence, the firm then taking the name of B. B. & R. Knight. They have since rapidly increased in wealth and influence, and now rank among the largest manufacturers in New England. They personally supervise their immense business interests, having their general headquarters in Providence. Together with their brother Stephen A. Knight, who owns one-quarter of the stock, they organized the Hebron Manufacturing Company, which owns and operates the mills at Hebronville and Dodgeville, Massachusetts, and the Grant Mill at Providence. They also own the bleachery and cotton mill at Pontiac, the White Rock Mill at Westerly, Rhode Island, the Fiskeville Mill at Scituate, Rhode Island, and the mill at Readville, Massachusetts, while they own the controlling interest in the Manchaug Mills at Sutton, Massachusetts, and the Clinton Mill at Woonsocket, Rhode Island. The aggregate capacity of these nine mills is 189,400 spindles, and among their products is the celebrated brand of cloth known as the "Fruit of the Loom," of which over thirty million yards are manufactured annually. Their bleachery at Pontiac has a capacity of finishing twenty tons of cloth per day. In July, 1853, the firm bought the mill property at Hebronville, Massachusetts. This mill was soon afterward struck by lightning and burned. A substantial brick mill was immediately erected, which was put in operation July 1, 1854. At first its capacity was 5000 spindles, which has since been increased to 21,000. In the same year they purchased the mill property at Dodgeville, Massachusetts. The original factory was established in 1809, and known as the Attleboro Manufacturing Company. They have since rebuilt the mill and increased its capacity to 23,000 spindles. In 1858 they enlarged their bleachery at Pontiac, and in 1863 the stone mill built in 1832 was taken down, and in its place was erected a brick mill, with a capacity of 21,000 spindles. In 1866 they also built at Pontiac a large brick building, the three lower stories being devoted to the factory store, and the upper story containing a spacious hall for religious and social meetings. The Hebron Mill has 21,000 spindles, the Dodgeville Mill 23,000, and the Grant Mill has a capacity of 9000 spindles, the Manchaug Mill, in which they own the controlling interest, 47,000 spindles, the White Rock Mill 27,400, the Clinton Mill 20,000 spindles, the mill at Fiskeville 4000, and the mill at Readville 17,000 spindles. A detailed account of the manufacturing interests of Messrs. B. B. & R. Knight was published in a work entitled *Representative Manufacturers of New Eng-*

*land*, to which we are indebted for most of the facts contained in this sketch. Mr. Knight has never held any public office, but has devoted his time entirely to his business. He has been connected officially with several banking institutions and insurance companies. Since January 1, 1867, he has been a director in the National Bank of Commerce of Providence, and was an incorporator of the People's Savings Bank, October 7, 1874, at which time he was elected a director, and served until October 4, 1876, when he was elected vice-president of that institution, which office he has continued to hold until the present time, having also been a member of the Standing Committee since January 17, 1876. He has been a director in three insurance companies. He married, March 5, 1849, Josephine Louisa Webster, daughter of Royal A. and Hannah C. (Parker) Webster, of Providence. They have had nine children, Josephine E., Robert, deceased, Webster, Franklin, deceased, Clinton Prescott, Harriet, deceased, Sophia, Edith, and Royal, deceased.

**P**IRCE, HON. WILLIAM ALMY, son of Hon. Benjamin and Abigail (Johnson) Pirce, was born at Hope, Scituate, Rhode Island, February 29, 1824. His father was originally a farmer; finally became the owner of a cotton mill at Simmon's Upper Village, Johnston, Rhode Island; and after holding various public offices, represented the town of Johnston in the General Assembly for several years prior to his death, which occurred February 13, 1868. William A. began life on a farm, and afterward engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. He was educated in the public schools and at Smithville Seminary (now Lapham Institute), North Scituate, Rhode Island, and was for several terms a teacher in the district schools. For ten years he had charge of the store and counting-room of the company of which his father was a member, at Simmon's Upper Village, and in 1854 commenced business at that place on his own account as a manufacturer of cotton goods, in which he continued successfully until 1863. In 1855 he was chosen to represent the town of Johnston in the State Senate, and in 1858 and 1862 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. During the latter year he resigned his position as Representative to accept the appointment of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Rhode Island, which office he held until it was abolished in May, 1873. In 1879, 1880, and 1881 he was again elected to the House of Representatives; served as chairman of the Committee on Charities and Corrections, and was a member of the Joint Committee on Rules and Order. He was chairman of the Rhode Island delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June, 1880, and is a member of the Republican National Committee. In 1863 he was appointed Paymaster, with the rank of Major, on the staff of Major-General Gould, commanding the State Militia. He



has served as Justice of the Peace and Assessor of Taxes, and held other offices in Johnston. On the 1st of January, 1865, he married Asenath S., daughter of James and Abigail (Colwell) Aldrich, of Scituate, Rhode Island. They have four children: Mary Elizabeth C., William B., James A., and Abby A. Major Pirce is a successful manager in party politics and an effective campaign speaker. In the Second Congressional District Convention for the nomination of Representative to Congress, in October, 1880, he held a plurality of the votes until the sixty-eighth ballot, when he withdrew his name and nominated the successful candidate.

**S**MITH, COLONEL GEORGE HENRY, Superintendent of the North Metropolitan Tramway Company, London, England, was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, October 24, 1824. His parents were Gaius W. and Lucy (Walkup) Smith. His childhood and youth were spent in the town of his birth, where he enjoyed good opportunities for education, attending the public schools, and also an academy. His father, who was a harness-maker by trade, having moved to the neighboring town of Charlestown, young Smith finished his education in the excellent public schools of that place. At the early age of fourteen he engaged in farming in the adjoining town of Malden, continuing in this healthful employment until his manhood, when he took charge of the freight department of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Here his remarkable executive ability and tact were developed, and speedily attracted attention. At the end of a year he was sent for by a well-known gentleman of Attleborough to take the entire charge of his farms and business. Here he became acquainted with Cynthia Amanda Capron, whom he married on the 14th of December, 1851. She was the daughter of Jacob and Deborah Capron, and a lineal descendant of Governor Carter, who came over in the Mayflower. At the age of twenty-three he was employed by A. S. Matthews, Esq., then Chief Engineer of the Stonington Railroad, to assist him in the construction of a branch of the road, five miles in length, to its present terminus in Providence. The work was commenced in the fall of 1847, and completed in the summer of 1848. On the 28th of January, 1849, he embarked at Warren, Rhode Island, in the ship Hopewell, for California, where he remained several years. In the summer of 1852 he established the Lawton Express, so-called, to New London, Connecticut, on the Stonington Road, which express he run until 1853, when he was appointed conductor on the road, running the steamboat train. He continued as Conductor eleven years, during which time he opened, and for a period run, the Shore Line Express. In the fall of 1864 he was appointed to superintend the construction and running of the Union Horse Railroad Company in Providence. This enterprise he managed with his usual tact and success eight years, or until 1872, when he was

appointed manager of the North Metropolitan Tramway Company, London, England. This extensive corporation, with a capital of five millions, was opened in May, 1870. From small beginnings they have increased, under the efficient management of Colonel Smith, until the annual transit of passengers amounts to thirty-five millions, paying dividends to the fortunate capitalists of from five to ten per cent. While superintendent of the Union Horse Railroad Company he was actively engaged in other enterprises. He was secretary of the Narragansett Park Association, and had the entire management of affairs, from the opening of the Park, in the summer of 1867, until he left Providence for London. He was also secretary and treasurer of the National Trotting Association, which was organized in the spring of 1870. Mr. Smith's military experience commenced about the year 1854, when he became a member of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery. From a private he passed through all the successive grades of promotion, having been paymaster, quartermaster, lieutenant, captain, major, until he attained the position of colonel commanding. During the War of the Rebellion he rendered most efficient and important service, being the first man called upon in fitting out the first battery from Rhode Island. Ten batteries in succession were fitted out under his directions and sent to the front, every battery carrying the impress of his energy and patriotism. For his services in securing volunteers and equipping them for duty, he was early rewarded with a special appointment as lieutenant-colonel by his Excellency, Governor William Sprague. At a complimentary dinner given him September 4, 1880, by the Veteran Association of the Artillery, he being on a visit from London, all these facts were proudly recounted by the several speakers at the banquet, as reflecting honor not only on the association and the State, but on the whole country. Colonel Smith has been an active and useful member of the Masonic Fraternity. In January, 1849, he joined the Asylum Lodge in Stonington. He joined the Providence Royal Arch Chapter in 1857, and the St. John's Commandery of Knights Templar. He was also a charter member of Calvary Commandery. He has four children, viz., Charles Bates, Carrie Lee, Mary Carver, and William Sprague. Charles, the eldest, who is associated with his father in business, married, December 12, 1878, Mary Ada Lane, daughter of George Lane, of Nottingham, England.

**P**ECK, LIEUTENANT WILLIAM EDWARD, was born October 13, 1821, in Wrentham, Massachusetts, where he spent his boyhood. His parents were William and Sarah (Arnold) Peck. He attended school in his native town, and subsequently pursued his studies at Scituate, Rhode Island; then for some time engaged in teaching in different places, and was principal of the High School of Franklin, Massachusetts. In 1847 he commenced the study of law in the office of Rich-

ard W. Greene, of Providence, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Providence, in company with Thomas C. Greene. In 1852 he was elected a Representative from Providence to the General Assembly, and served as one of the judges of the Court of Magistrates. In 1855 he removed with his family to East Greenwich, Rhode Island, but continued his office business in Providence. In 1857 he was elected Senator from Greenwich. He continued his professional duties there and in Providence until the Civil War, in which he took a deep interest, not only in raising soldiers and means for protecting his country, but also by his own enlistment in the Rhode Island Cavalry, where he was commissioned first lieutenant. While connected with his regiment in Louisiana he was appointed Judge Advocate, and officiated as such at Thibodeaux, where he was taken ill, and after going to Napoleonville, died there August 13, 1865. His remains were placed in a metallic coffin and buried with military honors. Lieutenant Peck will long be remembered for his patriotism. He was married, June 28, 1853, to Harriet A. Newell, daughter of Nelson and Amanda (Arnold) Newell, of Franklin, Massachusetts. Their children are Hattie A. and William E. It is worthy of note as an index of longevity, that Lieutenant Peck's eldest sister, Mary Ann, had at one time two grandmothers, four great-grandmothers, and one great-great-grandmother, making seven generations then living.

**MCCABE**, VERY REV. M., was born in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, September 12, 1826. After a preparatory education in the public and classical schools in the neighborhood of his native place, he came to this country in 1851, and finished his ecclesiastical education in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. He was ordained to the holy order of priesthood June 11, 1854, by the Rt. Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, second Bishop of the Diocese of Hartford, who was lost in the unfortunate steamer Pacific, in 1856. After his ordination he was assistant at the Cathedral till February 28, 1855, when he was appointed pastor of St. Charles Church, Woonsocket. The death of Rev. Patrick Lamb left a vacancy in St. Patrick's Church, Providence, which was filled by the transfer of the subject of this sketch. He remained in Providence till February 2, 1869, when, owing to financial troubles caused by building the new church in Woonsocket, for the erection of which he had collected ten thousand dollars before going to Providence, the Bishop requested him to return to Woonsocket. Here he remains at this date, pastor of St. Charles Church, at which there is an attendance of about 3500. The school at the church was built in 1859, and the school on River Street in 1878. The church was dedicated in 1870, in which year the Sisters of Mercy

came to Woonsocket. The church and the schools named were built up by his enterprise and supervision.

**SEAGRAVE**, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, manufacturer, son of Josiah and Lois (Taft) Seagrave, was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, January 6, 1823, and is the youngest of a family of twelve children. His father was a well-known farmer in moderate circumstances. We learn from a genealogical record being prepared by Daniel Seagrave, Esq., of Worcester, Massachusetts, that the family probably came to this country from Leicestershire, England, where the Christian names, to a great extent, are synonymous with those of the families in New England. The family name in English history is variously spelled Segrave, Seagrove, and Seagrave. The great ancestor in New England was John Seagrave, who left England for America between 1725 and 1730, and died on the passage; so says tradition. His widow and four children landed in Boston. His sons Edward and John removed to Uxbridge, Massachusetts, when quite young, and there became thrifty farmers and respected citizens. Thither their mother removed in 1774, where she died in 1786. The daughters remained in Boston, where one of them was married. Edward was first lieutenant of the company of minute-men, who marched from Uxbridge for Lexington on the morning of April 19, 1775, and was subsequently captain in the Continental army, and for his bravery and self-possession at the battle of White Plains was tendered a colonel's commission, which he declined. He is also mentioned as a private in one of the companies which volunteered to put down the Shays Rebellion. John enlisted in the French and Indian war and died during his term of service. Edward's son Josiah was the father of George Augustus, the subject of this sketch. George A. was employed on his father's farm until the age of fifteen, and attended the district school during the winters. In 1838 he went to Providence, where he served as clerk in the wholesale grocery house of J. T. Seagrave & Co. until 1842, except a few months spent in Uxbridge, where he attended a private school during that time, his brother being one of his employers. In the year last mentioned he and James S. Phetteplace purchased the stock and trade of his employers, and leasing a building on Market Street, Providence, carried on the business successfully until 1872. In 1850 Mr. Seagrave became interested in the woollen manufacturing business carried on by J. T. Seagrave & Co. at Graniteville, Burrillville, Rhode Island, to the management of which he began to devote most of his time about 1856, the grocery business being conducted by Mr. Phetteplace. In 1865, in company with James S. Phetteplace and J. L. Pierce, he purchased the Fales & Jenks cotton mill and machine-shop, on the Blackstone River, at Central Falls, Rhode Island, which they let until 1869, and in the spring of that year built a new mill and made other





*Geo A Seagrave*





general improvements about the place. In 1870 their lease at Graniteville expired, and they started the new mill at Central Falls, making doeskin and fancy cassimeres. The corporation is now known as the Central Falls Woollen Mill, Mr. Seagrave being the treasurer, and having the general management of the business. Mr. Seagrave was one of the originators of the Continental Bank of Providence, which finally became the Fourth National Bank, of which he has been a director most of the time during its existence. On the 4th of September, 1854, he was chosen a director in the Weybosset Bank, and has been president of the same since May 18, 1867. He has been a director in the Northern Bank of Providence since April, 1879, and is also a director in the American Mutual Insurance Company, and in the What Cheer Mutual Insurance Company, of Providence. He is a member of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society, and takes an interest in all benevolent work. He married, June 24, 1856, Mary Greene, daughter of Duty and Ruth (Owen) Evans, of Providence. They have had seven children, two of whom, named George A., died in infancy. The names of the others are Frank Evans, Lincoln Taft, Clifford Phetteplace, Mary Lois, and Carrie Foster.

**WATERMAN, HON. STEPHEN**, son of Stephen and Eliza (Aldrich) Waterman, was born in Providence, December 13, 1826. He prepared for college at the University Grammar School, and graduated at Brown University in the class of 1846. Among his classmates were Hon. S. S. Cox, M.C., Judge Thomas Durfee, William and T. P. I. Goddard, and Hon. Francis Wayland. Soon after he graduated he embarked in business pursuits, for which he had eminent qualifications and in which he achieved success. In due time he came to be recognized as a man of marked ability in the community. His fellow-citizens showed their appreciation of his character by choosing him as their representative in each branch of the municipal government. For four consecutive years he occupied the chair of the President of the Common Council. He was chosen also to represent his native city in the General Assembly, of which he was a prominent member at the time of his death. The qualities of his character were such as belong to men of earnest purpose and promptness of action. Although a "man of affairs," he did not neglect the cultivation of those tastes which had been developed by his liberal education. He was a lover of good books, and took pleasure in the society and friendly intercourse of intelligent people. It is said of him that few men subject their daily lives to the control of conscience and reason more habitually than did Stephen Waterman; and an honest application of his best faculties to the business of the hour, whether public or private, was always characteristic of him. His temperament was a sanguine one, and at times gave to his expression of opinion a force which to more cautious men seemed like exaggera-

tion; yet his reasoning was almost always sound, and the steps were well considered. He died in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness. The event took place November 3, 1871. He married, October 26, 1852, Harriet Pearce, daughter of William P. and Sarah P. Bullock, by whom he had four sons. Mrs. Waterman died February 7, 1866.

**ALLEN, JAMES**, a distinguished aeronaut, son of Sylvester and Mary (Luther) Allen, was born in Barrington, Rhode Island, September 11, 1824. His father was liberally educated at Andover, Massachusetts, but, from considerations of health, took to a maritime life, and was a sea-captain for twenty-five years. While in the brig "Busy" he had a severe conflict with pirates, was wounded in the thigh and taken captive. He died in Providence in 1832. The mother of James was of the old and highly honorable family of Luthers of Eastern Rhode Island. The Allens and Luthers were of English origin. Sylvester and Mary Allen had ten children,—Martha Watson, Samuel, Joseph Kinncutt, Ezra Stiles, James, Luther, Cyrus, Nancy, Eunice Brown, and Lydia Monroe. James received a good common-school education, which he afterwards enlarged by reading, study, and his extensive travels on the whole American continent, and large intercourse with all classes of men. Being of a bold and progressive spirit, full of the enterprise of a genuine Yankee, and perceiving what advantages might accrue to the world from aerial explorations and observations, after studying the history and science of ballooning, he finally determined upon the perilous career of an aeronaut. He was the first to choose this airy vocation in New England. Prior to his beginning his ascensions but one person had made aerial voyages in this country, and that was the Frenchman, Lauraette, who in about 1833, made ascensions in Boston and Providence, and was the first man to manufacture sulphuric acid in America. Mr. Allen was charmed with the idea of navigating the air. He, in this daring undertaking, was finally remarkably successful, and attained wide reputation, having now (1881) pursued his career about thirty years, during which time he has made about one hundred and fifty ascensions. At present he has no superior among the aeronauts in America. Professor John Wise, who led his profession in his time, was unfortunately drowned by his descent into Lake Michigan, in 1878. Mr. S. A. King, who for some years was associated with Mr. Allen, has ceased making aerial voyages, and now resides in Philadelphia. After Mr. Allen had sufficiently studied the history and science of ballooning, especially as it had been developed in France, he constructed his balloon, the "Zephyrus," and began his ascensions at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1856. He was at this time assisted by Mr. King, of Philadelphia. In 1857 he made ascensions from various cities and towns in New England, and began to take a few courageous passengers

with him. His flights were made on occasions of celebrations, and from fair-grounds, to the wonder and delight of thousands of spectators. After the "Zephyrus," his next balloons were the "Frolic" and the "Monarch of the Air;" the capacity of the latter being 33,000 cubic feet of gas, and the "Goddess of Liberty," constructed in 1860. The story of his aerial voyages would fill a volume. His average elevation was from one to two miles. His greatest height was attained during his ascension from Providence in 1856, when he reached an altitude of three and a quarter miles. In 1861, at the opening of the Rebellion, Mr. Allen offered his services to the nation to reconnoitre the front of the rebel lines for the benefit of the Federal army. His first ascensions were made in Washington. He then followed the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula and to the front of Richmond. Here his discoveries were of special importance. He took up with him engineers and photographers, who sketched and pictured the country lying along the fronts of the contending forces. The rebel evacuation of Yorktown was first discovered from his balloon, at day-dawn, by General Custer, who accompanied him. His army services were many and arduous, and were well appreciated by our government. In 1865 he constructed the "Monarch of the Air," a very remarkable balloon, that served him on a multitude of occasions with great success, till having been entangled in forests at its descents it was finally abandoned in 1879. This balloon cost about a thousand dollars. When ready for flight it weighed about nine hundred pounds, and was capable of carrying about nine hundred pounds. In 1867 Mr. Allen was chosen by the government of Brazil to visit that country and assist the united forces in subduing the Paraguayan rebellion. In this expedition he was assisted by his brother, Ezra Stiles Allen. On reaching Paraguay he found that the forces of Brazil, of the Argentine Confederacy, and of Montevideo had been lying fourteen months without venturing to attack the enemy's front. In sixteen days after his first ascension here these forces moved successfully upon the enemy. He served the Brazilian government with signal success for thirteen months, and was handsomely rewarded. His most magnificent balloon was named "Allen's Castle in the Air," in which he made an ascension from Boston during the second Jubilee celebration in 1872. Its capacity was seventy thousand cubic feet of gas, and it took up ten passengers at a time. From a height of one thousand feet a photographer in this aerial ship secured a splendid view of the city and harbor of Boston. On two occasions Mr. Allen has remained up in his balloon for ten days in succession; first, after his ascension from the Soldier's Home in Dayton, Ohio, in 1880, and second, from Lynn, Massachusetts, July 4, 1881. These feats added to his fame as a skilful, daring, successful aeronaut. He has met with but few accidents in his descents. Once he fell into Thomaston Bay, in the State of Maine, but escaped by his life-preserver. He has built

fifteen balloons, and has himself used about a dozen. He has made about one hundred and fifty ascensions from various points, from Quebec, in Canada, to Paraguay, in South America, and from Bangor, in Maine, to the Golden Gate, on the Pacific. Commonly he has used carburetted hydrogen gas, such as is used for the illumination of cities. On special occasions, when away from gas-works, he has used pure hydrogen gas, generated from water by means of sulphuric acid and iron. The greatest speed that he ever made in his voyages was twenty-eight miles in eighteen minutes. His son, James K., has for some years assisted him, and has become an expert in both the science and practice of ballooning. Politically Mr. Allen is a staunch Republican. In the spring of 1878 he became a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Providence. For twelve years he has been an active and prominent member of temperance organizations, holding the highest offices in the various societies. He married, October 15, 1849, Agnes Jane Fields, born in Johnston, Rhode Island, May 26, 1830, daughter of Dr. William Fields, and has three sons and two daughters: James Kinncutt, Ezra Stiles, Malvern Hill, Elizabeth Mary Cook, and Minetta. The eldest son, now associated with his father as an aeronaut, has attained a high rank in his profession.



ANTHONY, LEWIS WILLIAMS, was born in North Providence, September 19, 1825. He is the son of James and Sarah Porter (Williams) Anthony, and the fifth of nine children. His paternal ancestry is traced from John Anthony, who came from Homestead, England, April 16, 1634, in the bark *Hercules*, and died July 18, 1675, aged sixty-eight years. From him the succession is as follows: Abraham, William, James, Daniel, the grandfather of Hon. Henry B., Richard, James, the father of Lewis W. His maternal ancestry is traced from Robert Williams, who came from England to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1638, through four successive generations of Congregationalist clergymen, viz.: Revs. Isaac, Ebenezer, Chester, Nehemiah, the father of Sarah Porter, the wife of James Anthony, and the mother of Lewis W., a woman of marked intelligence, fidelity, and piety. He acquired his education at a school established by his father for the benefit of his children, in the district school, and at the Academy at Fruit Hill. His father died when he was ten years of age. When seventeen years of age he went to Pawtucket, became a clerk in a boot and shoe store, and continued in this position about a year and a half. In 1843 he came to Providence, and became clerk of Greene & Arnold, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes. He was admitted as a partner in the business in 1851, and is now a member of the well-known firm of Greene, Anthony & Co., one of the oldest and largest wholesale shoe firms in Providence. In 1847 he was married to Britannia F. Waterman, and has three surviving children.



Mr. Anthony has been a member of the city government of Providence, and is a director in the Traders' National Bank. He is a leading member of the Roger Williams Free Baptist Church, and has been for nearly a score of years one of its deacons. He is President of the Freewill Baptist Home Mission Society, and a member of its executive board; also a member of the Board of Management of the Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment, the publishing house of the denomination. Genial, active, benevolent, and discreet, he has in his sphere a large influence, and is universally esteemed.

**STEARNS, HENRY A.**, manufacturer, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, October 23, 1825. His father, Captain Abner Stearns, was a soldier of the war of 1812. His mother was Anna Russell, whose grandfather, though a non-combatant, was ruthlessly shot by the British in their retreat from Lexington, April 19, 1775. Captain Stearns was for many years engaged in wool-carding in West Cambridge, Massachusetts, and also carried on a grist mill and paint mill. He invented the first machines in the country for splitting leather, and devised the first machine for dyeing silk. An uncle of Mr. Stearns's mother, Mr. Whittemore, invented a card-setting machine, considered a wonderful contrivance, which was patented as early as 1797. Captain Stearns removed from West Cambridge, after years of labor, to spend the remainder of his life in Billerica, Massachusetts. When the subject of this sketch was about twelve years of age his parents died. His father, being very zealous for the education of his children, left a sufficient amount to enable him to attend school for awhile. He therefore went to Andover Academy, and for two years pursued an English course of studies. At the expiration of that time, being dependent upon his own resources, he supported himself by shoemaking and shopkeeping until twenty years of age. He then concluded to try his fortune in the West, and in the fall of 1846 went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he embarked in the manufacture of cotton-wadding, his establishment being the first of the kind west of the Alleghanies. He was thus engaged until the spring of 1850. Meanwhile, his works were twice destroyed by fire, but, undismayed by these reverses, he at once erected other buildings adapted to the needs of his business. In 1850 a new purpose took possession of him. Gold had been discovered in California more than a year before, and an immense emigration had set toward the Golden State. Thinking that a steam laundry might be a source of profit there, he purchased the necessary machinery at Cincinnati, shipped it down the Mississippi and over the Gulf to Chagres, and then, after great exertion, across the isthmus, the boiler being carried overland to Panama by squads of men. At Panama he embarked for San Francisco in an old whaler, which sprung leak and was in great danger of foundering; pro-

visions gave out, and passengers and crew were stinted to four ounces of bread per day. For four months the vessel thus floated on the ocean, and when Mr. Stearns reached San Francisco he was so enfeebled that a physician told him he could not live. But he finally regained his health, set up his machinery, and established the first steam laundry in California. Subsequently he turned over to his partner the business of the laundry, and purchasing an interest in a steamboat, ran the first regular steam ferry between San Francisco and Oakland, now a large city. For the next two years, he was engaged principally in carrying on a saw-mill at San Jose, and a store at Gilroy. Cutting down the redwood, he converted it into lumber for building houses for miles around. During his residence in San Francisco he witnessed the execution by the Vigilance Committee of many ruffians who for some time had endangered the city. In the fall of 1853, Mr. Stearns returned to Cincinnati and resumed the manufacture of cotton wadding on a larger scale, in which he continued until the spring of 1857. His health being impaired, a change was considered desirable, and he therefore sold out and removed to Buffalo, New York. Here he tried a new venture. Finding a partner, they engaged in June, 1857, in the manufacture of hardware. Not many months after came the disastrous financial revulsions of that year, and Mr. Stearns lost nearly his entire property. He then removed to Sangamon County, Illinois, where he bought a tract of forest land, set up a saw-mill, in addition to which he carried on a farm, and was thus engaged for two or three years. In the beginning of 1861 he removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and became connected with Darius Goff, Esq., of that place, in the manufacture of cotton wadding. It was comparatively a small business at that time, but Mr. Stearns's skill and energy, in conjunction with that of his associate, rapidly enlarged it. Extensive buildings were erected, improved machinery provided, and the capacity of the works greatly increased. Unfortunately, the entire factory was destroyed by fire in 1870. But the business had been too successfully developed to be abandoned. Larger buildings were soon after erected, and the establishment is now the largest and best equipped of the kind in the country, and probably in the world. The works cover a space of five or six acres, and employ between two and three hundred hands. Mr. Stearns has devised several contrivances which have proved of great value in the business. On these he obtained patents, and has also a number of patents on railway safety-gates, cotton-gins, and for extracting oil from waste substances. After living a year or more in Pawtucket, Mr. Stearns removed to the adjoining village of Central Falls, where he has resided for over seventeen years. He has been called to fill various offices by his townsmen. For three years he has represented the town of Lincoln in the General Assembly; has served several terms as School Trustee; and was chairman of the com-

mittee that secured the introduction of water into the village. Mr. Stearns is a member of the Central Falls Congregational Church, in the work of which he takes an active interest. On the 26th of June, 1856, he married Kate Falconer, daughter of J. H. and Charlotte Smith Falconer, of Hamilton, Ohio. They have had eight children: Deshler Falconer, George Russell, Walter Henry, Kate Russell, Charles Falconer, Henry Foster, Anna Russell, deceased, and Carrie Cranston.

**ELLIS, JOSHUA JAMES, M.D.**, born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 13, 1826, being the only issue of a second marriage, and the youngest of a family of ten children. His father, who was a prosperous merchant, died while he was yet a child, and the family having broken up, his mother removed with him to Scituate, Massachusetts, her native town. In a few years she too died, so that at the age of eight he was left an orphan. His guardian, Daniel Phillips, who had been appointed to this trust by his dying mother, proved a friend indeed, wisely supervising his education and carefully husbanding the little fortune left him by his father. He was placed in good schools, and at the age of fourteen commenced the study of Latin. A year later he was sent to the academy of Paul Wing, of Sandwich, where he was fitted for college. In the fall of 1843 he entered the Freshman class of Brown University, of which the late Rev. Dr. Wayland was then President, and graduated in 1847. As a scholar he ranked high, being one of the eleven in his class who were elected members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. During his Senior year he became interested in religious truth, and in the spring of 1847 was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Neale, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston. Immediately after graduating he removed to Newport, Rhode Island, where he spent a year teaching in a private family-school. Afterwards he entered the Medical School of Harvard University, where he spent three years in the study of his chosen profession. In 1854 he established himself as a physician in Bristol, Rhode Island, and by close attention to business soon acquired reputation and a handsome practice. In July, 1862, his health having become somewhat impaired and requiring a change, he accepted an appointment as assistant surgeon in the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. His whole heart was now in the work before him, and with all the enthusiasm of his nature he devoted his professional energies to the care of the men intrusted to his charge. His letters to his friends during his period of service abound with expressions of sincere patriotism, and contain graphic descriptions of the stirring scenes around him. But while thus engaged in his arduous duties, he was seized with typhoid malaria, and for twelve weeks was confined in one of the hospitals at Washington. He was brought home to his family in Newport, where he died Tuesday, March 17,

1863, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. He married, soon after graduating from Harvard, Martha, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John O. Choules, of Newport, who and one son survive him.

**VIAL, GENERAL NELSON**, son of Samuel and Hannah (Shorey) Vial, was born at Plainfield, Connecticut, November 27, 1827. His father was a native of Barrington, Rhode Island, a cabinet-maker by trade, and in 1823 removed to Plainfield, where he became a farmer. He was a descendant of John Vial, a resident of Boston as early as 1639, and afterwards owned large tracts of land in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Abel Shorey, a prominent citizen of Seekonk, Rhode Island, where he died at the age of ninety-three. Colonel Shorey commanded a regiment of Massachusetts militia in the War of 1812, being stationed at New Bedford. General Vial received a common-school education, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to Amos C. Barstow, on Point Street, Providence, to learn the trade of a moulder. During his apprenticeship, he joined the Providence Artillery Company, now known as the United Train of Artillery. He remained in Barstow's employ till 1846, when he joined the Rhode Island company which served in the Mexican War under General Scott. During the war he was twice promoted for meritorious conduct. He fought in the battle of Contreras and at the storming of Chapultepec, where he was wounded while ascending one of the storming ladders. He took part in the engagement which resulted in the surrender of the city of Mexico, and remained there on garrison duty several months. Leaving Mexico in 1848, at the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Providence, and for about two years was in the employ of Thomas J. Hill, on Eddy Street. In 1850 he contracted with the agent of a Brazilian firm to go to Brazil to erect and manage an iron foundry at Bahia. He remained there until 1854, when he again returned to Providence, where he continued his occupation as a moulder until 1861. When the Civil War broke out he held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Providence Artillery, and in response to the first call of the Governor, raised a company, with which he immediately proceeded to the defence of Washington, under command of Colonel Burnside, First Rhode Island Volunteer Militia. He was mustered into service at Washington, May 2, 1861, and on the 1st of June returned to Providence, where, within three days, he recruited Company C for the Second Rhode Island Regiment, of which he was commissioned captain. For gallant conduct at the battle of Bull Run he was promoted to the rank of major. On the 12th of June, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and was promoted to the rank of colonel December 13, 1862, while commanding his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg. During his





*Nelson Viatt*





connection with the Second Regiment he participated in the battles of Bull Run, July, 1861, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and other engagements. January 25, 1863, he resigned his commission and returned to Providence, and on the 21st of August, of the same year, was appointed Major of the First Battalion, and afterwards Colonel of the Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored). He organized the regiment of eighteen hundred men for the field, and was assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf. On the 15th of January, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth Rhode Island Regiment, and he continued in the service until the close of the war, being honorably discharged October 2, 1865. In recognition of his bravery and capacity as a military officer, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, April 15, 1866. In May, 1866, he was appointed Chief of Police of the city of Providence, and served in that capacity for one year, when he resigned the position to accept the office of Warden of the Rhode Island State Prison, which he still holds. In the discharge of his duties General Viall has exhibited marked efficiency, and to his suggestions in regard to the needs of the institution under his management may largely be attributed the architectural superiority of the new State Prison at Cranston, which is said to be the most complete in all of its appointments of any building of a similar character in the country. For many years General Viall has been prominently identified with several military and civil fraternities. He was one of the nine who organized the Grand Army of the Republic in Rhode Island, in 1866, and was elected Junior Vice-Commander, being still a member of Prescott Post, No. 1, of that organization. He is a member of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society of Providence. In 1861, while stationed in the city of Washington, on military duty, he became a Freemason, uniting with Federal Lodge of that city; but since 1865 has been a member of St. John's Lodge of Providence. He married, February 11, 1849, Mary W. Peckham, daughter of Silas and Freelove (Millard) Peckham, of Providence. They have had eight children, but two of whom—Grace Eveline and Nelson Shorey—are now living.

**F**OSS, HON. SAMUEL SIMMS, was born in West Boylston, Massachusetts, August 15, 1821, and was the son of Robert and Lydia Foss, who came from near Derby, England, to America in 1820. He obtained the rudiments of his education in Boylston, where his father was the bookkeeper and storekeeper of a cotton mill from 1820 to 1827. Samuel had a twin brother, German W., and they bore so great a resemblance to each other that one was often taken for the other. In 1824 they were presented to Lafayette as he passed through Boylston on his way from New York to Boston. In 1827 the family removed to Slatersville, Rhode Island, where the father

of Samuel became private secretary and bookkeeper of John Slater, then an extensive manufacturer. At this place he and his brother German attended the common school, and afterward spent about a year at Uxbridge Academy, and two terms at Fryville Academy, in Bolton, Massachusetts, then in charge of the Society of Friends, Thomas Fry being its principal. In the autumn of 1836 they left school, and German entered a book-store in Woonsocket as salesman. Samuel soon afterward began to learn the printer's trade in the office of William N. Sherman, then proprietor of the *Woonsocket Patriot*, and while serving in this capacity was remarkably industrious, studious, and obliging. The *Penny Magazine*, published in England, which his father presented to him in 1832, was read by him with great profit in his youth, and proved a great source of usefulness to him, as he frequently acknowledged in manhood. He also read extensively in various departments of literature, and accumulated a valuable library. His father removed to Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1838, but Samuel remained in Woonsocket to pursue the calling he had chosen. He had a large brain and active mind, a retentive memory, and was noted for his generous disposition. In 1841 he bought the *Woonsocket Patriot* from his employer and became its editor, a position for which he had been preparing himself. He changed the *Patriot* from a Whig to an independent paper. While holding this neutral position in politics he visited the Dorr camp, at the time of the "Dorr Rebellion," to obtain information for his paper, and was there arrested as a spy, but through the interposition of his friend, General Henry De Wolf, was released without a trial by court-martial. Through the energy and talent of Mr. Foss the circulation of his paper rapidly increased from 500 to 8500, and the *Patriot* was so improved by him that it was pronounced by good authority "the best weekly paper published in New England." In 1865 Mr. Foss bought the *Patriot* building. In the spring of 1876 he began publishing *The Daily Patriot*, which under his management attained an extensive local circulation. Among other evidences of his enterprising spirit was the establishment by him of a telegraph line from Providence to Woonsocket for the benefit of his paper. He was the first it is said to employ a corps of local correspondents throughout Rhode Island and in other States, and to classify New England news under the heads of the different States. But few men better exemplified the three elements of success—principle, tact, and push—than Mr. Foss. By industry, perseverance, and integrity he accumulated wealth, and attained a prominent and useful position in the community. He was for one year a member of the Rhode Island Senate. Mr. Foss made his influence felt throughout New England, and his manly qualities of character commanded the respect of all who knew him. He died at his residence in Woonsocket, August 6, 1879. His twin brother, German Foss, who possessed many of the characteristics of Samuel, was for some time the publisher of the *Literary Harvester*, of Hartford,

Connecticut; then a successful manufacturer of silk at Camden, New Jersey, from 1847 to 1857; and afterwards associate editor of the *Woonsocket Patriot* until the death of his brother Samuel, when he became sole editor of that paper, which position he retained until his death, which occurred October 22, 1880. The father of Samuel S. and German W. Foss was born in England, April 5, 1787, and died in Mansfield, Connecticut, in November, 1871. Their mother was born in Lee, England, January 14, 1788, and died in Mansfield, Connecticut, December 23, 1838. Samuel Foss married, December 24, 1851, Amey A., daughter of Stephen Hendrick, of Thompson, Connecticut. She was born January 1, 1833, and died March 11, 1879. They had two children, Herbert S. Foss, born February 16, 1856, and died May 23, 1859, and Bertha S., born September 27, 1865.

**D**UNN, PROFESSOR ROBINSON POTTER, D.D., was born in Newport, May 31, 1825. He was the son of Dr. Theophilus C. and Elizabeth (Potter) Dunn. He prepared for college in his native city, and graduated, with the highest honors of his class, at Brown University, in 1843. He returned to the University soon after he graduated, and took charge of the library. During the absence of Professor Jewett in Europe he gave instructions in French. His temporary connection with the University continued until December, 1845, at which time he repaired to Princeton, New Jersey, to pursue his course of theological study. He received his license to preach as a Presbyterian minister, in April, 1847. His character and scholarship at Princeton made him a marked man. Rev. Dr. W. M. Paxton, of New York, who was his classmate, says of him: "He was greatly beloved for his kind, genial fellowship, whilst he was admired for his fine talents and scholarly culture. He was, beyond question, the most finished, accurate scholar at that time in the institution. There was such a perfection in everything that he did, that he has a place in my memory as a finished man, capable of doing anything, and of adorning any position. In his fidelity to all the duties of a student he was a model." He completed his theological course, May, 1848, and at once commenced to preach in the Presbyterian Church in Camden, New Jersey, of which he was ordained the pastor by the Presbytery of New Jersey, November 1, 1848. Here he remained, performing his ministerial duties with great fidelity, and winning the confidence and affection of his church, until, in the spring of 1852, he was invited to take the chair of Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Brown University. Soon after his removal to Providence, the Central Congregational Church was formed, and although Professor Dunn never left the Presbyterian Church, he identified himself with the interests of the new parish. "For years," says Dr. Swain, the pastor of the church, "he taught a large Bible class of our young ladies, spending eight hours every week in preparing himself for

the recitation. During almost the entire fifteen years he presented, at the monthly concert, the reports from the foreign missionary fields, making himself so perfectly familiar beforehand with the contents of the *Missionary Herald* that by the aid of that wonderful memory which he possessed, and of that equally marvellous facility of speech which belonged to him, he would, without referring to the book, set before us in a condensed, swift, and beautiful narrative of half an hour, almost the entire substance of what was contained in thirty or forty pages." In the summer of 1860 he was elected Professor of English Literature and Elocution in the college at Princeton. He felt, however, that his work was in Providence, and he declined the call. He remained at his post in Brown University until the summer of 1867, when, on Wednesday, August 28th, he passed to the better world, after sixteen years of continuous service in the chair to which he had been elected in 1852. A few of his discourses have been published. Several of his articles published in the *Quarterly Reviews* as literary productions have very great merit. Professor Dunn was twice married, the first time to Maria, daughter of John Stillé, Esq., of Philadelphia, September 21, 1848, who died June 23, 1849, and second to Mary Stiles, daughter of the Hon. Alfred Dwight Foster, of Worcester, Massachusetts, January 25, 1855, who and one son survive him.

**W**HIPPLE, CHARLES HENRY, manufacturer, son of Ziba and Mary (Sayles) Whipple, was born in Burrillville, Rhode Island, February 22, 1823. His father was a native of Burrillville, and a descendant of Samuel Whipple, who came from England and settled in Providence in Colonial times. His mother was a member of the Sayles family of Rhode Island, many of whom have been prominently identified with the manufacturing, mercantile and political interests of the State. Charles H. Whipple was the fifth of a family of seven children. His eldest brother, Daniel, who died in 1872, in his fifty-eighth year, was a manufacturer, and for many years a leading man of Burrillville. The other brothers engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. Mr. Whipple was educated in the public schools, and at Smithfield Seminary, at North Scituate. At the age of twenty-two he entered his brother Daniel's factory, where he was employed until 1852, when he and his brother Sterry leased his brother Daniel's mill, and continued the business under the firm-name of S. & C. H. Whipple. They manufactured satinets, and did an extensive business for those times, being successful in a marked degree. At the expiration of four years, Charles sold his interest to his brother, who continued to carry on the business, taking his brothers James and John into partnership with him. Charles then bought the Plainville Mill, located near the other mill, and began the manufacture of fancy cassimeres. He continued in business alone until January, 1880, when he asso-



ciated with him his son Gilbert F., since which time the business has been conducted in the name of Gilbert F. Whipple, who has also been intrusted with the general management of the interests of the firm. Mr. Whipple's career as a manufacturer extends over a period of twenty-eight years, during which time he has acquired an ample fortune. In the town of Glocester, adjoining Burrillville, he owns a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, under good cultivation. There he spends much of his time, though having some one to look after the general management of the farm-work. He has never held any public position, except local town-offices, though often requested to allow the use of his name as a candidate. He has been a member of the Republican party during its existence, and was formerly a Whig, but has never taken an active interest in politics. He married, April 20, 1854, Adaline Smith, daughter of Jeremiah and Celia (Eddy) Smith, a native of Burrillville. They have had but one child, Gilbert Francis, before referred to as general manager of the manufacturing business.

**B**LANDING, WILLIAM BULLOCK, merchant, son of Colonel William and Mary R. (Bullock) Blanding, was born in Providence, August 2, 1826. His father, who died in 1845, at the age of forty-seven, was a prominent business man of Providence, and highly respected in the community. Colonel Christopher Blanding, father of Colonel William, was an officer of the Revolutionary army, and many members of the family occupied prominent public and social positions. The American ancestors came from England and first settled at Plymouth, but subsequently removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, being among the earliest settlers of that town. Mr. Blanding's mother was also descended from an old English family, and a coat of arms is still preserved as a souvenir of the family. Mr. Blanding attended the public and private schools and received a classical education. At the age of eighteen he entered the drug store of Edward T. Clark, on North Main Street, in Providence, and soon attained a proprietary interest, succeeding to the business in 1849. His increasing trade necessitated the establishment of a branch house, and in 1873 he bought the stock of Dyer Brothers, on Weybosset Street, where he has since carried on a wholesale drug business, and where he is also largely engaged in the manufacture of medicinal preparations. His business career has been attended with success, and he is recognized as one of the leading merchants of the State. Since the organization of the State Board of Pharmacy in 1870, Mr. Blanding has been one of its members, and has also been President of the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association. In 1853 he became a member of the United Train of Artillery, for ten years held a lieutenant's commission, and is now a member of the Veteran Association connected with that organization. He

has long been identified with the Masonic order, having joined Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 4, of Providence, in 1854. In 1857 he organized What Cheer Lodge, No. 21, and was its first Master, serving two years in that office. He also held various offices in Providence Royal Chapter. In 1855 he received the order of Knighthood in St. John's Commandery, of Providence, and was Generalissimo of the same during the pilgrimage to Richmond, Virginia, in 1859. In 1860 he was one of the founders of Calvary Commandery, of which he was Commander in 1866. He has been Senior Grand Warden and Deputy Grand Master in the Grand Lodge of Masons, and is Past Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He has taken all the degrees in Ancient and Scottish Rites, including the thirty-third degree. In politics he is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in canvassing the State in the interest of his party, especially from 1859 to 1865, though he has never held public office. He married, November 13, 1851, Mary A. Remington, daughter of Oliver and Electa A. (Bosworth) Remington, of Providence. They have one son, William O. Blanding, who married, March 17, 1875, Rosella Cornell, of Providence.

**T**EFFT, THOMAS ALEXANDER, architect, was born in Richmond, Rhode Island, in 1827. Early in life he developed a remarkable taste for architecture. He pursued his course of academic and collegiate studies, having constantly in view the profession which he intended to follow. He was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1851. Immediately on graduating he opened his office in Providence, and was soon fully occupied with his professional duties. He made the plans and superintended the erection of many buildings in Providence. His reputation extended far beyond his home, and his services were in constant demand in other cities and States of the Union. Six years of great success were devoted to the study and practice of his art. In order to study the choice models of architectural grace and beauty in the Old World, he went to Europe, and visited Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany. Two years were devoted to this foreign trip, and he had laid up large stores of useful information, which were to be at his command when he once more should resume his professional work. While on his second visit to Florence he was smitten down by a fever, the seeds of which had previously been sown in his system, and he died December 12, 1859. While abroad Mr. Tefft became much interested in the application of the decimal principle to currency, and prepared an elaborate article on the subject, which was read before a meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science. The paper was praised by the public press, and the subject discussed awakened much interest in various quarters. Had Mr. Tefft lived and been able to prosecute his pro-

fessional work, there is no doubt that he would have taken a very high rank among the architects of the country.

**CASWELL, PHILIP, JR.**, eldest child of Philip and Elizabeth Caswell, was born in Jamestown, Rhode Island, March 21, 1827. His father was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, January 10, 1803, and his mother was a native of the same place, the date of her birth being April 15, 1809. Mr. Caswell was educated in the common schools in Jamestown and at the Latin school of Thomas P. Nichols in Newport. He pursued the study of medicine and pharmacy with Dr. Rowland R. Hazard, of Newport, and in 1851 entered the drug business in that city with R. R. Hazard, Jr. (adopted son of Dr. R. R. Hazard), under the firm-name of Hazard & Caswell. In the summer of 1859 the firm opened a drug store in the city of New York, corner of Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Caswell remained in Newport during the summer, but in the fall went to New York and purchased his partner's interest in the business. Soon afterward he formed a co-partnership with Henry Q. Mack and John R. Caswell, his brother, and established the firm of Caswell, Mack & Co., which continued for several years. In 1872 Mr. Caswell sold to Mr. Hazard his entire interest in the drug business, again taking up his residence in Newport. He then became President of the National Exchange Bank of Newport. In 1873, on the incorporation of the Island Savings Bank, he became President of that institution, which offices he held until his death. In 1867 he visited Europe, and for the purpose of perfecting his drug business, travelled in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, and attended the French Exposition. In 1873 he visited the same countries and Austria, and attended the Vienna Exposition. While abroad he purchased, at great expense, a rare variety of roses, and after his return devoted considerable attention to floriculture and also to grape culture, making large shipments annually, both of roses and grapes, to the New York market. Mr. Caswell was a member of the Central Baptist Church in Newport, and while a resident of New York was a great friend and patron of the Howard Mission of that city. He married, January 9, 1877, the only daughter of William Allan, of Newport. Mr. Caswell died February 22, 1881, at Jacksonville, Florida, whither, on account of impaired health, he had gone for the winter to escape the rigor of the New England climate. In announcing his death the Newport *Mercury* spoke of him as follows: "He was an active and capable man of business, and had the complete respect and confidence of the community. His business life was a success. As a friend he was highly and warmly esteemed. He lived a consistent Christian life, and was a leading and honored member of the Central Baptist Church. He contributed with a liberal hand to the church, and to

the poor and needy everywhere. In his death the community loses a most estimable citizen."

**ARNOLD, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOB**, son of Stephen G. and Mary (Angell) Arnold, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, January 18, 1827. Early removing to Providence, he was educated in the city schools. From his thirteenth to his seventeenth year he was employed in a drygoods house, with his brother John, in New York. Returning to Providence he learned of Payton & Hawkins the trade of a jeweller and engraver, and pursued that business till 1861, meanwhile taking a great interest in books, machinery, and horticulture, and the political questions of the day. At the beginning of the Civil War, being a member of the First Light Infantry Company, he volunteered, at the first call for troops, entering the field as a member of Company D, in the First Rhode Island Detached Militia, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run, as one of the carbineers under Captain F. W. Goddard. On being mustered out he diligently pursued the study of military tactics, and re-entered the service in the Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers as Captain of Company E, and participated in the Burnside Expedition to North Carolina. His gallantry was revealed at Roanoke and at Newbern. At the siege of Fort Macon, in April, 1862, his company was always in the advance. After the reduction of the fort he came into command of the regiment, and soon greatly improved the drill and knowledge of his men. In November, 1862, he took an active part in the expedition under General Foster to Tarboro; and in December, in the advance on Goldsboro, participating in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro, receiving the praise of the commanding General. Early in 1863 he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, but was immediately transferred, with the same rank, to the Seventh Regiment, and joined this last command near Winchester, Kentucky. In June his corps was ordered to join the Army of the Tennessee before Vicksburg, but, before reaching General Grant, was ordered to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo. On the surrender of Vicksburg the Seventh pursued the flying foe, and, July 10th, was at Jackson; July 12th, aided by the Sixth Massachusetts, destroyed five hundred yards of Mobile & Ohio Railroad; on the 15th they skirmished all day, losing two officers and eleven men; on the 20th left Jackson; on the 24th reached Snyder's Bluff; August 8th embarked for Cairo; and on the 20th reached Nicholasville, Kentucky. The regiment was then ordered to Lexington, and could report only eighty men for duty. In this campaign, Colonel Arnold, always on the alert, and unwearied in serving his men, contracted a malignant army disease that confined him to his bed, led to the order to be sent home for recovery, and finally terminated his life. He left the front in November, 1863, but his resignation was not accepted







Very faithfully  
+ Thomas F. Hendricken  
Bishop of Providence

1880

till May 28, 1864. No truer or more devoted officer was found in the service. Regaining some strength he ventured into business with the firm of Mooney, Gleason & Co., in the manufacture of gas-burners. When Mr. Gleason sold his interest to General James Shaw, Jr., the firm took the name of Mooney, Arnold & Shaw. He married, June 16, 1864, Anna Maria, daughter of Job Angell. During the last year of his life he was seldom able to leave his room. As much a martyr to his country as though he had fallen in the trenches of Vicksburg, he finally died of his army disease, December 28, 1869, in his forty-third year. His characteristics were cheerfulness, promptness, bravery, and fidelity. "He was as complete a specimen of the citizen soldier as Rhode Island contributed to the suppression of the Rebellion."

**HENDRICKEN, RT. REV. THOMAS FRANCIS, D.D.,** Bishop of Providence, was born May 5, 1827, on Chapel Street, city of Kilkenny, Ireland. His parents were John and Anne (Maher) Hendricken. The first of his father's family who settled in Ireland was a German who belonged to the army of the Duke of Ormond, and who took part in the battle of the Boyne, in 1691. Bishop Hendricken pursued his early studies in the academies of his native city; entered St. Kyran's College in 1844, where he finished a course of rhetoric and mathematics; and in 1847 succeeded in winning a vacancy in the Royal College of Maynooth. After spending six years in this renowned theological seminary, he was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Reilly, of the diocese of Hartford, then visiting in Ireland, and immediately set out for this country. His first mission was at the old Cathedral, Providence, in 1853. He then spent a few months between Newport, St. Joseph's, Providence, and Woonsocket. Finally, in 1854, he was settled as pastor in the parish of West Winsted, which comprised that village and the country for fifty miles around. In those days there were but few communicants of the Catholic Church in that region, and money was scarce; yet with the money at hand, in the space of sixteen months, the young priest paid for a church that was heavily in debt, and purchased and paid for lots in different villages, on every one of which a church stands to-day. In 1855 he was removed to Waterbury and appointed pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where he ministered for seventeen years, leaving it only to obey his superiors and accept the episcopal labors in another diocese. During his ministerial career in Waterbury he built a costly Gothic church, a school-house, and pastoral residence; purchased and laid out a beautiful cemetery, and founded a convent where the sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, from Montreal, still continue to conduct a flourishing boarding and day school for young ladies. He early identified himself with the cause of education. Shortly after his arrival

in Waterbury, seeing that his parishioners were poor and unable to employ a teacher, he opened a school and added the office of school teacher to his other laborious duties. For many years he was a member of the Board of Education, and was employed on its most important committees. In 1868 he received from Pius IX. the degree of Doctor of Divinity. On the division of the diocese of Hartford, in 1872, Dr. Hendricken was made Bishop of Providence, where he was consecrated April 28th of the same year. The new diocese embraces the State of Rhode Island and a large portion of Southeastern Massachusetts. He visited Rome in 1873, and again in 1878 to pay his respects to the new Pope, Leo XIII. Since his consecration the number of priests and parishes in the diocese of Providence have been doubled; churches and chapels have been largely augmented; schools have been opened in many places; the Jesuit Fathers brought to Providence; the French Nuns of Jesus and Mary to Fall River; and the educational establishments of Bay View and Elmhurst have been formed. He also brought the Ursuline Nuns to teach the parish schools and academy at St. Mary's, Broadway. Bishop Hendricken has exhibited untiring zeal and indomitable energy in promoting the spiritual and temporal concerns of the different churches over which he has been placed. During the twenty-four years of his ministry he has purchased and paid for properties valued at upward of one million dollars. When he arrived in Providence to take possession of his diocese there was a considerable debt upon the Cathedral parish, but it was liquidated within a few months. There was also an imperative demand for a suitable residence for the bishop and clergy, and a building for that purpose was built and paid for at a cost of about forty thousand dollars. A cathedral worthy of the city, the diocese, and the growing Catholic population, became a necessity, and the bishop undertook the erection of such an edifice, which is now (1881) rapidly approaching completion, and will be the crowning work of his life. The lot upon which the old church stood not being large enough for the new building, an additional lot was purchased for the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars. A temporary place of worship had to be provided, and the Pro-Cathedral was erected, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, on a lot on Broad Street owned by the Cathedral corporation. The new Cathedral on High Street will be one of the finest church edifices in New England. It is a Gothic structure and will cost about four hundred thousand dollars. There is no mortgage upon any portion of the property belonging to the Cathedral corporation. This is remarkable, especially when we consider that this has all been accomplished during years of unprecedented financial depression, and that during the prosecution of the work the bishop has been suffering from ill health, frequently being confined to his bed. His success is attributable to his utter disregard of personal interests and entire devotion to the duties of his high calling, together with a happy gift of communicating his own spirit and tenacity of



purpose to his assistant clergymen and the members of his congregation.

**STAPLES, REV. CARLTON ALBERT**, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Providence from 1872 to 1881; son of Jason and Phila (Taft) Staples, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, March 30, 1827. He is a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Sergeant Abraham Staples, one of the original proprietors and settlers of that town, who, with a small company from Braintree and Weymouth, planted himself there in 1663. This branch of the Staples family came from England as early as 1636, and was among the first settlers of Weymouth, Massachusetts, from which a portion removed to Mendon and Taunton. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm of his father, about two miles south of the village of Mendon, where he was duly trained in all varieties of farm-labor, and early learned the lesson of self-dependence. His advantages of early education were limited to the district school, which at that period was by no means of a high order. His parents were anxious to give him the best opportunities within their power, and laid upon themselves many sacrifices in after years to send him to better schools than the town afforded. After a few terms at the Uxbridge Academy and other high schools in the vicinity, he commenced teaching in the town of Blackstone, for which he received twelve dollars per month, and had his first experience in the felicity of "boarding round," a custom which has happily passed away in this portion of New England. Using the money received for teaching in winter to support himself at school, he entered the State Normal School at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he graduated in the autumn of 1847. This school was at that time under the care and instruction of the late Nicholas Tillinghast, assisted by the late Christopher Greene, formerly of Providence, both graduates of the Military Academy at West Point, and both teachers of remarkable power in stimulating the minds of their pupils. Mr. Staples looks back to the period passed under their instruction as one of intellectual quickening and progress, and one to which is due some of the best impulses of his life. He now resumed teaching, but after a term in a school at Sherburne, Massachusetts, began at the Holliston Academy to prepare for college, continuing his studies subsequently at the Worcester Academy, then under the direction of Eli Thayer and George Capron, and paying expenses by teaching from time to time. When partially through his preparatory course, he was drawn aside from his purpose by the offer of a grammar school in Watertown, Massachusetts, at the unprecedented salary to him of five hundred dollars a year, a sum which seemed large enough to enable him to defray all college expenses from the savings of a year or two, at most. Finding the position a pleasant one, and greatly enjoying his work, he remained here for two years, in the meantime commencing a course of theological study, under

the direction of the late Rev. Hasbrouch Davis of that town. In the spring of 1851 he gave up his school and entered the Theological Seminary at Meadville, Pennsylvania, under President R. P. Stebbins and Professors N. S. Folsom and F. Huidekoper, graduating after the completion of the course, in 1854. Before graduating he was called to the pastorate of the Unitarian Church in Meadville, and was ordained to the work of the ministry there in June of that year, the late Rev. E. B. Hall, D.D., of Providence, preaching the sermon. In July, 1854, he was married to Priscilla Shippen, daughter of Charles and Martha (Eddowes) Shippen. He remained in Meadville until the spring of 1857, when he was called to be colleague pastor with Rev. W. G. Eliot, D.D., of the First Unitarian Church of St. Louis, Missouri, a position which he filled for five years, resigning it to become chaplain of a Missouri regiment in the war of the rebellion. After a service of nearly a year in camps and hospitals among the troops under the command of Generals Pope and Halleck, in the military movements along the Mississippi, Mr. Staples resigned his commission and resumed the work of the ministry at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, succeeding his brother, the late Rev. N. A. Staples, in charge of the Unitarian Church there. A ministry of nearly six years in that city was terminated by resignation in the spring of 1868, to take charge of the missionary work of the Unitarian Association in the West as Assistant Secretary at Chicago, Illinois, where, in addition to his other duties, Mr. Staples gathered the Third Unitarian Church of that city. Acting as pastor, and superintending the planting of new churches in the adjoining States, and the opening of new fields of missionary labor, his life in Chicago was filled with varied activities, until the autumn of 1872, when he received a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church in Providence, Rhode Island, and removed to that city in November of that year. The services of installation took place December 5, 1872, Rev. E. E. Hale of Boston preaching the sermon. His connection with this society ended by his resignation in May, 1881. The First Congregational Church in Providence is among the oldest in the city, its history running back to the year 1720. During this period of one hundred and sixty years, it has had eight pastors, viz., Revs. Josiah Cotton, John Bass, David S. Rowland, Enos Hitchcock, Henry Edes, Edward B. Hall, Arthur M. Knapp, and Carlton A. Staples. It has had an honorable history in charitable and religious work, and has numbered among its people many active and influential men. It has been the source of large and varied benevolent enterprises, and still continues to give liberal support to many agencies of usefulness both in the city and the religious denomination with which it is allied. Organized as a Congregational Church upon a Calvinistic basis in theology, it began at an early day to imbibe a broader spirit; under the ministry of Dr. Hitchcock it became distinctively Arminian in belief; and under Drs. Edes



and Hall it came into full sympathy with the body of Christians known as Unitarians. During the ministry of Mr. Staples he acted for seven years as a member of the Providence School Committee, and was associated with some of the prominent charitable associations of the city. But his work was confined mainly to the duties of pastor and preacher in his own congregation. These were found arduous enough to demand all his time and energy. Several of his sermons upon anniversary occasions, and upon doctrinal and religious subjects, have been published by the Society. He has also published an address given at the celebration of the Bi-Centennial of the Settlement of Mendon in 1867; one on the history of the church in Mendon, a brief sketch of the life of his brother, the late N. A. Staples, of Brooklyn, and various other discourses.

**G**OFF, GENERAL NATHAN, JR., son of Nathan and Nancy (Ingraham) Goff, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, August 5, 1827. His father was born in Warren in 1802. His mother was born in Gloucester, Rhode Island, in 1803. In 1833 his parents removed from Warren to Bristol, Rhode Island, where their son, Nathan, received his education in the district school. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to the sailmaking business with T. & B. T. Cranston, but two years later, on the retirement of both members of that firm, he, with George E. Cranston, succeeded to the business. In 1850 he engaged as an engraver with Smith, Duy & Eddy, in Warren, in the manufacture of jewelry. In 1861 he was holding the position of Brigadier-General of the Rhode Island Militia, and soon after the firing of the rebels on Fort Sumter he tendered his services to the Governor of the State to serve in any position assigned him for the maintenance of the Union. He immediately organized a company of volunteers in Bristol, which, with numbers from Warren, were called the Bristol County Company. As captain of this company, known as Company G, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, he was mustered into the United States service, June 6, 1861, for three years, and remained in the service for more than six years. He shared in the first Bull Run battle, July 21, 1861, and becoming attached to the Army of the Potomac, participated in all its memorable engagements. July 24, 1862, he was promoted to be major of his regiment, and December 12, 1862, lieutenant-colonel. In December, 1863, by permission from the War Department, he appeared before Casey's Board of Examination, in Washington, and passed as lieutenant-colonel, "first class." He was immediately assigned to the Twenty-second Regiment, U. S. C. Troops, and ordered to Yorktown, Virginia. Afterwards his command became a part of the Army of the James. In February, 1864, he received from the citizens of Warren a present of a sword, belt, and other equipments. At the battle in front of Petersburg, June 15, 1864, he was se-

verely wounded, and taken to Chesapeake Hospital, Hampton, Virginia. In October, 1864, by recommendation of his brigade and division commanders, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and assigned to the command of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, U. S. C. Troops. He joined his command November 10, 1864. Being detached from the Army of the James, he joined the expedition of General B. F. Butler against Fort Fisher, North Carolina, and also participated in the second expedition, under General A. H. Terry, and shared in the capture of the fort. He shared in all the engagements of the army through North Carolina, until the surrender of General Johnston's army to General W. T. Sherman, at Raleigh, North Carolina. In May, 1865, he was assigned to the command of the post of Wilmington, North Carolina, and remained on duty in that State, the troops of his command occupying the forts on the coast of North and South Carolina, he being in temporary command of the District of Wilmington and the Department of North Carolina. In June, 1865, by recommendation of Major-General Charles J. Paine and Brigadier-General John W. Ames, division and brigade commanders, he was promoted by the President to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers, by brevet, "for long and faithful services and gallant conduct in the field." He was detailed November 3, 1866, as president of a general court-martial at Raleigh, North Carolina, and though his regiment was mustered out in February, 1867, he was retained in the service as president of general court-martial till June 13, 1867, when he was honorably discharged, being among the last officers mustered out. Upon returning to Rhode Island he engaged in his former occupation, as an engraver of jewelry, at Providence. His talents, character, and public services won for him a very high rank among his fellow-citizens. He received, August 10, 1870, the appointment of Deputy Collector of Customs at the port of Providence, a position which he now holds (1881). Politically he has been a Whig and a Republican. Religiously he is identified with the Baptist Church. He married, November, 1849, Sarah S. Surgens, of Warren, Rhode Island, and has three children, Ella S., Walter I., and Mabel D.

**W**HITE, FENNER R., was born in Gloucester, Rhode Island, October 14, 1828, and was a son of Benjamin and Polly White. During his boyhood he lived on the homestead where his father and grandfather lived, in summer working at farm-labor, in winter attending the district school. When about fourteen years of age his parents removed to the village of Chepachet, and he found occupation in one of the cotton factories of that place, where he remained four years, spending a portion of each year in the school of the village. At eighteen he was an apprentice at cabinet-making, and served three years learning that trade, but having a disinclination for that business he engaged with Squires

& Eddy, tin and sheet-iron manufacturers, as a peddler, and continued in their employ until the year 1856, at which time he took the business, and the firm became White & Gray, who continued the tin and iron business until 1862, at which time the partnership was dissolved. In the same year F. R. and H. C. White formed a copartnership under the name of F. R. White & Co., and purchased a factory at what is called the Inman Mills, in the town of Burrillville. In the year 1868 F. R. White & Co. bought an interest in W. C. Arnold's woollen mills, at Chepachet, and they commenced that year the manufacture of fancy cassimeres in the same mill in which all of the members of the firm had worked when boys. In 1870 the firm leased the "Whipple Mill" in the adjoining town of Burrillville, and operated the same until 1875, at which time they extended their already large business by purchasing of the "Babcock & Moss" estate in Westerly, the large mills known as the "Stillmanville Mills." In 1876 they added to their business again by purchasing the "C. M. Stillman Mills," located in the adjoining town of Stonington, Connecticut, just north of the Westerly depot. In 1878 the "Lyman Mills," so-called, located in North Providence, adapted to the manufacture of cotton-yarns, was bought, and its products were used in their other establishments in the manufacture of cloths. At the time of his death, Mr. White was at the head of one of the largest and most successful manufacturing firms in the State. He was, in every sense of the word, a self-made man. His life covered nearly every phase of experience from honorable toil in his early boyhood to a front place in the ranks of the business men of Rhode Island. Mr. White was cautious and conservative, but prompt to act when he saw a thing clearly; careful, but honorable in all his engagements. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Mary B. Arnold, of Chepachet, who survives him. Socially, Mr. White was a genial, kind neighbor, and a steadfast friend. He never forgot a kindness to himself or family. His presence was an acquisition to any social party. He seemed to have an inexhaustible fund of story and anecdote to draw from, and was respected and liked by all who knew him. Mr. White always acted politically with the Democratic party, but was broad and tolerant in his political views, ready to concede to others the same honesty of purpose he claimed for himself. He was elected, and served as a member of the Town Council of Glocester for several years. In 1878 he was elected as a representative to the General Assembly, to which position he was re-elected in 1879 and in 1880, and held the office at the time of his death, which occurred November 9, 1880.

**S**MITH, CHARLES SYDNEY, manufacturing jeweller, son of Elisha G. and Abby (Carpenter) Smith, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, October 4, 1828. His father, for many years the agent of the Dighton and Mount Hope Manufacturing Company, in Digh-

ton, Massachusetts, represented the town of Warren in the first General Assembly under the People's Constitution in 1842, and was a man of marked intelligence and uprightness of character. Mr. Smith received a common-school education, and in early life was engaged in agricultural and manufacturing pursuits in Illinois and New Jersey. Having served an apprenticeship with Palmer, Richardson & Co., manufacturing jewellers, in Newark, New Jersey, he worked at his trade as journeyman in Warren, Rhode Island, until 1855, and for six years thereafter was in the employ of Sackett, Davis & Co., of Providence. In September, 1861, he entered the Union Army, enlisting in the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment. Soon after his enlistment he was commissioned second lieutenant and detailed as regimental quartermaster. On the 2d of October he was promoted to first lieutenant, and on the 4th of that month left the State with his regiment for Washington. During the Maryland campaign, in November, 1861, he was assigned to duty as Brigade Quartermaster on the staff of General O. O. Howard, who, at the close of that campaign, offered him a permanent position on his staff, with commission of captain, which he declined. Subsequently he joined the Burnside Expedition to North Carolina, where he was detailed to the position of Acting Brigade Quartermaster on the staff of General J. G. Parke, which position he held until the battle of Roanoke, February 8, 1862, when he was relieved by the regular commissioned Quartermaster. He was present at the battles of Roanoke, Newbern, and Fort Macon, in the discharge of the duties of Quartermaster. In July, 1862, he accompanied his regiment to Newport News, and thence to Aquia Creek, where he and thirteen other officers of the regiment resigned. He returned to Rhode Island, and in the fall of 1862 resumed work in the factory of Sackett, Davis & Co., where he remained until 1866. In June, 1863, he received from Governor James Y. Smith a commission as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Fourteenth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, but the organization of the regiment was never completed, and accordingly he did not re-enter the service. In 1866 he became the superintendent of the factory of Sackett, Davis & Co., who then employed about one hundred and fifteen hands, and were engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of jewelry. This position he continued to occupy until the spring of 1870, when he formed a copartnership with Samuel W. Saxton, of New York, under the firm-name of Saxton, Smith & Co., and has since been exclusively engaged in manufacturing solid gold chain, at the corner of Eddy and Friendship streets, Providence. Mr. Smith has personal charge and oversight of the factory, and Mr. Saxton has charge of the sales department. They now employ about sixty-five hands, and are doing a business of one-third of a million of dollars per year, ranking with the first manufacturers in the country. Mr. Smith was elected to the Providence Common Council, from the Sixth Ward, in 1868, 1871, 1872, and 1873. He represented the city







*W. A. Dixby*

of Providence in the lower house of the General Assembly in 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1881, being elected on the Republican ticket. He has been an active member of the Masonic fraternity for more than thirty years, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, December 2, 1849, Lavinia Winberg Gorgas, daughter of George Gorgas, of Philadelphia. She died February 26, 1857. They had two sons, Roswell Cunningham and Alberto. On the 15th of August, 1858, Mr. Smith married Mary Ann Fish, daughter of John and Nancy (Wheeler) Fish, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, the issue of the marriage being a daughter, Cora Carpenter.

**HOWARD, HON. ALBERT C.**, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, son of Jesse and Mary (King) Howard, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, February 29, 1828. In addition to the ordinary studies pursued at the common schools he had the advantage of a course of instruction at Smithville Seminary, now Lapham Institute, North Scituate, in the years 1842 and 1843, where he was associated with such pupils as James B. Angell, now President of Michigan University, his brother, ex-Governor Henry Howard, ex-Governor William Sprague, Amasa Sprague, Rev. George T. Day, Alexander Farnum, Hon. W. A. Perce, and others who afterwards became prominent. He entered upon the active duties of life at an early age, and has had a varied and successful career. At the age of seventeen he commenced business for himself, in Providence, continuing for five years in mercantile pursuits, and then engaged in banking, which he has followed for twenty-seven years. At the present time (1881) he is treasurer of the People's Savings Bank in Providence. At the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion he was very active in all patriotic endeavors in Providence, and in the summer of 1862 enlisted a company in Cranston. Entering the army as a private, he was soon promoted to the office of First Lieutenant of Company I, and then Captain of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers. The regiment occupied exposed positions on picket duty, though not engaged in battle. Upon the reorganization of the regiment under the militia law he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Rhode Island, and re-elected, without opposition, in 1874. In 1875 he travelled extensively in the Southern States. He was the candidate of the prohibition party for Governor in 1876, and in 1877 received the unanimous nomination of both the Republican and Prohibition parties as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, on the ticket with Governor Van Zandt, and for two successive terms was unanimously nominated and re-elected by a large majority. During his official terms he has been *ex officio* Senator, member of the State Board of Education, and trustee of the State Normal School. He is connected with several benevolent and temperance

organizations, holding various positions, and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. At the age of twenty-one he united with the High Street Congregational Church, and is now connected with the Beneficent Congregational Church, Providence. He is eminently a self-educated and self-made man, who has attained a high position of honor, influence, and usefulness, not by political chicanery, but by his native force and sterling traits of character, and through the consistent and uniform advocacy of the principles he holds dear. He is withal distinguished for his modest and unassuming deportment. Thoroughly identified with the cause of temperance, he has been enabled through his connection with the executive and legislative departments of the State to do much to forward the cause. He married, in April, 1853, Ellen Murray, of Athens, Pennsylvania, daughter of Harris and Sophia R. Murray, who died in 1875. He has five children now living, Alice M., Nellie M., Albert H., Henry A., and Jessie W. Governor Howard resides in East Providence.

**BIXBY, REV. MOSES HOMAN, A.M., D.D.**, was born in Warren, Grafton County, New Hampshire, August 20, 1827. His father, Benjamin Bixby, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, in 1790. His grandfather, George Bixby, whose ancestors came from England, was a native of Topsfield, Massachusetts, the American home of the Bixby family. Dr. Bixby was the fifth of eight sons, all of whom were Christians, and five were ministers of the Gospel. He was converted at the early age of ten years, and at the age of twelve made a public profession of religion, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church in his native town, the only church known to him at that time. Feeling himself called to the ministry of the Gospel, he entered at once upon the work of preparation. For five years he studied in various schools of his church, especially Newbury Seminary, and the Biblical Institute, under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Dempster, afterward removed to Concord and Boston, and now known as Boston University. At the age of sixteen he was appointed class leader in his church, and Sunday-school superintendent, and soon after was licensed to preach. About this time he read, with great interest and profit, President Dwight's *Theology*, and the works of Andrew Fuller, which had great influence on his religious belief, and as he had always believed in immersion only as baptism, he united with the Baptist Church in East Hardwick, Vermont. This changed all his plans of study. After this he studied several years at the Derby Seminary, under Rev. Austin Norcross, and in the Baptist College in Montreal, which was then under the presidency of the Rev. J. M. Cramp, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Davies, afterward the distinguished Professor of Hebrew in Regent's Park College, England. He received the degree of Master

of Arts from Dartmouth College. In 1849, at the age of twenty-two, he was ordained in Vermont, and preached the Gospel in Williston and Johnson, baptizing many converts. In 1851 he was appointed missionary to Burmah by the American Baptist Missionary Union, but was not able to reach the field until early in 1853. On his way to Burmah he landed at Cape Town, South Africa, and being detained for a month, preached repeatedly to a little band of disciples who were soon after organized into a Baptist Church. He preached also on board the ship *Baltimore* in Table Bay, to very large congregations gathered from the ships and the shore, and forty persons professed their faith in Christ. He reached Maulmain in June, 1853. The English Church there was almost extinct, and they were talking of joining the native Burman Church, but under Mr. Bixby's preaching the chapel was soon filled, and within one year the membership increased from nine to forty-five. After this he travelled extensively for several years in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, preaching the Gospel to many thousands of the natives. But the failing health of his wife compelled him at length to return to this country. After a long and tedious sea-voyage, in which his infant daughter starved almost to death, he landed in New York only to see his beloved wife breathe her last before they could reach home. In 1857 he became the pastor of the Friendship Street Baptist Church, Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained a little over three years. In the manual of that church we find the following record: "His labors were greatly blessed. . . . His relations as the pastor of the church were always held in subjection to the cherished purpose of his life, and as soon as a door was opened for him to re-enter the field of foreign missions, he did not feel at liberty to continue in the pastoral office. . . . It was a sad day to this church when Mr. B. announced his intention to sever the pastoral ties. . . . During this pastorate one hundred and seventy-six were added to the church." In September, 1860, Mr. Bixby was recalled to Burmah, and was appointed to open a new mission to the Shans, a numerous race of people for whom nothing hitherto had been done. Sailing via England and the Red Sea, he was able to enter the field early in 1861. Just before he reached Burmah, ten thousand Shans, driven out of the Shan states by war, came in a body to Toungoo and settled near his destined home. Encouraged by this providence, he entered with great expectations upon the work of the new mission; nor did he labor in vain. Success immediately followed, and continued from year to year. The chief's son was soon converted, and converts were multiplied; a church was soon organized and a training school established. After this, for eight years, he travelled extensively over this and other provinces, far into the interior, and among savage tribes, often in great peril, but always with marked tokens of Divine favor, preaching the Gospel to various tribes, baptizing converts, organizing churches, establishing schools,

and training teachers and preachers. But these labors and exposures proved too much for his naturally robust constitution, and at length his health broke down, and he was compelled to return to his native land. In the last quarter of the year 1869, he built a chapel that would hold about five hundred people in a new and growing part of the city of Providence. It was opened for public services the first Sabbath in January, 1870. The Sabbath-school began with thirty-five scholars, the congregation with forty-two hearers. In October, 1870, he organized a church of fifty-six members. In nine months it was doubled, and in eighteen months tripled. The chapel has been thrice enlarged to suit the growing demands of the school and congregation; the audience-room will seat over one thousand people, and there are thirteen rooms besides, all in use. The school now numbers nine hundred and twenty-four, and more than three thousand have been members. The church now numbers four hundred and fifty, and more than five hundred and fifty have been received into it, more than three hundred by experience and baptism. In these ten years of toil he has regained his health, and after thirty years in the ministry, in which he has preached the Gospel in the four great divisions of the globe, he is still vigorous, and actively employed in the work. In 1875 the Central University of Iowa conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D.

**K**NIGHT, STEPHEN ALBERT, manufacturer, son of Stephen and Welthan (Brayton) Knight, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, June 5, 1828. At an early age he began work in the cotton mill owned by Elisha Harris (afterward Governor of Rhode Island), at Coventry, to which place the family removed in 1835. He remained there until his eighteenth year, and then was employed in the cotton mill owned by Dr. Harris, at River Point, until the fall of 1847. The next year he served as clerk in the store of Bowen & Battey, grocers, in Providence. In 1849 he entered the factory of Parker & Knight (of which firm his brother was a member), at Arnold's Bridge, now Pontiac, Rhode Island, and was overseer of the spinning-room until the fall of 1850, when work in the factory was suspended for about eight months in order to remodel the mill. Six months of that time he spent at Fruit Hill Academy, under the tuition of Stanton Belden, which proved of great benefit to him. In the summer of 1851 he resumed his duties in the mill and remained there until February, 1853, when he removed to Hebronville, Massachusetts, and with his brothers, Benjamin B. and Robert Knight, purchased the mill property there of Harkness & Stead. The mill being entirely new, without any machinery, Mr. Knight began to supply the necessary machinery and to build tenement houses, and while thus engaged the mill was struck by lightning and consumed. A brick mill with a capacity of 5000 spindles was immedi-



ately erected and put in operation July 1, 1854, of which Mr. Knight was superintendent. Since then the capacity of the mill has been increased to 21,000 spindles, and 46 tenements have been added to the village. In 1866 Mr. Knight removed to Providence and became the agent of the Hebron Manufacturing Company, which in that year purchased the Dodgeville Mill property. Mr. Knight superintended the reconstruction of the Dodgeville mill, and increased its capacity from 7000 to 23,000 spindles. He built 48 new tenements and reconstructed the remaining 40 tenements in the village. In 1868 he bought one-fourth of the Grant Mill, in Providence, and on the death of Zachariah Parker, in 1870, the Hebron Manufacturing Company bought the whole mill property there. Since then under Mr. Knight's supervision this mill has been remodelled and enlarged, a new building erected, and the capacity increased from 100 to 302 looms or 9000 spindles. These mills all manufacture the celebrated cloth known as the "Fruit of the Loom." With the exception of the few months spent at the Fruit Hill Academy and the relinquishment of his duties during the greater part of the year 1878 on account of impaired health, Mr. Knight has been closely confined to business since he began work in a cotton mill in his childhood. He is a member of the Union Congregational Church in Providence, and was formerly connected with the Baptist Church at Phenix, Rhode Island. He married, May 5, 1851, Ellen Parker, daughter of Zachariah and Eliza Parker, of Pontiac, in the town of Warwick, Rhode Island. They have three children, Florentine Augusta, Emma Jane, and Annie Brayton. Mrs. Knight's father was formerly superintendent of the cotton mill at Pontiac, and at one time associated in business with Robert Knight at that place.

**P**RATT, FREDERICK A., journalist and legislator, was born at Cohasset, Massachusetts, December 1, 1828, and in 1831 came to Newport, where he has continued to reside. He was taken from school at the age of seven years, when he began to earn his own living; was employed in various occupations until he was thirteen; and for seven years thereafter served as an apprentice in the printing business, his only compensation during that time being his board and clothes. At twenty he married Elizabeth Messer, and soon afterwards went to New York to become more proficient in his trade. In 1850, soon after the death of the proprietor of the *Newport Mercury*, the oldest paper in America, Mr. Pratt was prevailed upon by his friends to return to Newport; and in February, 1851, purchased one-half the interest in that paper, which he retained during the succeeding twelve years, and then became sole proprietor. He retained possession of the *Mercury* until November, 1872, when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to dispose of the establishment, which was bought by Mr. John P. San-

born. As an evidence of the ability and success with which the *Mercury* was conducted under Mr. Pratt's proprietorship and management, it may be stated that while in his possession its value was increased from one thousand to twenty thousand dollars. After retiring from journalism, Mr. Pratt was prominent as a public official. In April, 1873, he was elected to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and re-elected the three following years. He was one of the most faithful and efficient members of that body. In July, 1877, he was appointed, by President Hayes, Collector of Customs of the district and port of Newport, which position he held until his death, which occurred in September, 1880. Mr. Pratt took a deep interest in all movements designed to promote the growth and prosperity of his adopted city, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen, with whom, in the discharge of his duties as a journalist and public officer, he was brought into intimate relations. A notice of his death, which appeared in the *Newport Mercury*, concludes as follows: "Mr. Pratt was a man prominent in the community. He was of strict integrity in business. His success in life was self-attained, and was the result of indefatigable labor. He possessed marked ability in journalism. He was generous and kind-hearted, and in his death Newport loses a valued citizen."

**T**ROUP, JOHN EBENEZER, merchant, was born in Old Meldrum, county of Aberdeen, Scotland, May 4, 1829. His parents were John and Isabel (Bannerman) Troup. The former died when John was an infant; the latter is still living. Their other children were Margaret, who married John Fraser, and is now living in Scotland; and Jane, deceased. Mr. Troup attended school until the age of fourteen, and for three years thereafter engaged in farming. He subsequently became a clerk in a commercial house in Aberdeen, where he remained for a short time, and was employed in different positions until March, 1855, when he sailed for America, arriving in Boston April 11th. On his arrival at Boston he immediately entered the employ of George Trumbull & Co., drygoods dealers, in that city, having left Scotland for that purpose. He remained with that firm and their successors, Churchill, Watson & Co., until August, 1866, when, with Walter Callender and John McAuslan, he went to Providence, and there engaged in the drygoods business, under the firm-name of Callender, McAuslan & Troup, which partnership still continues, their place of business being known as the "Boston Store." Each partner has charge of a special department, and Mr. Troup is the manager of the financial affairs of the firm. He has visited Scotland several times during his residence in this country, and has also travelled on the Continent of Europe. He married, November 28, 1867, Jane Graham, daughter of Hugh Graham, of Wightonsire, Scotland.

**DENNIS, GENERAL. CHARLES RHODES**, Quartermaster-General of Rhode Island Militia, son of John Robinson and Hope Ann (Rhodes) Dennis, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 3, 1829. His father, born at Somerset, Massachusetts, January 9, 1800, followed the sea for about forty years, for nearly twenty of which he commanded vessels running between Providence and New York, and was finally drowned from the steamer *State of Maine*, in Long Island Sound, February 3, 1849. His body was recovered and buried in the North Burying-Ground of Providence. He was a descendant of Arthur Dennis, who was one of three brothers who came to this country from England, and became large landowners in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Their father, Captain Arthur Dennis, in England held a commission in the British navy. The mother of Charles R., born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, March 4, 1804, was the daughter of Captain Charles Rhodes, of the merchant marine service, who was captured with his vessel near Honduras by a British cruiser in 1812, and subjected to great loss and privation. Charles R., after attending private and public schools, and the Arnold Street Grammar School in Providence, was employed as a mercantile clerk with Messrs. Bailey & Mason, but soon afterward engaged as clerk with the Union Line Packets. He next served as clerk and railroad messenger for the Earle Express Company, and finally as principal clerk, from 1851 to 1861, for the Harnden Express Company, and the Adams Express Company. In 1850 he joined the First Light Infantry of Providence, and became a sergeant. On the opening of the Rebellion he entered the United States service in the First Rhode Island Detached Militia, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of Company D. In 1862 he was engaged for several months at Washington in organizing the Army Express for the Adams Express Company. In 1865 he organized the Neptune Express, and was agent for it till it was merged in the American Merchants' Union Express Company, which he served till 1870, when he entered upon various fiduciary trusts for railroad and steamboat companies. In 1867 he was elected Captain of the First Light Infantry of Providence, and when the corps was organized into a battalion of four companies in 1872, he was chosen Colonel, and held that position till 1874, when he was elected Quartermaster-General of the Rhode Island Militia, with the rank of brigadier-general, which office he has continued to fill to the present time (1881). He is also instructor in military drill and tactics at Mowry & Goff's School. In 1857 he united with the What Cheer Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, and has filled official positions in lodge and chapter. In 1859 he joined St. John's Encampment, No. 1, of Knights Templar, and went with them to Richmond, Virginia. He was a charter member of Calvary Commandery, No. 13, and became Eminent Commander in 1868. Politically he was at first identified with the Whigs, but has acted zealously with the

Republicans since the formation of that party. He attends the first Universalist Church of Providence, of which his mother was a member and where his father attended. His life has been one of activity, energy, fidelity, and success. He married, October 9, 1849, Olive Jane Winch, of Providence, whose parents died when she was a child, and has two daughters: Henrietta Arabel, and Mary Addison, both of whom are married.

**BALLOU, MAJOR SULLIVAN**, an officer in the army, son of Hiram and Emeline (Bowen) Ballou, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, March 28, 1829. His early education he acquired in the public schools of his native town. At the age of fifteen he was placed in a drygoods store in Rochester, New York, where he remained a year and a half, and then went through a course of study preparatory to entering college. He was for two years connected with the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and in the fall of 1848 became a member of the Freshman class in Brown University. At the end of his second year in college he became straitened in his pecuniary resources, and accepted an offer to teach elocution in the National Law School in Ballston, New York. Here he began the study of law, and after the practice of much self-denial, completed his preparatory course, and was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1853. After a few months' practice at Pascoag, he took up his residence at Woonsocket, where at once he secured a good practice in his profession. He was chosen for three years in succession a clerk of the House of Representatives, and in 1857 was elected a member of the same to represent Woonsocket, and was unanimously chosen Speaker of the House. He was married to Sarah Hart Shumway, of Poughkeepsie, New York, in the summer of 1855. Two children were the fruit of this marriage. When President Lincoln called for three hundred thousand men to serve during the war, the Second Rhode Island Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States June 5, 1861. Governor Sprague offered to Mr. Ballou the position of Major in this regiment. He received his commission on the 11th of June, 1861, and on the 19th the regiment was on its way to Washington under the command of Colonel Slocum. A few weeks only were devoted to the experiences of camp life, and then came that fatal Sabbath, July 21, when the battle of Bull Run was fought. A round shot striking Major Ballou, who was on his horse, carried away his leg. After having been in the field hospital near Sudley Church for a short time, he fell into the hands of the enemy. His limb was amputated, but the shock was too great for his constitution, and he died July 26, 1861. His remains were buried near the church, but subsequently they were dug up by some men of a Georgia regiment and burned. Afterwards some of the ashes and







*Nicholas Baul*

bones were found and brought to Providence, and with imposing military honors were buried in Swan Point Cemetery. "Of the many worthy sons of Rhode Island," says Hon. J. R. Bartlett, "who bravely fell on that fatal day, none was perhaps so well and so favorably known as Major Ballou, and his State could ill spare one who so young had shown so great an ability for its highest honors."

**B**ALL, HON. NICHOLAS, son of Edmund and Charity (Dodge) Ball, was born on Block Island, December 31, 1828. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were natives of the Island and descendants of Hon. Peter Ball, of English lineage, who was prominent as a Representative in the Colonial Legislature, and a prime mover in obtaining a pier for the Island in 1735. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools until the age of fourteen, when he went to sea and made several voyages both in the coasting and foreign trade. In 1849 he sailed from Stonington, Connecticut, for California, in the brig General Cobb, as chief mate and part owner. Mr. Ball went out as member of a mining company, and during his four years' stay in California was successful in his mining operations. In 1853 he returned to Block Island and engaged in mercantile business. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives to the General Assembly in 1854, and after serving two terms was elected to the Senate, of which body he was almost a constant member from 1858 to 1872. Mr. Ball early conceived the idea of a harbor of refuge at Block Island to be constructed by the General Government. In furtherance of this object he held interviews with the Boards of Trade of the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Providence; prepared petitions to Congress, corresponded with members of Congress and with men of influence engaged in commerce in various parts of the country; and never relaxed his efforts until he had secured from Congress an appropriation to accomplish the work desired. The new light-house at the south end of the Island was procured mainly through his efforts, as were also the two life-saving stations and the signal station. His last and crowning act in behalf of his native town was the procuring of the submarine cable from the mainland to Block Island, thus affording telegraphic communication with the world at large. His first petition to Congress for this was written by him in 1876, headed by the late Professor Joseph Henry, and subscribed by other prominent men then guests at the Ocean View Hotel. Mr. Ball gave the land to the government for the site of the Life-Saving Station at the harbor, as also for a new light-house soon to be built there. This petition was renewed by him in 1878, and in the spring of 1880 he had the pleasure of seeing the cable laid, on which occasion he made a congratulatory address to his fellow-townsmen. The building of the breakwater at Block Island and the consequent facilities afforded summer visitors to find their

way to its shores seemed to necessitate providing increased accommodations for their reception. Seeing that no one was inclined to take the initiative in making Block Island a popular summer resort, Mr. Ball invested a large sum in the erection of a hotel, which he aptly called the "Ocean View," the reputation of which has become national. In June, 1875, while President Grant was visiting Rhode Island, in response to an invitation from Mr. Ball, he came to the Island in company with Secretary Bristow, Attorney-General Pierrepont, Senators Anthony and Burnside, and other members of the Presidential party, and took dinner with Mr. Ball at the Ocean View Hotel, supplementing the repast by a pleasant drive over the Island. Mr. Ball has greatly added to the material prosperity of his native town, having raised it, largely by his own unaided exertions, from an insignificant fishing hamlet to a popular and well-known watering-place. Scarcely a dozen years ago a weekly mail carried in a cedar fishing-boat constituted the only regular means of communication with the mainland, while now to a daily mail during the summer and a tri-weekly mail during the rest of the year, carried by a steamboat, is added telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. Mr. Ball was the originator and prime mover in all these improvements. Though not inclined to be radical in his views he is a strong supporter of the Republican party, of which he has been a member ever since its organization. Mr. Ball married, in 1851, Eliza Millikin, daughter of Abraham and Sybil (Littlefield) Millikin, of Block Island. Their surviving children are Cassius C., Effie A., and Schuyler C. L. Mrs. Ball died April 14, 1870, and Mr. Ball subsequently married Mrs. Almeda R. (Dodge) Littlefield, daughter of Solomon and Catharine Dodge.

**W**ARREN, MAJOR-GENERAL GOUVERNEUR K., was born at Cold Spring, Putnam County, New York, January 8, 1830. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy July 1, 1846, where he graduated with honor in July, 1850, with class rank of "2." He was commissioned, July 1, 1850, Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical Engineers, and began service under Captain A. A. Humphreys in the survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, 1850-2; participated in the Board for the improvement of the canal around the Falls of the Ohio, 1852-3; had charge of surveys for improvements of Rock Island and Des Moines Rapids, 1853; engaged in compiling General Map of the Territory of the United States west of the Mississippi River, to accompany reports of Pacific Railroad explorations, in 1854. In September of that year he was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, and served as Chief Topographical Engineer on the Sioux Expedition, in 1855. He was in charge of reconnaissances in the Dakota country, in 1856, being promoted to First Lieutenant July 1, 1856. He performed similar work in



Nebraska Territory, 1857, in which year he made the first reconnoissance of the Black Hills between the forks of the Big Cheyenne River. Engaged on maps and reports till he was made First Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point in August, 1859, whence he obtained leave of absence from his corps, in April, 1861, and did not serve in it again. He was promoted to Captain of Topographical Engineers September 9, 1861, and the Topographical Engineer Corps was merged into the Corps of Engineers. He was promoted to Major of the Corps of Engineers June 25, 1864. General Warren's military services and promotions from the beginning to the close of the Rebellion were numerous and important. In 1861, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth New York Volunteers, he was with his regiment in the Department of Virginia, and engaged in the action at Big Bethel Church, June 10, after that in the defences of Baltimore, constructing the fort on Federal Hill. On the 31st of August he was promoted to Colonel of the Fifth New York Volunteers, and was in the expedition to Northampton and Accomac counties, Virginia, in November and December. In 1862 his operations were in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign of the Army of the Potomac, where a brigade was organized for his command, from March to August. In May he was on the right flank of the Union Army, and had a skirmish on the Pamunkey River, May 26; was at the capture of Hanover Court-house, May 27; for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines Mill, June 27, where he was wounded, he was subsequently made Brigadier-General Volunteers and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army; he participated in the repulse of Wise's Rebel Division at Malvern Hill, June 30, and in the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1 of that year, and was also in the skirmish at Harrison's Landing, July 2. General Warren with his brigade took an active part in the Northern Virginia Campaign, where, in August and September, he was in many skirmishes, and was prominent in the battles of Manassas, August 30, and of Antietam, September 15-17. On the 26th of September, 1862, he was made Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, and as such was in the march to Falmouth, Virginia, in October to November; was with his brigade in the Rappahannock Campaign, under General Burnside, from December, 1862, to February, 1863, and in the battles of Fredericksburg, December 13-16, 1863. Under General Hooker he served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Army of the Potomac. He was in this position on General Hooker's staff at the battle of Chancellorsville, participating in the action on Orange Pike, May 1; in the storming of Marye's Heights, May 3, for which, for skill and bravery, he was promoted to Major-General of United States Volunteers. He was conspicuous in the Pennsylvania Campaign as Chief of Engineers at Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, engaging in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, where he was wounded. He afterwards was made Brevet Colonel, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious ser-

vice at this battle. He was in command of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac from August 12, 1863, to March 24, 1864, operating in Central Virginia, being in the engagement at Culpepper and Rapidan, September 13-16, 1863, and in command on the field in that of Auburn and Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863. On the 13th of March, 1863, for "gallant and meritorious services" at Bristol Station, he was promoted to Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army. While in command of the Second Corps he was in the following other engagements: Bull Run, October 15, 1863; Kelly's Ford, November 8, 1863; Mine Run, November 26-30, 1863; Morton's Ford, February 6, 1864, having command of the Fifth Corps. He was made, by President Lincoln, Commander of the Fifth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac on March 24, 1864, and served in the Richmond Campaign till the city was taken, in April, 1865. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864; about Spottsylvania, May 18-20, 1864; North Anna, May 23-25, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1-4, 1864; the skirmish on White Oak Swamp, June 13, 1864; the assaults on Petersburg, June 17-18, 1864; in its siege from June 18, 1864, to April 2, 1865; in the Petersburg Mine assault, July 30, 1864; in the actions for the occupation of the Weldon Railroad, August 18-25, 1864; the engagements at Peeble's Farm, September 30, 1864, and at the Chapel House, October 1, 1864; in skirmishes near Hatcher's Run, October 27, 28, 1864; in the destruction of the Weldon Railroad to Meherrin River, December 7-10, 1864; at Dabney's Mill, February 6-7, 1865; in the actions and movements to White Oak Ridge, March 29, 30, 31, 1865, and the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865. In these almost incessant engagements, General Warren attracted special attention from the country he so patriotically and bravely served, especially while he was in command of the Fifth Corps, and in them he won laurels that will not fade from the memory of posterity. On the 13th of March, 1865, he was promoted to brevet Major-General of the United States army "for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion," and was in command of the Department of the Mississippi from May 14th to the 30th, 1865. He was a member of the Board of Engineers to examine Washington Canal, District of Columbia, from March 10, to May 28, 1866. About the 1st of August, 1866, he was assigned to duty as Engineer in charge of the surveys of the Mississippi River above St. Louis, Missouri, except the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids. The object of these surveys was to devise plans for the improvement of the navigation, and for building bridges that would accommodate the railroads and not obstruct navigation. He remained on this duty until May 31, 1870, with such additional duties as the requirements of the improvements in the Department called for, among which was planning and locating the bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island. February 9, 1870, he was assigned



to the charge of the Lake surveys, which impaired health compelled him to ask to be relieved from. His station was changed to Newport, Rhode Island, where he has continued until the present time, 1881, in charge of surveys and improvement of rivers and harbors, and construction of fortifications in Southeastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and until July 1, 1874, of those of Long Island, New York, of the defences of New Bedford Harbor, Massachusetts, and of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, and of New London and New Haven, Connecticut, until July 1, 1874. In 1868-9 he served as special commissioner to examine the Union Pacific Railroad and telegraph lines. While on the Mississippi he discovered the probable former outlet of this river to the north through the Red River, etc., to Hudson Bay. In 1870-1, he served as President of the Board of Engineers on bridging the Ohio River. His report on the Minnesota River was completed in 1874; report on the survey and improvement of the Wisconsin River in 1875; report upon bridging the Mississippi River between St. Paul, Minnesota, and St. Louis, Missouri, in 1878. Besides the regular duties at these stations, he has served on several engineering boards upon bridges and harbors, and for the improvement of rivers. He has been a member of the Advisory Council of the Harbor Commissioners of the State of Rhode Island since October, 1878. General Warren married, June 17, 1863, Emily F. Chase, daughter of A. S. Chase and Mary A. Chase, of Baltimore, Maryland.

**M**OWRY, WILLIAM A., teacher, was born at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, August 13, 1829. His parents were Jonathan and Hannah (Brayton) Mowry. He was but three years old at the time of the death of his father, and was thus left to the sole care of his mother, a woman of superior intellect and great force of character. He received his elementary education in the schools of his native town, and in the year 1847 commenced teaching in Mohegan, Rhode Island, and during the succeeding four years taught in Burrillville, Uxbridge, and Whitinsville. After pursuing a preparatory course at Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1854, he entered Brown University, but was prevented by ill health from completing the course at the latter institution. Leaving college, he travelled to recruit his health. In September, 1857, he became the editor and publisher of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*, which he conducted with ability until February, 1860. From May, 1858, to February, 1864, he taught in the public High School of Providence, during most of which time he was principal of the English and scientific department. On the 15th of January, 1861, he was licensed as a preacher by the Rhode Island Association of Orthodox Congregational Ministers, and for nearly a year afterward served as pastor of the Elmwood Congregational Church, Providence. Subsequently he was for several years superintendent of

the Sunday-school. In September, 1862, during the time of the country's peril, he enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment Rhode Island Infantry, and was promoted to the captaincy. He served with distinction through the term for which the regiment enlisted, and was honorably discharged July 13, 1863. In 1864 he was appointed Superintendent of the Public Schools in Cranston, which office he held until 1866. In 1864 he commenced the "English and Classical School," a private institution for boys, which has grown to be one of the most successful and noted institutions of the kind in New England. Mr. Mowry is the senior partner in company with Mr. Charles B. Goff, and has a corps of fifteen experienced teachers associated with him. The school is established in a fine building erected expressly for it, and every facility is afforded for scholars to obtain a solid business education or to pursue a preparatory course of instruction for entrance into college. A daily military drill is also practiced with great precision and thoroughness, and has been found to contribute to the health as well as the *esprit de corps* of the school. In 1866 Mr. Mowry received the degree of A.M. from Brown University, and was subsequently elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He has been very active in educational movements, especially in connection with the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, of which he has been President, and the American Institute of Instruction, of which he was elected President July 8, 1880. He has delivered lectures before the Normal schools of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, the teachers' institutes in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the Rhode Island Historical Society, and other associations. Being an original thinker, an earnest speaker, and a ready debater, Mr. Mowry's public efforts are both stimulating and interesting. He has contributed variously to the press, and is the author of the two handsome octavo volumes entitled *Richard Mowry, of Uxbridge, his Ancestry and Descendants*, and *The Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, of Rhode Island*, giving very full genealogical information respecting that family; and of some published treatises, among which may be mentioned, *Who Invented the First American Steamboat?* published by the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society; and "Political Education," from the *Transactions* of the American Institute of Instruction. He has been deeply interested in various philanthropic, charitable, and social movements, being a member of the Providence Young Men's Christian Association, the Providence Franklin Society, the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, and the Rhode Island Historical Society. Mr. Mowry married, December 15, 1849, Rufina M. E. Weaver, daughter of Nehemiah K. and Free-love M. Weaver, of Slatersville, Rhode Island. She died March 11, 1850. On the 29th of April, 1858, he married Caroline E. Aldrich, daughter of Ezekiel and Eliza D.

Aldrich, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. He has three children: Walter Herbert, Arthur May, and Ruth Emeline.

**GREENOUGH, JAMES CARRUTHERS, A.M.**, Principal of the Rhode Island State Normal School, was born in Wendell, Massachusetts, August 15, 1829. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Johnstone) Greenough. On his father's side he was descended from a Puritan ancestry, who dwelt in and about Boston almost from the time of its settlement. Thomas Greenough, Esq., great-grandfather of James C., was one of the "Committee of Safety" who directed the movements of the Colonial forces in Massachusetts until after the battle of Bunker Hill. Rev. William Greenough, grandfather of James C., graduated at Yale College as salutatorian of his class, studied divinity, settled at Newton, as pastor of the Congregational Church, and, after a very successful pastorate of fifty years, died in 1831. The collateral relatives of the subject of this sketch include Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord, and Professor C. U. Shepard, of Amherst, Massachusetts, the maternal cousins of his father, Horatio Greenough the sculptor, and other prominent persons. His father nearly completed his preparation for college in Providence, Rhode Island, in the family school of Professor Park, father of Professor E. A. Park, of Andover, but impaired health caused him to abandon the idea of a collegiate education and engage in farming. The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Greenough was a clergyman who resided in the south of Scotland, and combined the duties of his clerical office with those of an instructor. Thomas Carlyle was in part fitted by him for Edinburgh University, and in the same school was the uncle of Mr. Greenough, Rev. John Carruthers, D.D., who was for many years pastor of the Second Parish Church, Portland, Maine. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Greenough was Rev. James Carruthers, also a minister in Maine. Before Mr. Greenough was nine years of age he left home to enter a school in Portland, Maine, conducted somewhat upon the Fellenburg system. Here, as teacher for a time of one of the lower classes, the boy first discovered his fondness for the work of the man. On his return home the ill health of his father, and the absence of his elder brother, obliged him to assume the management of the farm, and the care of his younger brothers. Though yet a boy he cheerfully took up the burden, determined, however, not to relinquish his studies. He taught winter schools in Conway, Greenfield, and Deerfield, the latter place being then his home. These busy years yielded a fair pecuniary return, but robust health, and a mind disciplined by study and trained in practical affairs, were their best results. Early in 1854 he entered the Westfield Normal School, where he spent thirteen weeks, after which he taught a select school in Heath, Massachusetts. He was soon afterward appoint-

ed Principal of the Beacon Street School in Gloucester. In the spring of 1855 he became Principal of the High and Grammar School of Rockport, Massachusetts. After one year's service here he was elected, in 1856, Principal of the Hacker School in the city of Salem; but before he had completed the year in that position he was appointed First Assistant of the Westfield Normal School. After several terms of service he obtained leave of absence to complete his college course at Williams College, where he graduated with honor in the class of 1860. On leaving college, he resumed his position at the Westfield Normal School, and while serving in this capacity made such use of his pen as his profession seemed to demand. His articles on educational subjects were published in the proceedings of the National Teachers' Association, in those of the American Institute of Instruction, and in Educational journals. Some of the branches which he taught, and the facilities which the law-office of his father-in-law afforded, favored the study of the law. As the result of such study he was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1865. In 1869 he was selected by the Connecticut Board of Education to re-open the State Normal School at New Britain as Principal, and began to arrange plans for organizing the school, but before he was formally appointed he was induced by his friends in Westfield to decline the position. In 1871 he was unanimously elected Principal of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, but before his acceptance of that position, the Board of Education of Rhode Island secured him as Principal of the Normal School about to be established at Providence. Resigning his position at Westfield, he opened the Rhode Island Normal School in Providence, September 6, 1871. During the following autumn, he was one of the four gentlemen selected as instructors of the School of Science, established through the beneficence of John Cummings for the teachers of Boston, holding its sessions on Saturdays. His second course on mineralogy was to have been given before the teachers of Boston the following season, but the great fire in that city prevented. Near the close of the year 1876 he was urged to accept the presidency of Illinois College, and a little later he was unanimously elected, by the Board of Education of Massachusetts, Principal of the Westfield Normal School, both of which positions he declined. He has discharged the duties of his present position with ability and eminent satisfaction to the public, and his labors have contributed, in no small degree, to the welfare and efficiency of the public schools of the State. He married, November 27, 1860, Jeanie Ashley, eldest daughter of Hon. William G. Bates, of Westfield, Massachusetts, who has long held the foremost place as a member of the Hampden County (Massachusetts) bar; was one of the earlier members of the Massachusetts Board of Education; and has held many positions of honor and trust in this town, county and State. Their children are Jeanie Grace, William Bates, Henry Waldo, and Beulah.







*A. H. Littlefield*

**LITTLEFIELD, HON. ALFRED HENRY**, Governor of Rhode Island, son of John and Deborah (Himes) Littlefield, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, April 2, 1829. The Littlefields of Rhode Island are descendants of Caleb and Nathanael Littlefield, who settled at New Shoreham, in 1721. Nathanael was a member of the General Assembly in 1738, 1740, 1746, 1748, and 1754; Nathanael, Jr., in 1758 and 1762; and John from 1747 to the Revolution. Caleb, Jr., was also a member of that body, and was on the committee to oppose the tea tax. William Littlefield was recommended by General Washington as First Lieutenant of the Second Rhode Island Battery, and attained the rank of Captain. His daughter, Catharine, became the wife of General Nathanael Greene. The family was obliged to flee from New Shoreham during the Revolution. Governor Littlefield's father was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, July 15, 1798, and his mother was born at North Kingstown, March 30, 1798. The former died June 23, 1847, and the latter is now living in Pawtucket, in her eighty-fourth year. They were married March 11, 1816, and removed to Scituate a short time before the birth of their son, Alfred H. They had eleven children. Alfred H. was educated in the district school at Natick, Warwick, to which place the family removed in 1831. At an early age he entered the Sprague Mills, at Natick, where he was employed until 1844. In May, 1845, at the instance of his brother, George L., he went to Central Falls, and acted as clerk for Joseph M. Davis, a dealer in drygoods, and engaged, in a small way, in putting up skein and spool-cotton, which business, in 1847, was transferred to George L. Littlefield and Elias Nickerson, the former becoming sole proprietor in 1849. Alfred H. served as clerk with his brother until 1851, and then became his partner, the firm-name being Littlefield Brothers. Their business was first confined to the manufacture of thread, at Central Falls, but afterward, in connection with their brother, Daniel G., they opened a store in Haydenville, Massachusetts, which was sold to Daniel G. in 1853. The firm of Littlefield Brothers added to their business a drygoods store in Pawtucket, which they sold in 1854. In that year they became associated with David Ryder & Co., thread manufacturers, whose entire interest they purchased in 1858, since which time they have continued to carry on the business under the old firm-name of Littlefield Brothers. Their business has steadily increased until it is now one of the largest in the State. Governor Littlefield was one of the corporators of the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company, of which he has been a director since its organization. He is also a director of the First National Bank, of Pawtucket, the Stafford Manufacturing Company, of Central Falls, and the Cumberland Mills Company. In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, with which he has since been identified. During the Rebellion he was very active in aiding the Union troops, and by personal effort

and moneyed contributions greatly assisted the families of soldiers. In 1864 he was appointed Division Inspector of the Rhode Island Militia, with the rank of Colonel, and held office for five years. The township of Lincoln was set off from Smithfield and incorporated in 1871, and June, 1873, Mr. Littlefield was elected a member of the Town Council. He was re-elected in 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, after which he declined a re-election. In 1876 he was elected to represent Lincoln in the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1877. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1879. In March, 1880, he received the Republican nomination for Governor of Rhode Island, and at the election in April received 10,098 votes, while the Democratic nominee received 7,239, and a third candidate, 5,062. There being no choice by the people, as the law required a majority instead of a plurality vote, the election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor devolved upon the General Assembly, and Mr. Littlefield was chosen Governor by a vote of 82 Republicans against 20 Democrats. He was re-elected by a large majority in 1881. His quick discernment, sound judgment, and superior executive ability eminently qualify him for the discharge of the duties of his high office. He married, February 9, 1853, Rebecca Jane Northup, daughter of Ebenezer and Jane (Padwell) Northup, of Central Falls. They have had four children: Ebenezer N.; Minnie J., deceased; George H., deceased; and Alfred H., Jr. Governor Littlefield attends and generously supports the First Baptist Church, in Pawtucket, of which his wife is a member.

**DURFEE, HON. THOMAS**, eldest son of Hon. Job and Judith (Borden) Durfee, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, February 6, 1826. After his excellent home education, he prepared for college at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, under the tuition of the late Rev. James Richardson and the Rev. Nathan Williams. Entering Brown University in 1842, he graduated with honor in the class of 1846. His legal studies were pursued with the late Hon. Charles F. Tillinghast, and the Hon. Charles S. Bradley, and he was admitted to the bar in October, 1848. In 1849 he was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, which position he held for four years. He then served on the Court of Magistrates of the city of Providence from 1854 to 1860, one year as an Assistant, and five years as Presiding Magistrate. He was elected by the city of Providence as Representative to the General Assembly, and was Speaker of the House in 1863 and 1864. During the Civil War his pen and voice were powerful in support of the Union; his calm, judicial cast of mind and clearness of judgment and thought gave his utterances peculiar weight. In 1865 he was elected to the State Senate, and in June of the same year was chosen Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, holding his position as such till January 28, 1875, when he

was elected Chief Justice, the position he now holds, which was occupied by his honored father. With the late Joseph K. Angell, Esq., he was joint author of a treatise on the Laws of Highways, published in 1857. In 1872 he gave to the press a duodecimo volume of poems of 214 pages, entitled *The Village Pic-Nic and Other Poems*, which was received with marked favor. In December, 1877, he delivered the oration at the dedication of the Providence County Court-house, which was published by order of the State. His decisions and legal papers are a prized part of the juridic literature of the State. He is a trustee of Brown University, and also the Chancellor. As Chief Justice he succeeded Hon. George A. Brayton, and his Associates are Hon. Walter S. Burges, Hon. Elisha R. Potter, Hon. Charles Matteson, and Hon. John H. Stiness. He married, October 29, 1857, Sarah J. Slater, daughter of John Slater 2d, of Providence, and has one son, Samuel Slater Durfee. His brother, Rev. Simeon Borden Durfee, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, September 2, 1829; graduated at Brown University in 1851; studied divinity at Harvard and Andover; was ordained as a Congregational minister, settled first in the State of Vermont, and afterwards in Peace Dale, South Kingstown, Rhode Island, and died in Tiverton, at the family home, February 23, 1858. He was a superior scholar, and an accomplished writer. His brief ministry was exceedingly happy in its spirit and results.

**DOYLE, THOMAS ARTHUR**, ex-Mayor of Providence, son of Thomas and Martha (Jones) Doyle, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 15, 1827. Seven children constituted the family at the paternal home, of whom two sons and two daughters are now (1881) living. One of the daughters, Sarah E. Doyle, is well known as an accomplished educator of youth, having been for many years the principal teacher in the Ladies' Department of the Providence High School. The subject of this sketch showed in his boyhood a remarkably quick and self-reliant disposition. Losing his father at an early age, he was stimulated to exertions for self-culture and success through the influence of an excellent mother, whom he tenderly loved, and upon whom he lavished the utmost attention and care. In his childhood and youth he enjoyed the advantages of the public schools, graduating at the Elm Street Grammar School. At the age of fourteen he entered the counting-room of Benjamin Cozzens, Esq., on South Water Street, where he remained as clerk over six years. Mr. Cozzens, who had been a lawyer, was then an enterprising manufacturer and calico printer, running the Crompton Print Works. Thence he entered the counting-room of Jacob Dunnell & Co., where he remained as chief clerk five years. Upon the organization of the Grocers' and Producers' Bank, in 1853, he was elected cashier, which office he

held two years. He afterwards became stock-broker and auctioneer for real estate. Mr. Doyle's municipal career commenced in 1848, when at the age of twenty-one he was elected ward clerk for the Sixth Ward. This position he held four years, or until he moved back into his native ward. From that time on, a period of thirty-two years, he has continued almost without interruption to hold office under the city government, serving his constituents in his varied capacities as legislator, member of the School Committee, and executive officer, with rare zeal and efficiency. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Common Council from the Fifth Ward. To this office he was re-elected from year to year until 1857, with the exception of a single year, 1855, when he declined a nomination. He was Chairman of various important committees, and President of the council from 1854 to 1855. In 1855 he was Chairman of the Board of Assessors. For eighteen years he was a most active and efficient member of the School Committee, being at the time of his first service the youngest member of the board. In June, 1864, he was duly inaugurated as Mayor of Providence. This office he continued to hold from year to year, with a single exception (1869), until January, 1881, when he declined further service. He was thus Mayor fifteen years and seven months, an instance, it is believed, of long-continued office without a parallel in the history of municipal government, at least in New England. During his successive administrations the city nearly doubled in population and wealth, and many improvements were made through his influence and suggestions. The police were uniformed and drilled, until they became a model for all similar bodies; water was introduced, and an excellent system of pipes and sewerage was adopted and carried out under the skilful oversight of Engineer Shedd. Roger Williams Park was donated to the city, and improved; many public buildings were erected, and the spirit of progress was infused into every department of the city government. Mayor Doyle is noted for his zeal in the cause of Freemasonry, believing it to be, in the words of the distinguished writer, Dr. Oliver, "the handmaid and helper of Christianity," and the oldest and best of all human institutions. He was made a Master Mason in St. John's Lodge, Providence, October 28, 1857, and in December, 1859, was elected its Master, serving in that capacity for two years. In September, 1859, he was appointed Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Deacon William C. Barker. At the ensuing election he was elected to that office, which he held for three years, when he declined a further re-election. In May, 1865, he was elected Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island, which office he held, by successive annual elections, for seven years. May 5, 1859, he received the degree of Royal Arch in Providence Chapter, and in November, 1862, was elected its High Priest, serving four years. The Grand Chapter of Rhode Island elected him its Grand High Priest, March







C. S. Bradley.

14, 1865. Over this body he presided seven years, when he declined further service. He is a Knight Templar, having served both as Prelate and Commander in Calvary Commandery, and afterwards in St. John's Commandery, of which he is now a member. He has served as Grand Prelate, Grand Captain General, and Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He has also received the Thirty-third Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, of which he is Deputy for Rhode Island. In April, 1881, he was elected Senator to represent Providence in the General Assembly. He has been for many years a consistent member of the Unitarian Church, and a firm believer in the doctrine of good works. He married, October 21, 1869, Almyra Sprague, daughter of Amasa and Fanny Sprague, and sister of ex-Senator William Sprague. They have no children. The following tribute from the Boston *Advertiser* to ex-Mayor Doyle on his retiring from office may fitly close this sketch: "Mr. Thomas A. Doyle to-day ceases to be Mayor of Providence. He has been Mayor for over fifteen years, and his career has been interrupted but once. This is the more remarkable, as the second city of New England is unique in the self-asserting individuality of its citizens and the heat of its ever-shifting partisanship. Mr. Doyle himself has the individuality of a true Rhode Islander, he has the courage of his opinions, his opinions are decided, he has never been afraid to express them, and there are probably few voters who have not at one time or other opposed him. In uniform succession he has been opposed by every journal published in Providence, and as a rule this opposition has been merciless, if not bitter and unreasonable. He has been opposed at one time by Democrats, then by Republicans, then by the Independents, then by the chief tax-payers, then by every department of the city government, and always by a hopeful minority. His relations to the City Council have usually been those of hearty disagreement on almost everything. The veto messages written by Mayor Doyle would fill a stout folio volume. He has rarely had the support of conservative financiers, and he has never attempted a personal policy or a policy of conciliation. While expressing cordial dislike for all sorts of men, corporations, and interests, he has ever been ready to give every citizen full information on all city matters, and he does not seem to have known what wire-pulling, secret arrangements, and quiet understandings meant. He has been frank, upright, and straightforward to the last degree—so much so that any man could at any time learn what the Mayor wanted or opposed. Rarely has a mayor resisted popular measures more frankly, or advocated unpopular policies more courageously. That his career is not free from mistakes and blunders goes without saying. But he knows his city more thoroughly than does any corporation; he chose to decline a re-election for reasons satisfactory to himself; and he quits office with the proud record that Providence is one of the best governed of all Ameri-

can cities. When Mr. Doyle entered office Providence was little more than a large manufacturing village; it is now a city with all the advantages of a little metropolis. Its credit is equal to that of the richest cities in the country; its prospects are excellent. It is certain that Mayor Doyle had something to do with all this; and it is equally certain that his whole record is absolutely free from the taint of jobbery, dishonesty, or malfeasance. Mistakes have been made; but they have been made in broad daylight. A large debt has been accumulated; but the city has received full value. And altogether Mr. Doyle closes a service as unparalleled as it is deserving of studious attention on the part of those interested in the difficult and undefined art of municipal government."

**B**RADLEY, HON. CHARLES SMITH, LL.D., ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, son of Charles and Sarah (Smith) Bradley, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, July 19, 1819. His father, born in Andover, Massachusetts, was a merchant and manufacturer in Portland and in Boston. His mother, the daughter of Jonathan K. Smith, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, was a granddaughter of Rev. Hezekiah Smith, D.D., an eloquent preacher, able writer, and a conspicuous chaplain in the Revolutionary army, who for more than forty years was one of the Fellows of Brown University, bringing that institution under perpetual obligations by his labors for its sustenance and endowment. The subject of this sketch enjoyed excellent early advantages, and prepared for college in the Boston Latin School, and was drawn to Brown University by the great regard he had for his great-grandfather. He entered the University in 1834, and graduated in 1838 with the highest honors of his class, which contained an unusual number of distinguished men. In due course he received the degree of A.M. Several of his post-graduate years were spent as tutor in the University. Choosing the legal profession, he attended Harvard Law School, and finally studied in the law-office of Charles F. Tillinghast, in Providence, with whom he formed a business copartnership on his being admitted to the bar in 1841. His proficiency in law studies, and particularly his talent for public speaking, soon brought him into wide public notice. His eloquence and polished diction led to his appointment to often speak on political and literary occasions. In 1854 he was elected by North Providence to the Senate of the State, where he was influential in securing the Act of Amnesty to all who were involved in the Dorr Rebellion of 1842. At a public meeting in Providence June 9, 1856, relative to the assault of Brooks upon Sumner in the United States Senate, he said: "Is it not well that the second city in New England—the first which is not connected by any personal ties with Mr. Sumner—should speak of this outrage, not in the first flush of our indignation, but in the tones of deliberate con-



demnation? . . . We know that brutality and cowardice go hand in hand, because brutal passions and true moral courage cannot harmonize in the same character. . . . If the South upholds this act, the antagonism of their civilization and ours will mount higher, and come closer and closer; and it requires no horoscope to show the future." While he has been a conscientious and constant adherent of the Democratic party, he has been a staunch and heroic defender of law—"the monarch of us all"—and his fellow-citizens of all parties have reposed great confidence in him. He has repeatedly represented Rhode Island in National Democratic Conventions, notably that of 1860, when the party was divided, and he adhered to the Unionists, casting his vote for Stephen A. Douglas. In 1863 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress. In February, 1866, he was elected Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, as successor of Hon. Samuel Ames, and for over two years held that high position with great honor to himself and to the State, when he resigned to resume professional practice and give that attention to business affairs that the exacting nature of judicial duties precluded. On his retirement from the bench the *Providence Journal* observed: "He has discharged the duties belonging to that high position with a success, and, we may add, a judicial distinction, in which the people of the State feel both a satisfaction and pride, and which they had hoped he would long continue to illustrate in a sphere so honorable and important." At the opening of the Rhode Island Hospital, on which occasion \$80,000 were subscribed to the endowment of the institution, Judge Bradley, himself being a generous donor, remarked in his address: "Every human being is united, by mysterious ties, with all of the past and all of the future. Those who most fully realize the greatness of our being have the strongest desire to live after death, even on earth. It is no personal ambition, but a diviner instinct, which leads such natures to found, or to ally themselves with, great institutions, whose perennial existence of beneficence shall outlast their names and their memories among men. . . . Our State will bear proudly on its bosom through coming centuries this institution, expressing in its object and its architecture the humanity of the age. . . . In aiding, you place stones of beauty in these walls, whereon the All-seeing Eye, it may not irreverently be said, shall read your name, though time and storm shall have written their wild signatures upon them. . . . The sons and daughters of toil, as the day calls them to work and the night to rest, will look upon these towers, blending with the morning and the evening sky, with their tearful benedictions. In the time of illness or accident, if the struggle of life presses too hard upon them, this shall be their honorable refuge, builded with a beneficence akin to, and sanctioned by, the Divine." In 1866 Judge Bradley received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Brown University, and was also elected one of the Fellows of that institution. Both in professional

and public life he has maintained a high and influential position. For three years he officiated as Lecturer in the Law School of Harvard University. In 1876 he was chosen Professor of that school and filled the chair with remarkable ability till 1879. On his retirement the Board of Overseers through their chairman, Judge Lowell, said: "We have suffered a great loss in the resignation of Hon. Charles S. Bradley, whose lucid and practical teaching was highly appreciated by the students, and whose national reputation added to the renown of the school. We had hoped that some incidental advantage of quiet and freedom from care might be found to outweigh other considerations, and that the professorship was permanently filled." Judge Bradley has travelled widely in our own country and at different times has visited nearly all portions of Europe. With his love of letters and broad scholarship he unites a genuine and strong love for agricultural scenes and rural enjoyments, which he himself is disposed to regard as in no small degree an inherited passion. The grounds about his elegant private residence, his farm property and products, and his attachment to ancestral estates, are a proof of his appreciation of all that belongs to the oldest and most important of human employments. His taste and culture are manifest in his strong passion for superior works of art, some of the rarest specimens of which enrich and embellish his residence. His oration before the Alumni Association of Brown University in 1855, his oration on the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, his remarks on the retirement of President Caswell from the presidency of the University in 1872, and his oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University in 1879, were models of rich thought, graceful diction, and lucid argument, vindicating his right to be classed as one of the most impressive orators of our country. Of this last effort the Boston *Daily Advertiser* observed: "If there were any need for justification of the custom of annual addresses before the college societies, such an address as Judge Bradley's yesterday gave that justification completely. It is, indeed, remarkable to see an audience of so distinguished men of leading position in every walk of life. It is remarkable to have so much good sense, so many important suggestions, nay, so many of the fundamental truths upon which civilized society rests crowded into one hour. The power of the speaker on his audience, the hold with which he compelled their fascinated attention were again and again referred to through the afternoon. This is not simply the attention which people give to what they hear with pleasure, it was the satisfaction with which the audience received important principles, of which they felt the value, whether they were or were not new to the hearer. *Vera pro gratiis* indeed might well be taken as the motto of the address. The passage which showed how the bar of the country must be relied upon to maintain at the highest the dignity of the bench was received with profound sympathy and interest. It deserves the careful attention of the bar in every part of the country." His

oration on "The Profession of the Law as an Element of Civil Society," pronounced June 29, 1881, before the Societies of the University of Virginia, was regarded "as a learned and profound discussion of this subject," in which he argued that "the bar is essential to the administration of justice, that the administration of justice is essential to the existence of society, and the existence of society essential for the protection of man in his endeavors to live according to the laws of his being." He married (1) April 28, 1842, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Whipple) Manton, of Providence. She was born March 10, 1818, and died December 12, 1854, leaving three sons, two of whom are now (1881) living, Charles and George L. Joseph Manton died March 7, 1879. Judge Bradley married (2) August 4, 1858, Charlotte Augusta Saunders, of Charlottesville, Virginia. She died in May, 1864, leaving a son, James Saunders, who died January 19, 1880. He married (3) in May, 1866, Emma Pendleton (Ward) Chambers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She died February 28, 1875.

**VAN SLYCK**, NICHOLAS, lawyer, was born at Pine Plains, near Kinderhook, New York, July 28, 1829, and is the eldest son of Hugh and Orminta Matilda (Pulver) Van Slyck. His ancestors on his father's side were among the earliest settlers of Kinderhook, having come to this country in 1655, and his maternal ancestors lived at Pine Plains for several generations. He pursued his elementary studies in the district school of his native town; prepared for college at the Kinderhook Academy, under the tuition of Silas Metcalf, an able instructor; and in the autumn of 1846 entered the Sophomore class of Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, from which institution he graduated in 1849. Among his classmates were several persons who have since become distinguished in literary and professional walks. Mr. Van Slyck studied law at Kinderhook, and was admitted to the New York bar December 2, 1850. He pursued his profession in the city of New York until the fall of 1855, when he removed to Providence, where he soon acquired a lucrative practice. Upon his removal to the latter city he formed a law partnership with Hon. George H. Browne, a graduate of Brown University, with whom he is still associated. Mr. Van Slyck's professional career extends over a period of twenty-five years, and has been attended with eminent success. Although engaged in a general practice, he has been especially successful as an advocate in jury trials. At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he was Colonel of the Providence Artillery, and in command of a company detached therefrom, he entered the service of the United States, in response to the first call for troops, his company forming a part of the First Regiment, Rhode Island Detached Militia. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and afterward served as lieutenant-colonel. He aided in organizing the

Ninth Rhode Island Regiment, and soon afterward resigned his commission, returned home, and resumed the practice of his profession. His professional abilities were early recognized, and caused him to be called upon to fill various positions in public life. He has served for many years with great efficiency as a member of the Providence School Committee, of which body he is now President. He was a member of the City Council, from the Fifth Ward, from June, 1870, to August 10, 1874, and was presiding officer of that body from June, 1873, to August, 1874, when he was elected City Solicitor, which position, by various elections, he still holds. As chairman of the Joint Special Committee on Education, of the Common Council, he was influential in obtaining the plans and securing the erection of the school-house on Point and Plane streets. In 1875 he was elected to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and served three years as a member of that body. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1858, and has held various positions in that order, including that of Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island, and Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He married, November 1, 1854, P. Elizabeth Manchester, daughter of Captain C. B. Manchester, of Providence. Their children are Cyrus Manchester, a graduate of Brown University; Mary Helen; Abbie Lizzie; and Emma Matilda.

**MATTESON**, HON. CHARLES, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island; son of Asahel and Julia M. (Johnson) Matteson, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, March 21, 1840. His father, a merchant in Coventry, has served for several years as a State Senator. The subject of this sketch received his early education in a private school in Providence, and at the Providence Conference Seminary in East Greenwich, after which he served for two years as a clerk in his father's store. He then re-entered the Greenwich Academy, and in 1856 began studies in the University Grammar School in Providence, preparatory to entering college. In 1857 he was matriculated in Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1861. Choosing the legal profession, he studied for one year in the office of Wingate Hayes, then United States District Attorney for Rhode Island, and then pursued a thorough law course at Harvard Law School. In January, 1864, he was admitted to the bar in Rhode Island, and began the practice of his profession in Providence, at first alone, but in 1865 became associated with Mr. Hayes, under the law-firm of Hayes & Matteson. This copartnership continued until July 1, 1871, when he resumed practice alone, and became the attorney for various corporations. He likewise served efficiently as director and trustee of several corporate institutions of the State. His ability as a lawyer, and his fidelity to important trusts, led to his election, in January, 1875, to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, which position he assumed the



following month, and where he is still serving with honor. He married, August 22, 1872, Belle Hines, daughter of Paul Hines, a manufacturer of Warwick, Rhode Island.

**VAN ZANDT, HON. CHARLES COLLINS**, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, son of Edward and Lydia Bradford (Collins) Van Zandt, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, August 10, 1830. His father was a native of New York, where he spent most of his life, and died in Brooklyn, in May, 1868. His grandfather, Wynant Van Zandt, descended from one of the oldest of the Dutch families that settled in New York, the progenitor having come over in the first ship that brought colonists. His grandmother was Maria Underhill, of Westchester County. She lived to the advanced age of about ninety years. Her grandfather held a grant, from the King, of the whole of Westchester County, under the title of "Lord Mayor of Westchester." His mother, who is still living (1880), is the daughter of Hon. Charles Collins, of Bristol, Rhode Island, for nine years Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island. She was granddaughter of Hon. William Bradford, of Mount Hope, a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth Colony. Hon. William Bradford was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and a Senator to Congress from March, 1793, to October, 1797. Charles Collins Van Zandt was brought up under the particular care of his grandfather Collins, and after passing through the schools of Newport and a select school in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, entered Trinity College, Connecticut, graduating in the class of 1851. One of his classmates was Charles J. Hoadley, State Librarian of Connecticut. After pursuing a course of law study with Hon. Thomas C. Perkins, District Attorney of Hartford, Connecticut, and with Hon. Alfred Bosworth, of Warren, Rhode Island, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, he was admitted to the bar in March, 1853, and commenced the practice of his profession in Newport, where he has continued to reside. His strong literary tastes, love of books, and oratorical gifts fitted him to be an advocate rather than office counsellor. He has contributed largely to many periodicals. In 1855 he was elected City Solicitor of Newport, and filled that position for many years. In the same year he was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State, and served for two years in that office. In 1857 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, from Newport, and served the State in the Assembly for many years with signal success, being chosen Speaker of the House from 1858 to 1859, and from 1866 to 1869, and again from 1871 to 1873. He was elected to the State Senate, from Newport, from 1873 to 1874, and was chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. From 1873 to 1875 he was the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and also served as President of

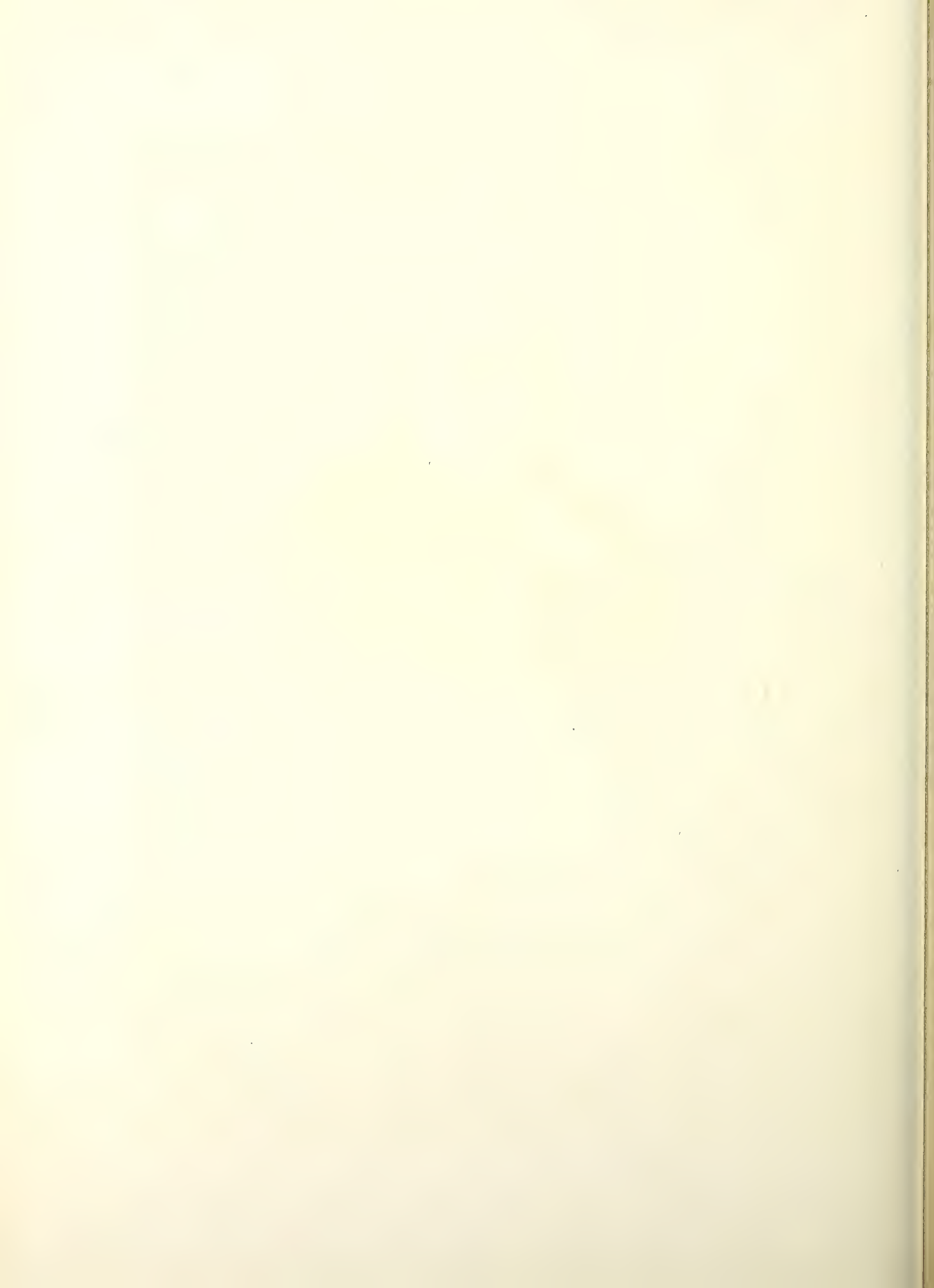
the Senate. In 1877 he was elected Governor, and, after serving for three years, declined a re-election. In the presidential campaign of 1864, with Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Governor Brough, of Ohio, he spoke throughout the Middle States in favor of the re-election of President Lincoln. He has also taken a prominent part in other political campaigns. At the Chicago Convention, 1868, that nominated General Grant for the Presidency, he was Chairman of the State Delegation, as he also was in the Republican Convention in 1876, that nominated President Hayes. His literary ability, scholarly attainments, broad political principles and Christian urbanity have been apparent throughout his public career. Numerous have been his orations and poems, before literary societies, and his addresses at mass meetings and political assemblies, State conventions, temperance conventions, and benevolent and social gatherings. Special praise was awarded to his orations delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of the State monument for soldiers and sailors that fell in the Civil War, and at the semi-centennial of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry; also to his poems delivered before the Literary Societies and Alumni of Brown University, Dartmouth College, Colby University, Waterville College, Norwich University, and Trinity College, his poem delivered before the Army of the Potomac and the Grand Army of the Republic, at New Haven, and the Centennial Poem before St. John's Lodge of Rhode Island. Rhode Island has never had a readier and more pleasing extemporaneous speaker—a man equal to all occasions—than Governor Van Zandt. President Hayes offered him the position of United States Minister to Russia, but he declined the honor. He is an attendant of the Congregational Church. On the 12th of February, 1863, he married Arazelia Greene, daughter of the well-known poet, Albert G. Greene, one of the Presidents of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

**STEEERE, HENRY JONAH**, son of Jonah and Alice (Smith) Steere, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 11, 1830. His father, a saddler and harnessmaker, and an esteemed and prospered citizen, died September 25, 1871. The lineage of the Steere family is traced to John Steere, one of the first settlers of Providence, whose grant of land, fronting on South Main Street, lay south of Hanover, now College Street. Henry J. had a sister who died in infancy, hence, on the death of his parents, as the only surviving child, he inherited the estate for which his parents had long and prudently toiled. He received excellent home training, pursued the regular course of study in the public schools, and after graduating from the High School was engaged as a bank clerk, serving at different periods the Merchants', the Traders', and the Grocers and Producers' Banks. Capability and fidelity secured his advancement. His extensive business career was commenced with the firm of Olney & Metcalf (Stephen





*Henry J. Stone*



T. Olney and Jesse Metcalf), having an interest in the business, which at first was simply dealing in wool, but was gradually enlarged to include the manufacture of woollen goods. He became associated with them in their manufacturing enterprise. After operating different mills, the firm in 1862 erected the large, thoroughly appointed, and now widely known Wanskuck Mills, in the Tenth Ward of Providence. This successful firm is now known as the Wanskuck Company, and is engaged chiefly in the manufacture of plain and staple woollen goods. Since 1869 Mr. Steere has been the treasurer of the company. On the death of Mr. Olney the affairs of the firm fell substantially into the hands of Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Steere. In the manufacturing interests of Rhode Island this company holds a prominent position. Though Mr. Steere's duties confine him much to his office, and are of a quiet nature, he has yet taken a deep interest in all public affairs, particularly those of a monetary and benevolent character, but has studiously avoided political offices. He early identified himself with the military force of the city, being a member of the First Light Infantry Company, and during the Civil War was a lieutenant on duty at Portsmouth Grove, near the Lowell General Hospital. He accompanied the corps in 1860 in their visit to Cleveland, Ohio, on the occasion of the dedication of Commodore Perry's monument. He is a director of the Northern Bank, the Globe National Bank, the Fifth National Bank, the City Savings Bank, the Providence Washington Insurance Company, and the Economical Insurance Company. He is a member of the Franklin Society, of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and a trustee of the Rhode Island Hospital. His interest in the church he attends, and of which his father was an honored member for more than fifty years,—the Beneficent Congregational Church,—has been manifested by building for the society a beautiful and substantial chapel at a cost of more than thirty thousand dollars, designating the building as a memorial to his father. His contributions have been constant and large to various needy churches, and to all the charitable institutions of the city. Though much confined by his business interests, he has travelled in the western and southern portions of our country. His large and elegant mansion on Benefit Street, purchased in 1876, contains rare paintings, statuary, and books, which have been the means of stimulating the artistic taste of the city.

**V**OSE, REV. JAMES GARDINER, D.D., pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church, Providence, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 3, 1830. His father, Colonel Josiah H. Vose, was an officer in the United States Army, and served in Florida in the Seminole War, and in the War of 1812. His mother's maiden name was Charlotte Cushing. She was a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of New

England. The Vose genealogy in this country is traced back to Robert Vose, who came from England and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1654. Dr. Vose's paternal grandfather, Colonel Joseph Vose, commanded the First Massachusetts Regiment in the Revolutionary War, and was brevetted Brigadier-General by order of Congress, September 30, 1783. He was an original member of the Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati. Dr. Vose received his preparatory education at Worcester, Milton Academy, and Phillips (Andover) Academy, where he graduated in 1847. He entered Yale College the same year, and graduated from that institution in 1851. On leaving Yale College he entered Andover Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1854. From 1856 to 1865, he served as Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Amherst College; was ordained to the work of the ministry in Amherst Chapel, October 20, 1857, and has been pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church, in Providence, since January, 1866. In 1855-6 he visited Europe and spent several months in Italy and Germany, and revisited Europe in 1880. In 1874 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has long been an active worker in the cause of education, and for the past five years has served as a member of the School Committee of Providence. He is an hereditary member of the Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati, and a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Dr. Vose possesses fine literary taste and superior ability as a writer. He is a close thinker, and his sermons, addresses and lectures exhibit deep research and scholarly finish. He is very popular with the membership of his own society as pastor and teacher, and is very efficient and successful in the administration of all departments of church work, including that of the Sabbath-school, in which he takes special interest. He married, August 19, 1856, Charlotte E., daughter of Hon. Franklin and Charlotte (Barrett) Ripley, of Greenfield, Massachusetts. They have five children, Charlotte Ripley, Sarah Franklin, Josiah Howe, Elizabeth Eliot, and Robert Henry.

**A**NGELL, HON. JAMES BURRILL, LL.D., President of the University of Michigan, Minister Plenipotentiary to China, was born in the town of Scituate, Rhode Island, on the 7th of January, 1829. His parents were Andrew Aldrich and Amey (Aldrich) Angell. His father was a farmer, in comfortable circumstances, who, in addition to his other employments, kept a hotel known as the "Angell Tavern." His mother was a woman of rare worth, exceedingly amiable in disposition, and vivacious in temperament. From her the son inherits many of those traits of character which have so eminently distinguished him. He early developed a love for study and reading, which soon placed him far in advance of his playmates and associates at the village school.



Having decided upon a college course, he was, at the age of fourteen, sent to the University Grammar School in Providence, where he enjoyed the superior instruction of Dr. Merrick Lyon, and of Dr. H. S. Frieze, who has for many years been Professor of Latin in the University over which Mr. Angell now presides. In the fall of 1845 he entered the Freshman class of Brown University, under the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Wayland. From this institution he was graduated in 1849, with valedictory honors. The period of his residence in college is still remembered as distinguished for the number of its accomplished scholars, and among them, by testimony alike of officers and students, President Angell was first. He had a surprising aptitude for all kinds of knowledge. Prominent as a classical scholar, he showed equal facility in mastering the sciences, while in the departments of literature, history and philosophy he was an enthusiast. It was during his collegiate course that he became especially interested in religious truth, attaching himself, after long and thoughtful examination of denominational peculiarities, to the Congregational Church. Immediately after graduating he was appointed assistant librarian, under Dr. R. A. Guild, who presides over this department of the University. Here, in this choice and well-selected library, was fostered and developed a taste for bibliography, and that knowledge and love of books which has been of such signal service to him in his professional life. He was also engaged in private teaching, one of his pupils being the late Thomas P. Ives, Esq. In 1851 he went to Europe, where he spent two years in study and travel. From his foreign residence he was recalled to take the chair of Modern Languages and Literature in Brown University. This position he filled with the most gratifying success until the year 1860, developing the highest qualities of a teacher, and inspiring enthusiasm on the part of the undergraduates, who learned to love him as a man, and to reverence and respect him for his rare culture and gifts. During the last two years of his professorship he had written many of the leading articles in the *Providence Journal*, a paper which has always been distinguished for superior editorial ability. Upon the election of the Hon. Henry B. Anthony to the Senate of the United States, he offered Professor Angell the entire editorial care of his paper, which offer was accepted. For six years he held this important and trying position, conducting the *Journal* through the entire period of the Civil War, preserving it loyal in all its utterances and unflinching in its support of the government. In the midst of political life he still retained his academic tastes, and when in 1866 the presidency of the University of Vermont was offered him, he promptly accepted the position, and in August of that year entered upon his new duties. His inaugural address, prepared in the shortest possible notice, attracted universal attention for the eloquence of its delivery, its classic finish, and the grasp it showed of the educational problem with which he was called to deal.

During the five years that he remained in Vermont the institution prospered under his care, while he became widely and favorably known as a citizen. His native State did not meanwhile forget him. His Alma Mater, in 1868, gave him her highest degree, that of Doctor of Laws, and in 1869 selected him for the address before the Alumni. In 1871 he resigned his position in Vermont to enter upon the more arduous and important duties of President of the University of Michigan. This position he has continued to hold until the present time, with constantly increasing usefulness and success. The number of students under his administration has increased from one thousand to fourteen hundred, and all the departments of instruction have been materially extended and enlarged. On the 9th of April, 1880, the United States Senate, in executive session, confirmed President Angell as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, constituting him, with John F. Swift, of California, and William H. Trescott, of South Carolina, a Commission to negotiate and conclude by treaty a settlement of such matters of interest to the two governments now pending between the same as may be confided to it. He sailed from San Francisco in June, expecting to be absent from college duties one year. Mr. Angell married, November 26, 1855, Sarah S. Caswell, daughter of the late President Alexis Caswell, of Providence. Two sons and a daughter are the fruits of this marriage—Alexis Caswell, Lois Thompson, and James Rowland—all of whom are now living.

**HERRESHOFF FAMILY.** CHARLES FREDERICK HERRESHOFF, the first of the name that came to America, born in Minden, Prussia, and married Sarah Brown, second daughter of John Brown, of Providence, Rhode Island, July 2, 1801. Their children, three of whom are now living, were Anna Francis, Sarah, John Brown, deceased, Charles Frederick, and Agnes Frederica, deceased. Charles Frederick, through whose family the name of Herreshoff has become known throughout the world, was born in Providence, July 26, 1809, and was educated at Brown University, where he graduated in 1828. After leaving college he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and spent several years in improving the Point Pleasant Farm, in Bristol, which was purchased in 1780 by John Brown. In 1856 he removed to the town of Bristol, where the family now resides. He married Julia Ann Lewis, of Boston, May 15, 1833. His children are James Brown; Caroline Louisa, who married, August 16, 1866, E. Stanton Chesebro, of New York city, a lieutenant in the Union army during the Civil War, who died of disease contracted in the service, October 22, 1875; Charles Frederick, John Brown, Lewis, Sally Brown, Nathanael Greene, John Brown Francis, and Julian Lewis. James Brown was born March 18, 1834, and was educated at Brown University. After graduating he was engaged for six years

as a manufacturing chemist with the Rumford Chemical Company. In 1870 he retired from business to devote himself to experimenting, and as a result of his discoveries produced the "coil boiler," now so widely known in this and other countries. He made a series of experiments with compressed air in air-engines, the results of which were never published. In 1875 he married Jane Brown, of New York city, since which time he has resided abroad. Charles Frederick, brother of James Brown Herreshoff, was born February 26, 1839. He was educated in the schools of Bristol and at East Greenwich Academy, and has ever since been engaged in farming at the homestead. He married, first, March 19, 1863, Mary Potter, of Tiverton, Rhode Island, who died March 24, 1866; and, second, Alice Almy, of Tiverton, December 3, 1868. John Brown Herreshoff was born April 24, 1841, and educated in the schools of Bristol. At the age of fifteen he became totally blind. In 1864 he began the business of yacht building in Bristol, and for some time was associated with Mr. Dexter S. Stone, under the firm-name of Herreshoff & Stone. For several years the business has been carried on under the style of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company. The sailing-vessels built soon after the business was commenced were famous for speed and thoroughness of construction. Prior to 1874, Mr. Herreshoff built 250 yachts of all sizes and 1000 boats of other descriptions. About the year 1873 the character of the business was changed to that of building steam-yachts. While building sailing-vessels John B. Herreshoff modelled the fastest boats with his own hands. Since he began to build steamers his brother, Nathanael Greene, has managed the outside business of the company. These brothers have improved the "coil boiler," before mentioned, and brought it to its present state of perfection. The Herreshoff Company now employs one hundred men, and for several years has been doing work for the United States, English, Russian, Spanish, and Peruvian governments. The steamers built by this company have attained the greatest speed of any in the world, and are equally noted for their fineness of construction and seaworthiness. John Brown Herreshoff married, October 6, 1870, Sarah Lucas Kilton, of Boston. His brother Lewis was born February 3, 1844, and was educated in the schools of Bristol. Nathanael Greene Herreshoff was born March 18, 1848. He was educated at the Institute of Technology in Boston. At an early age he showed a talent for mechanical invention. After leaving the Institute of Technology he was for nine years, from 1869 to 1878, in the employ of George H. Corliss, of Providence, during which time he obtained several patents for regulators for steam engines. In 1877 he procured a patent for a jointed boat, or catamaran, which soon became very popular, and has attained the greatest speed under sail of anything on record. Since 1878 he has occupied the position of superintendent of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company. The success of the company is largely attributable to the fact that the boats

and engines made by it are modelled by him. John Brown Francis Herreshoff was born February 7, 1850. He was educated at Brown University, and after graduating, was for two years assistant professor of chemistry at the University, under Professor John H. Appleton. In 1874 he removed to New York city, where he was engaged as a chemist. In 1876 he became the Superintendent of Laurel Hill Chemical Works on Long Island, and soon afterward invented a remarkable process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The business under his direction has become the largest of the kind in America. He married, February 9, 1876, Grace Eugenia Dyer, of Providence, who died December 2, 1880. Julian Lewis Herreshoff was born July 29, 1854, and was educated in the schools of Bristol. He married, September 11, 1879, Ellen F. Taft, of Bristol. John Brown Herreshoff, son of Charles Frederick and Sarah (Brown) Herreshoff, was born in Providence, and died in Bristol, June 11, 1861, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He graduated at Brown University in the class of 1825. The necrology of that institution for the academical year 1860-61 says: "On the maternal side he was the grandson of John Brown, one of the founders of the University, and one of the four brothers of that name who in their day contributed so largely to the prosperity of their native town. On leaving college he studied law with Hon. Samuel W. Bridgman, and was admitted to the bar in Providence, but never engaged in practice. His constitution was always delicate, and he evinced no taste for the cares of business. He was never married. He resided the greater part of his life in Providence, but ten or twelve years previous to his death removed with his sisters to a family estate at Point Pleasant, near Bristol, and there he spent the remainder of his days. He was quiet and reserved in his habits, but warm-hearted and devoted to his kindred and friends."

**S**OUTHWICK, JAMES MCKENZIE, son of Pitts and Mary (Eldred) Southwick, was born in the homestead of his father and grandfather, and the last residence of Solomon Southwick, "the printer," corner of Washington and Walnut streets, Newport, Rhode Island, November 25, 1830. His great-grandfather, Joseph, the elder brother of Solomon, was born in 1719, and died in Newport, in 1780. His grandfather, also named Joseph, was born in Newport, in 1746, and died there in 1829. He was a man of strong resolution and intrepidity, who prosecuted with remarkable energy and determination whatever he undertook. In early life he engaged in boat-building, and while the British fleet was entering the harbor escaped from the Island in one of his boats, with his wife and two infant children, and such effects as he could gather. He went to Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and after the Revolutionary War returned to Newport, where he resumed his former business, occasion-



ally building large vessels. Pitts Southwick, father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in 1795, is still living, and until recently has been actively carrying on the business established by his father. He has often been engaged in marine enterprises. For some time during the War of 1812 he was one of the garrison at Fort Adams. James McKenzie Southwick enjoyed good school advantages. In 1849 he went to California, where he engaged in mining, and while there was a director in the Deer Creek Water Company, until he left that State, in 1854. On his return to Newport he commenced the cordage, netting, and twine business, in which he has since continued, recently adding to it house-furnishing goods. In 1855 he was elected a member of the City Council of Newport. In the discussion of the fishery question in the State, he from the first took a decided stand in defence of the rights of fishermen, and in 1871 prepared a paper upon that subject that was published in the Report of the United States Commissioner for that year. In 1873 he was chosen a representative from Newport to the General Assembly, and served efficiently as a member of that body. He married, July 21, 1856, Mary A. Goodspeed, daughter of Isaiah and Mary A. (Carr) Goodspeed, of Newport. Mr. Southwick's business career at Newport extends over a period of twenty-five years, during which time he has done much to advance the prosperity of his native city.

**GARDNER, HON. JOHN A.**, lawyer, son of Dr. Johnson and Phebe Lawton (Sisson) Gardner, was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, April 10, 1830. He was prepared for college by Messrs. Merrick and Emory Lyon, in the University Grammar School, in Providence, and was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1852. After pursuing the study of medicine for a time he concluded to enter the profession of law, and became a student in the office of Hon. Wingate Hayes. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1855, and soon after was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court, which office he held for ten years (1855-1865). He represented Providence in the House of Representatives of the State two years (1866-1867). For about four years he was the legal adviser of Messrs. A. & W. Sprague. In 1871, upon the resignation of Hon. Wingate Hayes, United States District Attorney, he was elected to fill his place. He held the office for six years (1871-1877), performing its duties with fidelity, and rendering acceptable service to the government. In 1877 he resigned his office, and resumed the more general practice of his profession. While thus engaged he had a return of heart disease, to which he was subject, and after lingering a few months died, in Providence, March 26, 1879. "Mr. Gardner left behind him," says Professor Lincoln, "a good and honored name among his professional brethren and his clients, for his legal knowledge and his cautious and patient method of

investigating his legal cases, for his high sense of professional obligation, and his sincerity and integrity." He was twice married; first, to Mary Anna, daughter of John A. Field, of Providence, in 1855; and second, to Gertrude, daughter of William E. Bowen, of Philadelphia.

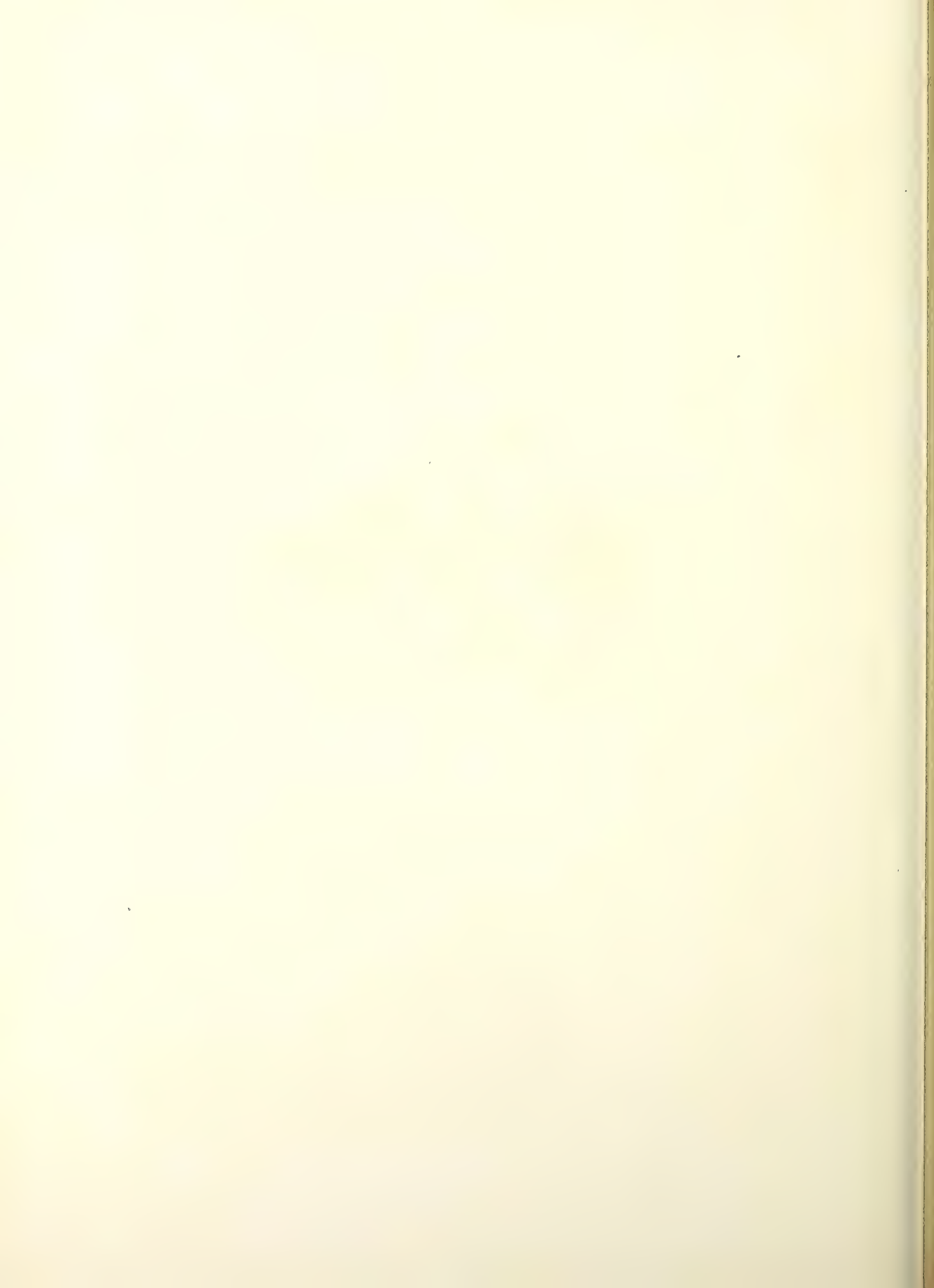
**GARDINER, JEREMIAH BRIGGS**, Superintendent of the New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad, son of Henry and Mahala (Briggs) Gardiner, was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, July 15, 1831. He received his early education in the schools of his native place, and came to Providence in 1845. Until 1849 he was a lad in the family of Governor William Sprague, Sr., who this year placed him on board of the ship "William Sprague," of which he was one-quarter owner, to learn navigation, and fit him to become in time a well-trained master of a vessel. He was absent from home a little less than two years, making a voyage round the world. The second mate of the ship having been displaced, at Manilla, early in the fall of 1850, Mr. Gardiner was appointed to take his place, and held the position during the remainder of the voyage, which ended in New York in February, 1851. Finding that a sea life was not in accordance either with his tastes or his health, he decided to abandon it, and to enter the business of railroading. Soon after the close of his first and only sea voyage, he received an appointment in one of the subordinate departments of the New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad, and by fidelity and his own merit has worked his way up through the different offices which he has held in this company until he has reached his present responsible position. He was chosen Agent of the "Neptune" Line of steamers, plying between Providence and New York, in 1869, and held this office four years and a half, when he was appointed agent of the "Stonington" Line of steamers, which office he still holds. In 1873 he was chosen Assistant-Superintendent, and in 1878, Superintendent of the New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad. He was married, April 11, 1852, to Eliza Antoinette, daughter of Tolland and Rhoda Ann Benson. They have had five children, three of whom died in infancy, and two are now living,—Antoinette Augusta, born January 14, 1855, and Granville Sharp, born August 22, 1859, and is now (1880) a student of law in the office of Hon. N. F. Dixon, United States District Attorney.

**DIMAN, PROFESSOR JEREMIAH LEWIS, D.D.**, second son of Byron and Abby Alden (Wight) Diman, was born in Bristol, R. I., May 1, 1831. In his early youth he enjoyed superior advantages for mental culture and discipline, which he diligently improved. He was, says a fellow-townsmen and schoolmate, a bright,





*J. B. Hardiner*



healthy, and ingenuous lad, better prepared with his lessons than most of the boys, and always ready for a game of ball, a swim, or a frolic. He was fitted for college by the Rev. James N. Sikes, a Baptist clergyman settled in the place, and at the age of sixteen entered Brown University. Even at this early period he manifested a taste for historic pursuits, publishing in the Bristol *Phoenix* a series of papers entitled "Annals of Bristol," his material having been gathered from the town records and from conversations with the old inhabitants. His career in college, says his associate and eulogist, was marked by steady growth in intellectual power, rather than by extraordinary brilliancy of scholarship. He enjoyed the classical studies of his freshman and sophomore years, but when the later years of the curriculum were reached, it was evident that in literary, historical, and philosophical studies, his tastes and superior abilities would in after-life assert themselves. He was graduated in 1851, having had assigned to him "The Classical Oration" for Commencement. His theme, as announced in the published programmes, was "The Living Principle of Literature." Among his classmates may be mentioned the lamented Daniel J. Glazier, who died just as he was about to enter upon the work of the ministry in Fall River, Hon. Judge Hamilton B. Staples, of Worcester, Hon. John S. Brayton, of Fall River, Rev. Dr. James B. Simmons, of New York, Rev. Dr. Warren Randolph, of Newport, and Hon. Frederic Mott, LL.D., of Iowa. During his college course Professor Diman became a member of the Congregational Church in Bristol. In his admirable notice of his friend and instructor, President Wayland, published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, 1868, is one passage which Dr. Murray, in his memorial discourse, quotes as a chapter in Diman's own experience. "In the most difficult task of dealing with young men at the crisis of their spiritual history, Dr. Wayland was unsurpassed. How wise and tender his counsels at such a time! How many who had timidly stolen to his study door, their souls burdened with strange thoughts and bewildered with unaccustomed questionings, remember with what instant appreciation of their errand, the green shade was lifted from the eye, the volume thrown aside, and with what genuine hearty interest the whole countenance would beam. At such an interview he would often read the parable of the returning prodigal, and who that heard could ever forget the pathos with which he would dwell upon the words." Having chosen the Christian ministry as his vocation in life, Professor Diman wisely determined to spend a year in general study, and accordingly he entered the family of the Rev. Dr. Thatcher Thayer, of Newport, under whose superintendence he pursued a course of philosophy, theology, and classics. In the fall of 1852 he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, where he remained two years. In the summer of 1854 he sailed for Europe, having decided to pursue a course of study in the German universities. He travelled on the Continent,

and studied theology, philosophy, and history under the great teachers of Halle, Heidelberg, and Berlin, spending a spring vacation at Munich in the study of art. Returning in the spring of 1856, he again resumed his studies at Andover, from which institution he was graduated in the ensuing summer. In the fall of this year he was settled as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Fall River, where he remained four years, gaining a widespread reputation for eloquence and learning, and securing friends among all denominations by his kindly spirit and his broad, liberal views. In the summer of 1858 he was invited to settle over the Congregational Church in Hartford as a colleague with the celebrated Dr. Bushnell. This invitation he felt obliged to decline. In 1860 he accepted a call to Brookline, Massachusetts, as pastor of the Harvard Congregational Church. Here he remained until 1864, when he was appointed, through the influence of the late President Sears, Professor of History and Political Economy in Brown University, filling a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Professor William Gammell, LL.D. In this new and important position he soon distinguished himself by devotion to his work and by his rare scholarship and attainments, being in the words of his eulogist: "The embodiment of what the occupant of the chair of history in our leading colleges should be;" possessing an enlarged and comprehensive conception of the philosophy of history and of the relation of divine to human affairs, and being withal "apt to teach," he magnified his office until his department became without question the best and most effective of any chair of history in all the institutions of education in the land. In 1870 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, conferred upon him by the Board of Fellows of the University. In 1873 he was elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, an honor of which he was deservedly proud. Professor Diman was often called upon to deliver sermons, addresses, and lectures on important occasions, many of which have been published. Among these may be mentioned a sermon delivered October 16, 1867, in the chapel of Brown University, at the request of the Faculty, in commemoration of Rev. Robinson Potter Dunn, D.D., for many years Professor of Rhetoric in the University. "The Method of Academic Culture," an address delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Amherst College, July 6, 1869, and afterwards published in the *New Englander*. "Historical Basis of Belief," one of the Boston lectures delivered in 1870. "The Alienation of the Educated Class from Politics," an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, delivered June 29, 1876, and afterwards published by Sidney S. Rider. An address delivered at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, July 10, 1877, at the Centennial Celebration of the capture of General Prescott by Lieutenant-Colonel Barton; this was afterwards published with notes, forming No. 1 of Rider's Rhode Island Historical Tracts. An address delivered



October 16, 1877, at the request of the municipal authorities of Providence, upon the occasion of the dedication of the monument in commemoration of the life and services of the venerated founder of the State, in Roger Williams Park. An address at the dedication of the Rogers Free Library at Bristol, delivered January 12, 1878. Twenty lectures on the "Thirty Years' War," delivered in 1879, before the professors and students of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. Twelve lectures on "Immanent Finality," before the Lowell Institute, Boston, delivered in the spring of 1880. These lectures he had engaged to repeat at Baltimore, and the programme had already been printed at the time of his lamented decease. He delivered before an immense gathering the historical address at the two hundredth anniversary of his native town, in the fall of 1880, which address has since been published with the proceedings. Professor Diman also furnished leading articles for the *Providence Journal*, the *North American Review*, the *Nation*, and other papers and periodicals. His article entitled "Religion in America, 1776-1876," published in the January number of the *North American Review*, attracted universal attention. He edited "John Cotton's Answer to Roger Williams," in the second volume of "Publications of the Narragansett Club," and also "George Fox Digg'd out of his Burrowes," constituting the fifth volume of the same set. He also furnished one of the sketches in the memorial volume entitled "Brown University in the Civil War." In the midst of his fame and usefulness, and while in the enjoyment of perfect health he was attacked with malignant erysipelas, and after a sickness of less than a week died Thursday afternoon, February 3, 1881, in his fiftieth year. The intelligence of his sudden decease was speedily spread throughout the city, causing everywhere expressions of profound sorrow and regret. College exercises were at once suspended until after the funeral, which occurred on Monday following. On the morning of that day the General Assembly met, and after suitable remarks on the part of various members, adjourned, as a tribute of respect for an eminent scholar and divine, who had reflected honor on the State of his birth by his distinguished services and his personal character. The Hon. Mr. Sheffield, of Newport, in his opening remarks said: "An eminent citizen has died, eminent in learning and eminent in the purity of his character. Though a private citizen he occupied great eminence in philosophy, and his connection with our principal seat of learning affected him with a public interest which was deep and widespread. . . . I am oppressed by this great loss as a personal grief, and am unfit for important legislative duty to-day. To allow the members of the Assembly who have the physical ability to do so to attend the funeral, I now move that this House adjourn." In accordance with his own expressed wishes he was buried from his home, with the forms of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. W. Colwell, rector of St. Stephen's Church, where of late years the

deceased with his family had worshipped, conducting the services. In reference to his religious views as developed in his maturer life, Rev. Edward J. Young, in a memorial tribute read before a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and published in the proceedings for February, 1881, thus eloquently remarks: "Since he dissented from many of the dogmas and methods of New England Congregationalism, and disproved the negative attitude of those who rejected what to him was essential to Christianity, it was but natural at last, while keeping his independence, he should have been drawn to the services of that historic church which, holding the doctrines of faith, allows a large liberty in the interpretation of them, combines established order with progress, and appeals to the devout feelings of the worshipper by the symbolism of its architecture, and by the impressive ritual of its Christian year." A memorial service in honor of Professor Diman under the auspices of the University was held in the First Baptist Meeting-house, on Tuesday, May 17, 1881, when an impressive commemorative discourse was delivered by his intimate friend and associate in college, Rev. James O. Murray, D.D., Professor in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. Professor Diman married, May 15, 1861, Emily G. Stimson, of Providence, only surviving daughter of John J. and Abby M. (Clarke) Stimson. A son and three daughters were the fruits of this union.

**S**PRAGUE, HON. WILLIAM, Governor of Rhode Island from 1860 to March, 1863, son of Amasa and Fanny (Morgan) Sprague, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, September 12, 1830. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and in East Greenwich, Scituate, and Irving Institute, at Tarrytown, New York. At the age of fifteen he was employed in the factory store at Cranston, connected with the extensive cotton manufacturing and calico printing business of his father and his uncle, Governor William Sprague, who constituted the firm of A. & W. Sprague. At sixteen he entered the counting-house of the firm in Providence as an assistant, and two years thereafter was promoted to the position of bookkeeper. In 1856 he became a member of the firm, as the large estate left to him and his brother Amasa on the death of his father, in 1843, was largely in the firm property. When his uncle, Governor William Sprague, died, in 1856, he rose to occupy the leading place in the business transactions of the company. The business plans of the firm were now much enlarged and extended in Rhode Island and Connecticut, and soon afterwards Messrs. A. & W. Sprague became the largest calico-printing company in the world, running nine mammoth mills capable of weaving eight hundred thousand yards of cloth and printing one million four hundred thousand yards of calico per week. They enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity until 1873, when their interests being seriously affected by the general monetary reaction of that year, their immense estate and

business passed into the hands of a trustee. The subject of this sketch early evinced a decided taste for military affairs. In 1848 he joined the Marine Artillery Company of Providence as a private, and by gradual promotion attained the rank of colonel, meanwhile by his zeal and material aid greatly enlarging and improving the command, placing it on a footing for efficiency equal to any similar company in our country. In 1859 he made the tour of Europe, and studied specially the military establishments of the continent. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and re-elected in 1861. Anticipating the outbreak of the Rebellion, he had the military forces of the State—infantry and artillery—in readiness for the defence of the Union. When the hour of action came he stood in the van and led his regiments and batteries to the front, and gained deservedly the reputation of being “the war Governor.” In the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was with his gallant troops in the thickest of the fight, and had his horse shot under him. For his zeal, promptness, bravery, and untiring exertions at home and in Washington, and on the front with the army, he was commissioned Brigadier-General, but in order to retain his gubernatorial position, was not mustered into the service. No governor exceeded him in his devotion to the country, and Rhode Island won a high name for the number, character, ability, courage, and efficiency of her regiments and batteries. What he so nobly begun his successor, Governor James Y. Smith, as nobly carried out to the end of the war. During the conflict Rhode Island gave to the Union for service ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-two infantry, four thousand three hundred and ninety-four cavalry, two thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine light artillery, five thousand six hundred and forty-four heavy artillery, six hundred and forty-five navy—total, twenty-four thousand four hundred and ninety-four; and expended six million five hundred thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifteen cents. The popularity of Governor Sprague led to his election to the United States Senate, where he served from 1863 to 1875, a portion of the time being a member of the Military Committee. He married, November 12, 1863, Catharine Chase, daughter of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and has had four children, William, Ethel, Catharine, and Portia. In 1861 Governor Sprague received from Brown University the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1866 was elected one of the trustees of that institution.

services of Commodore Joel Abbot are elsewhere sketched in this volume. Trevett possessed superior intellectual powers, and fine social qualities. He was favored with unusual educational advantages, which he wisely improved. After due preparation in the ordinary schools and academies of his native State, he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, from which he graduated with honor, while his father was in command of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was admitted, October 13, 1848, to the first official grade in the United States Navy. His ambition was to serve his country, and in his short but eventful life his purpose was realized. By virtue of his abilities, attainments, and fidelity he steadily rose from rank to rank in the naval service, while voyaging in different parts of the world. Of his twenty-one years of active duty for the nation, fourteen were spent upon the sea, and about twelve on the coasts of Africa, the West Indies, and the Gulf. Heroically he stood by the flag of the Union in the trying years of the Rebellion, and was the Executive Officer of the “*Mercedita*” when she captured and safely brought to port the richly laden “*Bermuda*.” His cruises in the Mediterranean were pleasant and exhilarating alike to body and mind, but his main voyages and posts of service were perilous to health, and finally led to his early and lamented death. He was commissioned as Commander December 12, 1867, and proved himself eminently worthy of the responsibility. Finally ordered to the command of the United States Steamer “*Yantic*,” to cruise in the waters of the West Indies, while in his line of duty he was seized with the yellow-fever and died near Port au Prince, October 27, 1869, and was buried in the ocean, with impressive ceremonies. He married, January 22, 1858, Sarah Cole Turner, daughter of Governor Thomas G. and Mary P. L. Turner, of Warren, Rhode Island, and left two daughters, Marian and Mary Turner. At the time of his death he stood No. 84 on the list of commanders, and was acknowledged as a gallant, accomplished, faithful officer. Not only was he loyal to his country and her laws, but he “declared himself a determined servant of the Lord Jesus Christ.” Though passing away at the age of thirty-seven, he left a cherished record of patriotic service and an honorable name to the land that he bravely served. Rhode Island gratefully enrolls him among her representative sons.

**M**INER, HON. FRANCIS WAYLAND, lawyer, son of Rev. Bradley and Phebe E. (Pendleton) Miner, was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, December 10, 1831. His father, an able and honored Baptist clergyman, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, July 18, 1808, and, after a career of unusual usefulness in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, died in the meridian of his strength, while pastor of the Friendship Street Baptist Church in Providence, October 28, 1854. His grandfather, Saxton Miner, was a staunch farmer of

**A**BBOT, COMMANDER TREVETT, U. S. N., son of Commodore Joel and Laura (Wheaton) Abbot, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, July 2, 1831, in the historical Abbot homestead, on Miller Street, now the property of his brother, Pay Director Charles Wheaton Abbot, U. S. N. The life and



the old style, and a man of public affairs in North Stonington. The mother of Francis W., who died near the age of twenty-eight, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where her husband was then settled, was a daughter of General Nathan Pendleton, of North Stonington. She was a talented woman of many excellencies of character. Her father was a man of social, civil and military distinction. Francis W. was educated at home and in the common schools. He afterward pursued his studies in the Worcester Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts; in the University Grammar School, in Providence, under Messrs. Lyon and Frieze; and finally in Brown University. He studied law in the office of George H. Brown and N. Van Slyck, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. While prosecuting his preparatory studies he was also engaged successfully as a teacher, giving instruction in the High School in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and for several years teaching in Cranston, Rhode Island, and other places. On entering upon his profession, he settled in Cranston (now a part of the city of Providence). Here he acquired a prosperous law business, became superintendent of the public schools, and was chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly, being returned to the House for about ten years. He was elected Speaker of the House in 1862. During the Civil War he served, with the rank of major, on the staff of Governor William Sprague, accompanying him to the field in Virginia, visiting Antietam and other important fields; at one time being sent by President Lincoln with dispatches to General Halleck at Corinth. The citizens of Providence have bestowed honors upon him. So cautious and independent was his political position for awhile that at one time, in a single day, he was called upon by committees from the three parties then in existence—the Citizens, Republican, and Democratic parties—to become their nominee. His services in the Legislature of the State were highly commended. For a number of years he was the attorney of the Union Railroad Company. He has served as President of the Franklin Lyceum of Providence. In 1864 he married Elizabeth Read Davis, daughter of Benjamin Davis, of Providence, a member of the old Rhode Island family of Davises, so noted in Wickford; the issue of the marriage being five children, only two of whom are now living, Susan and Francis. In 1878 Mr. Miner went to Europe and visited Ireland, England, Wales, Scotland, France, and other portions of the Old World. He occupies a prominent position as a lawyer and citizen.

**SHAW, GENERAL JAMES, JR.**, son of General James and Eliza Field (Godfrey) Shaw, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 25, 1830. His father, elsewhere sketched in this volume, had command of the First Light Infantry, and ordered the firing on the mob in Providence in 1831. A military spirit has characterized the family. The children of Gen-

eral Shaw, Sr., were, beside the subject of this sketch, Richard G., Captain in the Third Rhode Island Volunteers, Major in the Fourteenth Rhode Island Volunteers, in the Civil War, and now Lieutenant and Brevet Captain First United States Artillery; John P., Sergeant-major First Rhode Island Detached Militia, Second and First Lieutenant, and Captain Second Rhode Island Volunteers, killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; Frederick, of the firm of J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia; Mary E., widow of A. Richmond Rawson, who rose from Sergeant of the First Regiment to the rank of Lieutenant in the Third Regiment, and Captain of the Fourteenth Regiment, and died of disease contracted in the war, May 5, 1864; and Anna F., who married A. V. Payton. James, Jr., after passing through the public schools of Providence, entered the High School, at its first opening in March, 1843, and graduated in 1846. For the next two years he was engaged in the counting-room of Shaw & Earl. He then learned the trade of a jeweller, and followed that business for ten years, when he again became an accountant. On the opening of the Rebellion, his military and patriotic spirit was deeply stirred. His military knowledge, acquired in company drill and as Colonel of the First Regiment National Guards of Providence, coupled with his executive talent, gave him immediate prominence. He entered the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers, May 26, 1862; was promoted to the rank of colonel August 6th of the same year, and served in the defence of Washington. After that command was mustered out he re-entered the service, December 31, 1862, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Rhode Island Volunteers, and served with the Ninth Army Corps before Fredericksburg, at Newport News, and in Kentucky. His services with these two commands are honorably mentioned in the report of the Adjutant-General of Rhode Island. When the Twelfth Regiment was mustered out he volunteered to appear before "Casey's Board" for examination, and was the fifth, out of seven hundred examined, to receive the grade of colonel, and was appointed, October 27, 1863, to the command of the Seventh United States Colored Troops. The story of his long, brave, and faithful services with this command is found in its published "Record," written by Brevet-Captain J. M. Califf, issued in 1877. We here can only summarize these services. He joined the regiment November 12, 1863, in Maryland; entered the Department of the South; was Post-commander at Jacksonville, Florida; commanded brigade in the expedition to Cedar Creek and Camp Melton; participated in the battle on John's Island; was commended for wisdom and bravery in action; returned to Virginia and moved on Richmond; commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Tenth Army Corps, August 13-21, August 25th to September 25th, and October 26th to December 4th, 1864; commanded First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, from and after December 4, 1864; com-







*J. B. Mason*

man led Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, February 31st to March 13th, 1865; shared in the capture of Petersburg and the triumph at Appomattox; commanded sub-district of Victoria, Texas, from January 16th to February 21st, 1866; commanded Central District of Texas from February 21st to May 9, 1866; mustered out of service with his regiment, November 16, 1866, bearing on his flag, by authority, the names of the battles of Cedar Creek, Baldwin, Kingland Road, Fuzzel's Mills, White Point, John's Island, Fort Gilmer, Darbytown Road, Armstrong's Mills, Petersburg, and Appomattox Court-house; brevetted Brigadier-General for "meritorious services" during the war, to date from March 13, 1865. The record of this regiment of colored troops forms a valuable and brilliant page in the history of the war. The ability of the men in arms, their tone of character and progress in knowledge, reflected peculiar credit upon their officers. Returning from the conflict, General Shaw again entered the circles of business life. He served as a member of the City Council of Providence in 1868-69-70, and a member of the School Committee in 1873-74-75, on which committee he was particularly efficient in the matter of finances. He was appointed, August 1, 1870, Collector of Customs of the Port of Providence, and filled the office until February 1, 1879. His faithfulness in this position received warm commendation from the citizens, and from the officers of the government. He was a member of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at its organization, and for several years thereafter, and is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion. Devoted to his duties, he has firmly held himself above all partisanship and intrigue. He is a member of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church of Providence, and for the past five years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. From his pen have emanated valuable papers on military subjects and other topics. At present (1881) he is a member of the firm of Denison & Shaw, in Providence. He married, September 22, 1853, Elizabeth W., daughter of James Fisher, of Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, and has had three children: James, born August 6, 1854; Walter Arnold, born October 26, 1870, died May 3, 1873; and Howard Armington, born April 25, 1873.

**M**ASON, ISRAEL BOWEN, was born in East Killingly, Connecticut, August 20, 1832. He is the son of David and Lucy (Bowen) Mason. He worked on his father's farm in summer and attended school in winter until he was sixteen years of age, when he left home, and after working one season for William Waterman, a farmer, in Johnston, Rhode Island, went to Providence, where, in 1850, he began to learn the trade of a moulder, at which he continued for about four years. He then engaged in the grocery and provision business on his own account, on Pine Street, Providence,

until 1863. He soon afterward became a packer and provision dealer, which business he has carried on with great success until the present time. His packing-house was destroyed by fire in May, 1869, and immediately thereafter buildings large enough to meet the demands of his immense business, which soon afterward amounted to over \$1,000,000 a year, were erected. His establishment is one of the largest and most complete of its kind in New England. His son, Edward H. Mason, on attaining his majority, became associated with him in 1877, and the business has since been carried on under the firm-style of I. B. Mason & Son. In 1877, Mr. Mason's health having become impaired on account of close application to business, he spent four months in California with his wife, and travelled through the South the following winter with his wife and eldest daughter. In May, 1878, he and his wife sailed for Europe, and spent five months, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, and other countries, his son conducting the business meanwhile. Mr. Mason returned from Europe in greatly improved health. While abroad he visited several business houses in Germany and elsewhere, to whom he had exported largely, and became personally acquainted with many of his European patrons whom he had never seen. His prominence and capacity as a business man have caused him to be called upon to fill important positions connected with banking institutions, and to serve the public in an official capacity. In 1879 he was elected to the Rhode Island Legislature from Providence, on the Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1880. He married, November 30, 1854, Martha Halton, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Halton, of Taunton, Massachusetts. They have had five children, Edward Halton, Lucy Frances, Nellie Louise, who died June 4, 1869, William Barton, and Mabel Lillian. His son Edward was educated at the English and classical school of Mowry & Goff, in Providence, and spent about a year in Germany learning the German language, after which he travelled in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe. He married, December 11, 1877, Mary Harris, daughter of David S. and Mary Harris, of Providence. Mr. Mason's daughter Lucy married, May 1, 1879, William H. Rothwell, of the firm of Rothwell, Martin & Co., of Boston. On the 31st of November, 1879, Mr. and Mrs. Mason celebrated their silver wedding at their beautiful residence on Broad Street, Providence, which was attended by a large number of relatives and friends. The family attend the First Universalist Church of Providence, of which Mr. Mason is one of the trustees.

**R**OOT, HENRY THEODORE, merchant, son of Erastus Sargeant and Dorcas (Wells) Root, was born October 5, 1830, at Augusta, Oneida County, New York, whence the family removed to Mt. Morris, Livingston County, New York, in 1833. It appears from the Root genealogy that the family is of Nor-



man-French extraction, and that the number of descendants of the name in this country from the four distinct heads, Josiah, Thomas, John, and Ralph, is over four thousand, and of descendants of other names, about fifteen hundred, while the whole number of descendants from all the Root progenitors in this country, through the male and female lines of various names in the seven or eight generations, is estimated at one hundred thousand. The subject of this sketch is descended from Thomas Roote, who came from England to this country in 1637, and was among the first settlers in Hartford, Connecticut, where he resided for about fifteen years, and then removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, being appointed one of the selectmen in 1659. The grandfather of Henry Theodore Root was Dr. James Banks Root, whose father, Hon. Jesse Root, was Chief Justice of Connecticut from 1798 to 1807, and served as an officer, attaining the rank of Adjutant-General, in the Revolutionary army. Henry T. Root attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age; when he entered the shop of his father, in Mt. Morris, New York, to learn the trade of a wheelwright, where he was employed during his minority. After he became of age, he worked at his trade for two years in the same place. In 1853 he went to Hartford, Connecticut, and was employed as clerk and bookkeeper by James Brooks, a stove and furnace dealer. After serving for two years in that capacity, he became a partner of Mr. Brooks, and was thus associated with him for two years. In 1857 he removed to Providence and entered the service of the Barstow Stove Company as travelling salesman. Early in 1858, being permanently located in Providence, he formed a copartnership with Deacon James Eames in the stove and tinware business. Deacon Eames was the father of Hon. Benjamin T. Eames, and father-in-law of Hon. Amos C. Barstow. Up to that time, Mr. Eames had been located for thirty-seven years on the spot now occupied by the Franklin Building. On the 1st of March, 1858, the firm of Eames & Root purchased the stock of Ansel E. Bradley, who was then in the stove and tinware business at what was then 32 and 34 Weybosset Street. Leasing the store of L. P. Mead & Co., they removed and began business there at once. In 1859 they leased a lot on the west corner of Westminster and Orange streets and erected a three-story building, which is still standing, to which they removed their business. In April, 1865, Mr. Eames died, and in June following Mr. Root became owner of the whole business. On the 10th of February, 1866, he purchased a lot on Westminster Street and erected the building now occupied by his large and increasing business. In February, 1868, he received Henry C. Bennett as a partner, and they were associated together for three years under the firm-name of H. T. Root & Co. At the expiration of that time Mr. Bennett, on account of impaired health, sold his interest to Mr. Root, who has since continued the business alone. Mr. Root has frequently been honored with official positions, in which

he has rendered the community faithful service. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Common Council of Providence, and served for three consecutive years in that capacity, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen for one year, 1872-73. For several years he was President of the Rhode Island Society for the Protection of Game and Fish, and is now the Vice-President of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, of which for many years he has been an active member. In 1877 and 1878 he was President of the Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. He is also an active and influential member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and a member of the Standing Committee. Several years ago he united with the Elmwood Congregational Church, with which communion he is still connected. He married, June 24, 1858, Mary E. Lake, daughter of Eli and Mary E. Lake, of Mt. Morris, New York. She died September 16, 1876. There were nine children by this marriage, eight of whom are living: Paulina Mary, Alice Lake, Hiram Gladding, Amos Barstow, Edward Thompson, Robert Canfield, Frances Amelia, and Henry T. A daughter, Elizabeth Sargeant, died February 9, 1877. The eldest daughter, Paulina Mary, is in the Philadelphia Medical College preparing for the work of a foreign missionary. On the 30th of December, 1877, Mr. Root married Mary E., daughter of Ephraim and Emma (Dodge) Cushman. They have one child, Charles Cushman.

**B**ARNABY, JEROTHMUL BOWERS, was born at "Barnaby Homestead," in Freetown, Massachusetts, October 27, 1830. His parents were Stephen B. and Lucy (Hathaway) Barnaby. His father, who died October 8, 1844, was a farmer, and served for one year as selectman of Freetown, and seven years as assessor. His grandfather, Ambrose Barnaby, was a prominent man of that place, having served as selectman fourteen years, assessor one year, moderator of the annual town meetings ten years, representative to General Court one year, and town treasurer two years. The earliest mention of the Barnaby family in America is of James Barnaby, in the old Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, February 6, 1666. He died there October 30, 1677. His wife Lydia, daughter of Robert and Mary (Warren) Bartlett, afterwards married John Nelson, of Plymouth. James Barnaby, son of the first settler, was born about 1670; married Joanna Harlow, of Plymouth Colony; and died in Freetown, July 5, 1726. He made a will, June 22, 1726, and gave to his son Ambrose Barnaby a farm that he purchased of Lieutenant Nicholas Morey, February 18, 1725, which has ever since been in the possession of the Barnaby family. Mr. J. B. Barnaby was educated in the public schools in his native town, and at Pete's Academy, near Fall River, Massachusetts. Leaving school when he was sixteen years of age, he became a clerk in the grocery

store of his brother-in-law, William H. Ashley, at Steepbrook, near Fall River, where he remained about four years, after which he was employed in the clothing store of Andrew N. Dix, in Fall River. He then removed to Providence, and in 1852 opened a clothing store at No. 15 South Main Street, where he remained seventeen years. In 1869 he removed to Wood's Building, corner of South Main and College streets. In that year Henry B. Winship became associated with him, the firm-name being J. B. Barnaby & Co. Their business rapidly increased, and in November, 1876, they removed to the Dorrance Building, a large and handsome structure located on Westminster, Dorrance and Middle Streets, their removal being signalized by a formal opening so largely attended as to be a memorable event in the history of the firm. Their store is one of the largest and most complete in all of its appointments in New England; about one hundred persons are employed in the various departments in the capacity of salesmen, bookkeepers, etc., and the manufacturing department furnishes employment for about fifteen hundred people in different parts of New England. They have four branch houses: one in Portland, Maine, one in New Haven, Connecticut, one in Fall River, Massachusetts, and another in Worcester, Massachusetts. Mr. Barnaby erected the first iron-front building in the State, which is located on the corner of Union and Westminster streets, and is known as the "Barnaby Building." He has taken an active part in politics for several years, and has filled many official positions. He was a member of the City Council of Providence, from the Seventh Ward, from June, 1870, to January, 1879, and for a long time was chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1875 he was elected to the General Assembly from Providence, and served for one year. In 1877 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, and was also the candidate of his party for representative to Congress. He married, September 15, 1857, Josephine A. Reynolds, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Anthony) Reynolds, of Providence. They have had three children: Mabel, Hattie A. (who died February 3, 1879), and Maud Josephine. Mr. Barnaby and his family are regular attendants at Grace (Episcopal) Church, and he is a liberal contributor to the benevolent objects of that communion.

**B**EANE, EBEN J., merchant, was born in Sullivan, Hancock County, Maine, September 1, 1831, and is the son of Theodore and Cynthia Cook (Brown) Beane. His father, who died January 19, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, was appointed by President Jackson Deputy Collector of the Port of Frenchman's Bay, Eastern District of Maine, in 1836, which position he held for nearly nine years, being reappointed by President Van Buren, and also served as County Commissioner of Hancock County. He was for many years a

prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. His ancestors were of French origin, and the name of Simpson among them can be traced through several generations to Governor Sullivan of Massachusetts. Mr. Beane's mother, who died July 6, 1847, was a woman of uncommon worth, and highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her father was killed while fighting under Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. Mr. Beane was educated in the district school of his native town. Soon after his mother's death he was employed for one year in a country store, and then returned to the old homestead, which he fitted up as a hotel, and together with his sister, Harriet H. Beane, conducted successfully for four years, at the end of which time their property was destroyed by fire, and having no insurance, they were unable to resume business. In September, 1856, Mr. Beane removed to Providence, where he obtained employment, and immediately paid his debts occasioned by the fire. Some time afterwards he received an appointment as an officer in the shoe department of the Rhode Island State Prison. After one year's service in this capacity, he accepted a similar position in the Rhode Island Reform School, where he remained for two years, and was then chosen by the East New York Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company as their foreman, which place he held for five years. On retiring from that position he opened a boot and shoe store on High Street, Providence, where he continued in business for thirteen years, and then removed to the elegant store at the corner of Westminster and Union streets, where he is at present located. He is one of the most successful merchants in Providence. He has a fine residence on Butler Avenue, where he resides with his sister.

**T**HURSTON, ALFRED HENRY, surgeon, the youngest child of Charles M. and Rachel H. Thurston, was born in Newport, October 2, 1832, and graduated from Columbia College, in the city of New York, in the class of 1851. He received his medical degree from the University of New York. For some time he held an important position in the New York City Hospital. He received an appointment as Surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment of New York State Militia, and for three months in 1861 was with this regiment in the defence of Washington. October 5, 1861, he was appointed Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and ordered to the army of the Cumberland, where he was called to fill most important and responsible positions. He had the charge of the University Hospital, at Nashville, Tennessee, for some time. On the 30th of October, 1862, he was appointed Medical Inspector on Major-General Rosecrans' staff, and in 1863, Assistant Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland. He was Medical Director of the Twelfth Army Corps, under Major-General Slocum, receiving his appointment January 7, 1864. In May of the same year



he was stationed at Belle Plain, where he remained until he was transferred to Washington, where, for a short time, he was Medical Inspector, and finally was placed in charge of Grant Hospital, Willett's Point, New York harbor, where he remained until the hospital was closed, in June, 1865. "For faithful and meritorious services during the war" he was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, by brevet, to rank as such from March 13, 1865. He did not long enjoy his honors. A disease contracted while he was in service prostrated him, and he died in New York, August 2, 1865. Dr. Thurston was twice married; the first time, April 10, 1856, to Eliza S., daughter of N. B. Blunt, Esq., of New York; and the second time, April 25, 1864, to Mary S., daughter of James Bankhead, Esq., of Nashville. He was a direct descendant, in the fifth generation, of Edward Thurston and Elizabeth Mott, who were among the earliest settlers of Newport.

**H**UMPHREYS, LEWIS HOWARD, son of Thomas G. and Abby (Eddy) Humphreys, was born in Providence, October 29, 1833. His father was a noted caterer, and is said to have been the first person to engage in the manufacture and sale of ice-cream in Providence. Lewis H. was the fifth of a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. He attended the common and high schools in Providence, then assisted his father for a short time, and was afterward employed in mercantile pursuits, until 1850, when he went to New York to learn the business of caterer and confectioner with Thompson & Son, with whom he remained until the death of his father, in February, 1852, when he returned to Providence to take charge of the business established by his father. In 1854 he and H. C. Burgess formed a partnership, under the firm-name of L. H. Humphreys & Co., and carried on business as caterers until 1862, at the corner now occupied by the Dorrance Hotel, keeping, also, a restaurant and ice-cream saloon for ladies. During this partnership Mr. Humphreys spent four months, in 1861, in Washington, D. C., as a partner with William S. Hayward in the Rhode Island Bakery, where they were extensively engaged in supplying sutlers for the army. After the termination of the partnership relations between him and Mr. Burgess, during which the firm prospered and became well known throughout the State, Mr. Humphreys opened an elegant restaurant and saloon for ladies on Westminster Street, corner of Clemence, where he remained two years, and then sold out to Paul B. Wright, but continued in the same business elsewhere until 1877. During the war of the Rebellion he furnished rations for all the Rhode Island troops in the National and State service while they were in the State. He was the proprietor of Rocky Point during the seasons of 1865-66 and 1867, and from 1870 to 1877, inclusive, that place being first under the ownership of

Byron Sprague, and afterward under that of the American Steamboat Company. Under his management an elegant and commodious hotel was erected, the famous Rhode Island clam-bakes were served daily, and that place became one of the most popular summer resorts in the country, being visited by excursion parties from all parts of New England, some of which numbered over twenty thousand. In addition to his management of Rocky Point, Mr. Humphreys became proprietor of the City Hotel, in Providence, September 1, 1869, which he conducted until September 1, 1877, and on the 15th of April, 1878, became the proprietor of the Narragansett Hotel. Under his management the former house was widely known, and regarded as the best hotel in Providence. He continued as proprietor of the Narragansett Hotel until March 1, 1881. He was a member of the building committee, and it was largely through his personal efforts that the Narragansett was built. It is one of the largest and most magnificent hotels in the United States, having been erected at a cost of one million dollars, and under Mr. Humphreys' management it became one of the most popular. On the 1st of May, 1881, he leased the Hotel Dorrance, in Providence, of which he now is proprietor. Mr. Humphreys is a member of the Veteran Association of the First Light Infantry Regiment, of Providence. He married, January 11, 1855, Harriet Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Henry D. and Harriet T. (Booth) Davis, of Providence. They have one child, Felicie Eddy Humphreys. Mr. Humphreys' superior business qualifications and social disposition have secured him a large measure of success and popularity in the calling to which his life has been devoted.

**A**YLSWORTH, HIRAM BENNETT, merchant, son of Judge Eli and Martha (Bennett) Aylsworth, was born at Foster, Rhode Island, February 19, 1831. In 1841 his parents removed to Killingly, and one year thereafter to Brooklyn, Connecticut. Mr. Aylsworth was educated in the common schools of his native town and Killingly, at Smithville Seminary, now Lapham Institute, and East Greenwich Academy, in Rhode Island. At the age of seventeen he was employed as clerk by Preston Bennett, agent of the Richmond Manufacturing Company, in Providence, with whom he remained until May 20, 1850, when he became bookkeeper for Rice & Congdon, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, in Providence. This firm succeeded to the business originally established, in 1815, by Charles Cobb, a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Aylsworth was admitted as a partner, February 8, 1857, and the firm-name was then changed to Rice, Congdon & Co., the other partners being George F. Rice and Henry R. Congdon. On the 8th of February, 1860, James Rothwell bought Mr. Rice's interest in the business, and the firm-name became Congdon, Aylsworth





*L. H. Humphreys*



& Co., and so continued until February 8, 1862, when Mr. Rothwell sold his interest to the other members of the firm, and the business has since been carried on under the name of Congdon & Aylsworth. Frank H. Congdon, son of Henry R. Congdon, has been a partner since 1876. Previous to May 20, 1870, their place of business was on North Main Street, but since that time they have occupied the brick building owned by Alexander Duncan, corner of Pine and Hay streets, to which, to the surprise of their friends, their entire stock was removed during a single night. Their sales have steadily increased from year to year, and their trade now extends over a wide range of territory. In 1852 Mr. Aylsworth commenced selling goods by sample, and for twenty-one years spent much of his time travelling throughout the Eastern States in the interest of his house, during which time he visited his customers at regular periods, and for thirteen years he never lost a single bill, though his sales were very large. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he had charge of the management of the extensive business of the firm, and finding that it was his duty to remain at home, his patriotic spirit prompted him to send, voluntarily, a substitute, whom he liberally compensated for his services. He was first represented in the service by one of his clerks, to whom he gave a complete outfit, and continued his salary. This gentleman being wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, Mr. Aylsworth took him to his own home and cared for him until his recovery, when he reinstated him in his clerical capacity, and engaged another substitute, at a liberal compensation, who continued in the service until the close of the war. In 1873 Mr. Aylsworth was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Rhode Island General Assembly, but on account of the pressing demands of his business, was compelled to resign before the completion of the term for which he was elected. For nearly fifteen years he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and for many years served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was one of the original members of the Providence Board of Trade, 1868, and served on the Executive Committee for three years, ending in January, 1879. He was also one of the originators, in 1879, of the Providence Commercial Club, composed of prominent and enterprising business men, combined for promoting and developing the business resources of the city. For several years he served as a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Providence. In 1869 Mr. Aylsworth united with the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Providence, with which he continued until 1876, when he withdrew from that communion and united with the Union Congregational Church. In 1875 he served as chairman of the committee to raise money to liquidate the church debt of the former, and in 1878 was a member of a similar committee in the latter society, both committees being successful in accomplishing the object for which they were appointed. To the various benevolent, tempe-

rance, and military organizations, he has been a liberal contributor. Mr. Aylsworth married, June 11, 1857, Margaret Miller Hatfield, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Miller) Hatfield, of White Plains, New York, and sister of the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago, Illinois. They have five children,—Henry Congdon, Annie Hatfield, Cora Elizabeth, Emma Lillian, and Mary.

**K**ENDRICK, COLONEL JOSEPH HARVEY, manufacturer, son of Joseph and Permelia (Smith) Kendrick, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, March 19, 1831. He is a grandson of Oliver Kendrick, a soldier in the Revolutionary army, who served throughout the war, and took part in many memorable engagements. His great-grandfather came from England, and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts. At the age of sixteen Joseph H. went to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where he was employed for two years in the loom-harness factory of his brother, and in 1849 took charge of a branch of the business at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1851. He then removed to Providence, and became superintendent of the manufacturing department of the main branch of his brother's business, which position he continued to hold until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed by the city authorities to recruit men to fill the quota of Providence. He recruited and organized Companies I and K of the Eleventh Regiment, and fifty men of Company A of the Twelfth Regiment Rhode Island Infantry. On the 2d of October, 1862, he was commissioned as Captain of Company I, Eleventh Regiment, and ordered to the defence of Washington, where he remained about three months, after which he participated in the siege of Suffolk, Virginia. He was then ordered to Yorktown, and thence to Williamsburg, where he was on duty until the expiration of his term of service. In July, 1863, he returned to Providence and resumed his former business relations. In 1866 he and his brother started a factory at Fall River, Massachusetts, under the firm-name of J. & J. H. Kendrick, which was carried on under his management until 1873. In the year last mentioned the several interests were consolidated in the main factory at Providence, with a branch at Fall River, under the name of the Kendrick Loom-Harness Company, with a capital of \$150,000, and he has since filled the position of superintendent of the manufacturing department of the business. He has been a member of the First Light Infantry of Providence since 1861, and now holds the office of lieutenant-colonel of that organization. He is a member of the Central Congregational Church in Providence, is an efficient worker in its Sunday-school, and for twenty-one years has been the leading bass singer in the church choir. He has been connected with the principal musical societies of the city for twenty-five years,



holding a position as one of the managers. In 1856 he became a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Providence, and served for some time as chairman of the Missionary Committee of the Association. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, June 19, 1856, Abby B. Arnold, daughter of William and Elizabeth Mary Arnold, of Cranston.

**MORRISON, REV. WILLIAM VEACH, D.D.**, son of John and Elizabeth (Veach) Morrison, was born in West Middlesex, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1830. He is descended from the "Scotch clan MacGhillembuire, hereditary judges of Lewis," some of which family emigrated to the North of Ireland at the close of the Reformation, and were at the famous siege of Londonderry, 1688-89, so graphically described by Macaulay. John Morrison, born in 1628, emigrated to America near the time of the accession of the House of Hanover to the throne of Great Britain, in 1719, and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, to which the emigrants gave the name of the city and county from which they came, made sacred to them by the valor and heroic sufferings of their ancestors in the ever-memorable events of 1641 and 1688. He died in 1736, at the reputed age of one hundred and eight years. The subject of this sketch spent the first seventeen years of his life upon a farm. After pursuing the usual academic studies, he entered Alleghany College in 1850, from which institution he graduated in 1854. He then spent three years at the Theological School at Concord, New Hampshire, now merged in the Boston University, graduating in 1857. He joined the Providence Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session in Bristol, Rhode Island, April 1, 1857, in a class of nine, in which were Rev. V. M. Cooper, now of the Mount Bellingham Church, Chelsea, Massachusetts, Rev. George W. Quereau, D.D., late Principal of Jennings Seminary, Illinois, and the Rev. C. H. Payne, D.D., LL.D., President of the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Of no class that has entered the Providence Conference in its whole history of forty years have so many risen to distinction. Dr. Morrison's first pastoral charge was at Millville, Massachusetts. He afterwards filled important pulpits in the Central Church, Norwich, Connecticut, Stafford Springs, Connecticut, Wellfleet, and East Weymouth, Massachusetts. In the latter place, especially, his success and popularity were very great. In 1874 he was made Presiding Elder of the Fall River District, in which he remained his full term of four years. This district embraced all of Newport County, Rhode Island, and large portions of Bristol and Plymouth, and a part of Norfolk, Massachusetts, with 41 churches, 42 pastors, and 4703 members. He discharged the duties of this important charge with such distinguished satisfaction that at the close of his term, in 1878, the Bishop was requested to reappoint

him to a vacant district; but a rule of the episcopacy against the reappointment of a Presiding Elder for a second consecutive term, forbade it. He was, therefore, appointed to Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1878. This is one of the oldest Methodist churches in Rhode Island, dating from 1791, and one of the largest and most important of any denomination in the State. Here his success and popularity exceeded those of his former pastorates. In 1881 he was appointed to Hope Street Church in Providence. Since 1874 he has been the President of the Martha's Vineyard Association, which puts him in charge of the great seaside camp-meeting, carried on under the auspices of that association, and in which his administration has been popular and acceptable. In 1877 his *Alma Mater*, Alleghany College, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. On the 5th of April, 1857, he married Mary P. Fusselman, daughter of John and Jane Fusselman, of Warren, Ohio. Their children are: William Frank, born January 11, 1858, now a student in the Medical School of Harvard University, and Albert Long, born August 18, 1867. Dr. Morrison is now in the fulness of his powers, modest and unassuming, of a pure life and spotless character, beloved and respected by all.

**CARPENTER, FRANCIS W.**, merchant, was born in Seekonk, Massachusetts, June 24, 1831, and is a descendant of William Carpenter, of Weymouth, who came in the *Bevis* from Southampton in 1638. His parents were Edmund and Lemira (Tiffany) Carpenter. He was educated at Seekonk, where he pursued a preparatory course for college, but did not enter. At the age of seventeen he was employed in the iron store of Gilbert Congdon & Co., of Providence, and after several years of faithful service was admitted into the firm, February 6, 1855, his partner at present (1880) being John Congdon, son of Gilbert Congdon. Mr. Carpenter has occupied various positions of trust and responsibility. He is President of the American National Bank of Providence; Vice-President of the People's Savings Bank of Providence; President of the Rhode Island Horseshoe Company, a manufacturing company at Valley Falls, Rhode Island, and Buffalo, New York; Treasurer of the Fletcher Furnace Company, manufacturers of pig-iron, Buffalo, New York; and formerly Vice-President of the Board of Trade in Providence. He has frequently been solicited to permit the use of his name for political office, but uniformly declined. He is an energetic business man, whose judgment is much relied upon, and whose integrity is without suspicion. He has deep convictions of duty, which he carries out in every department of life, and is a man of large sympathies, interested in all benevolent operations. In 1854 he united with the Richmond Street Congregational Church, and is now a member of the Central Congregational Church, the Sabbath-school of which he has for

some time been superintendent. From 1868 to 1870 he was President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Providence. He married, May 5, 1853, Anna Davis Barney, of Seekonk, Massachusetts, who died December 9, 1864. On the 5th of June, 1867, he married Harriet Zerviah Pope, of Providence. His children by the first marriage were Emma Annie, deceased; Edmund, Frank, Clara, deceased; Mary Anna, and Idelette. The names of his children by his second marriage are Harriet Armington, Gilbert Congdon, Julia Swain, and Hannah.

**BARROWS, REV. COMFORT EDWIN, D.D.**, son of Comfort and Mela (Blake) Barrows, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, December 11, 1831. He is a descendant of John Barrows, who died in 1692, and who was the first of this name to emigrate to this country. His boyhood was passed on the farm which had been in the family for generations, and which is said to have been "never purchased, unless from the Indians." His father and mother were deeply interested in the work of foreign missions from its very beginning under Adoniram Judson and Luther Rice, and also in ministerial education. Very early he himself evinced the desire for a liberal education, which, however, on account of family reverses, was not speedily gratified. The way at length being opened, he entered the preparatory school at New Hampton, New Hampshire; but after a single term, as the school was about to be removed, he left and enrolled himself as a pupil in Pierce Academy, at Middleboro, Massachusetts, of which Professor J. W. P. Jenks was principal, and Professor C. C. Burnett, classical instructor. He was matriculated at Brown University in 1854, the last year of Dr. Wayland's presidency, and was graduated in 1858, under the presidency of Dr. Sears. The same year he entered Newton Theological Institution, from which he was graduated in 1861. On the 25th of December of that year he was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church in South Danvers (now Peabody), Massachusetts, where he labored successfully for over three years, and then accepted a call to become pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newport, Rhode Island, where he has continued since March 12, 1865. For two years he was President of the State Missionary Society of his denomination, and from 1873 to 1876 was a member of the Board of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He has made occasional and able contributions to his denominational journals and to theological reviews. On the 11th of February, 1872, a sermon in commemoration of the life and services of the Rev. Erastus Willard, for twenty-one years a missionary in France, was delivered by Mr. Barrows in the First Baptist Church in Salem, New York, where Mr. Willard had served as pastor during the last six years of his life. This sermon was soon after published by Gould & Lincoln, of Boston. The summer of 1872 Mr. Barrows spent in Europe. In 1874 he

was elected President of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, and by special appointment of that body delivered, May 12, 1875, at its Semi-Centennial Anniversary, a historical discourse on "The Development of Baptist Principles in Rhode Island," which discourse was published by the Convention, and received very considerable attention, being widely and favorably noticed by the press, and subsequently issued in Philadelphia by the American Baptist Publication Society. The history of the First Baptist Church in Newport was embodied in a discourse delivered by him on Thanksgiving Day, November 30, 1876, and published in an octavo pamphlet of sixty-four pages. An abridgment of the same was the next year inserted in the Associational Minutes of the State. On the 30th of December, 1877, he delivered an address, afterwards printed by the family, commemorative of Benjamin B. Howland, who for fifty consecutive years was clerk of the town and city of Newport. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Barrows was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Brown University. In 1881 he received from Colby University the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He married, January 1, 1862, Harriet Willmarth Willard, daughter of Erastus and Sarah (Clarke) Willard.

**RUGG, REV. HENRY WARREN**, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, September 3, 1832. He was the son of worthy Christian parents, and his ancestry for generations back was marked by the true New England character. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native town, and for several terms attended the Willistown Academy, Massachusetts. Compelled by ill health to abandon the idea of a collegiate education he pursued a course of reading and advanced study under competent private instructors, and at the age of nineteen commenced teaching in Milford, Massachusetts. He afterward taught successfully in Abington, Worcester, and South Dennis, in the same State, and while at Worcester gave himself to the study of theology with a view to entering the ministry. In 1854 he was called to the pastorate of the Universalist Society in South Dennis, where he was ordained the same year. During his ministry in this place he spent a part of the time in teaching, and was especially active in educational matters, having been for some time a member of the school committee of the town. In 1857, after a brief period spent as Principal of the Sea View Seminary, in Hyannis, Massachusetts, he accepted a call to the Universalist Society in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he remained nearly four years, removing thence to Bath, Maine, where he was settled over a large and flourishing parish, with which he labored until the close of 1864, when ill health obliged him to resign and seek a milder climate. He was offered and accepted a position in the Post-Office Department at Washington, and was soon promoted to the responsible position



of chief clerk of the Finance Bureau, which place he resigned in 1866 to accept a call to the Second Universalist Church in Providence, Rhode Island. During Mr. Rugg's pastorate in Providence his church, now known as the Church of the Mediator, has greatly increased in numbers, a commodious house of worship has been erected, and other evidences of prosperity indicate the success of his ministry. In the autumn of 1874 he spent a few months in European travel. After eleven years of continuous service in Providence Mr. Rugg resigned his charge to accept a call to Halifax, Nova Scotia. At the end of a year, however, at the earnestly expressed wish of his late parish, he returned and resumed his labors with the Church of the Mediator. During his residence in Providence Mr. Rugg has been actively engaged in many public and philanthropic efforts. In 1867 he was honored with an invitation to deliver an oration before the city authorities on the Fourth of July. His subject on this occasion was "The Contributions of New England to American Civilization." For several years he was an active member of the School Board of Providence, and in 1873 was elected its president, continuing to hold the office until his resignation in 1877. His social proclivities early inclined him to the fellowship of Masonry, and he has been called to fill many important offices in this organization, among which may be mentioned that of Grand Commander of Knights Templar in Massachusetts and Rhode Island for 1876-77. He is now and has been for several years the editor of the *Freemason's Repository*, a monthly magazine published in Providence. He is also an active member of the order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Rugg is one of the most prominent and influential ministers in the Universalist denomination. For several years he was President of the Rhode Island Convention. He served on the committee which framed the present system of the Universalist Church, and since 1871 has been one of the trustees of the General Convention. He has been identified with the publishing interests of the denomination, having served as trustee and director of the Universalist Publishing House. He is also a trustee of Tufts College. He was married December 25, 1851, to Abbie Nelson Howard, daughter of Jotham and Mary A. Howard. They have had two children, Gertrude, and a daughter who died in infancy.

**P**OTTER, COLONEL ISAAC MATHEWSON, manufacturer of jewelry, son of John and Mary (Arnold) Potter, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, August 27, 1833. His father was a well-to-do farmer and a respected citizen. His mother was a descendant of William Arnold, of Leamington, England, who came to New England in 1636, and soon afterward removed to Providence, Rhode Island, being an associate of Roger Williams, and one of the thirteen original grantees of "Pawtuxet Purchase." The descendants of William

Arnold are very numerous, and the ancestry of the family is traced back to a king of the Britons, who reigned in the eleventh century, and built Abergavenny and its castle. Colonel Potter was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Smithville Seminary, North Scituate, since known as Lapham Institute, and also studied book-keeping at Schofield's Commercial College, Providence. He remained at home and worked on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a manufacturing jeweller in Providence, with whom he continued about three and a half years, serving faithfully, and gaining considerable practical knowledge of the business. In the autumn of 1856, having saved enough by industry and economy to commence business on his own account, he formed a partnership with Albert W. Delnah, and began the manufacture of jewelry on a moderate scale on Eddy Street, Providence, Mr. Potter having the general financial management of the concern. This firm continued until the spring of 1861, at which time they had built up and established a growing and successful business. On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, both members of the firm, imbued with the spirit of patriotism, closed up their business and enlisted in the service of their country. Mr. Potter was one of the first to respond to the call for three-months men, and enlisted as a private in Company C, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, with which he proceeded at once to Washington, D.C. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, and served faithfully with his regiment until it was mustered out of service. In the following winter he was authorized by Governor Sprague to raise a company for the Third Regiment of Rhode Island Heavy Artillery; but before the company was completed, in the haste for troops, the recruits were hurried forward to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company F; but on their arrival there he was immediately detailed to service in Company B of the same regiment, which was soon ordered to Tybee Island, Georgia, to participate in the siege of Fort Pulaski. This company had charge of batteries Lincoln and Lyon, and Lieutenant Potter was assigned with part of the company to Battery Lyon, about two miles from the fort, which, after a continuous bombardment of about eighteen hours, surrendered on the 11th of April, 1862, and his company and the Seventh Connecticut Regiment were selected to garrison it. After remaining in Fort Pulaski about six weeks, Company B and other companies of the Third Rhode Island Regiment were ordered to join the expedition against Charleston. They landed on James Island June 9, 1862, and on the 16th of the same month, at the battle of Secessionville, one of the hottest engagements of the war, Lieutenant Potter was severely wounded in the right wrist while leading his men against the enemy's works. After the battle he received a sick-leave and returned home. His wound was very painful, and required the best surgical skill to save his hand, only par-





*J. M. Potter*



tial use of which he has since regained. Having partly recovered from his wound, he resigned his commission as First Lieutenant in the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and, November 20, 1862, accepted an appointment as Captain in the Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Infantry, then stationed at Newbern, North Carolina, but was detailed to remain in the State to recruit men for the regiment, which he was ordered to join in February, 1863. At the raising of the siege of Little Washington, North Carolina, which was accomplished by that most hazardous and brilliant achievement of running a blockade at Hill's Point, under the close and direct fire of three formidable batteries commanding the river and city, Captain Potter commanded a company of sharpshooters who volunteered for that purpose, and, with a few others, received special mention by Colonel Sisson in his official report for the able performance of duty; and the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at its May session in 1863, passed a resolution of thanks to Colonel Sisson and the officers and men of the regiment for the gallantry and heroism displayed in raising the siege for the relief of General Foster. Captain Potter remained with his regiment until the close of the war, participating in all its marches and the battles in which it was engaged. He was appointed major, February 27, 1865, and was soon afterward brevetted lieutenant-colonel. In 1865 he associated himself with Fred W. Symonds, and again commenced the manufacture of jewelry in Providence. The firm of Potter & Symonds continued in successful operation for about three years, when Mr. Symonds sold his interest to Mr. John M. Buffington, and retired from the business. Since then the style of the firm has been Potter & Buffington. Colonel Potter has always attended to the financial part of the business. They have been among the most successful manufacturers in their line in the country, their specialty being solid gold goods. In 1875 Colonel Potter was chosen a Representative to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and re-elected in 1876, serving the first year on the Committee on Militia, and the second year as chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Executive Communications. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic of Rhode Island, and was a delegate to the National Encampment at Dayton, Ohio, in 1880. Before and since the Civil War he served in the Rhode Island Militia, and is a member of the First Light Infantry Veteran Association, being at present an officer therein. In June, 1880, he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. He was an active member of the Providence Board of Trade. For many years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, having united with What Cheer Lodge of Providence in 1860. On the 28th of October, 1875, he married Josephine Elizabeth, daughter of William H. and Alphleda (Lyon) Arnold, of Providence. By his bravery and patriotic devotion to his country in her hour of peril, and by an honorable business career, Colonel Potter has won the respect of the community, and justly

ranks as one of the most useful and estimable citizens of his native State.

**P**ARSONS, HON. JAMES HEPBURN, lawyer, the son of Hon. Anson V. and Mary (Hepburn) Parsons, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1832. He was fitted for college at the Philadelphia High School, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1854. Under the direction of his father, he commenced the study of law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in that city. Having decided to practice his profession in Providence, he was in the office of Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes for six months, and then commenced his practice in that city. For a time, in the early part of his professional life, he was a member of the City Court of Magistrates. For one year (1862-1863) he was a member of the General Assembly. In 1866 President Johnson appointed him District Attorney of the United States. He is said to have "possessed unusual aptitudes for the profession which he had chosen, and devoted himself more especially to equity practice. He was employed in causes of great importance, and was distinguished for the thoroughness with which his briefs were prepared." He married, in October, 1859, Ellen, eldest daughter of George M. Richmond. His death occurred in Providence, June 16, 1876.

**P**ERRY, RT. REV. WILLIAM STEVENS, was born in Providence in 1832, and is a lineal descendant of John Perry, who in 1632 settled in Roxbury, where he was a member of John Eliot's church. He was named for his maternal uncle, William Bacon Stevens, the historian of Georgia and Bishop of Pennsylvania. He was prepared for college in the Providence High School, and was admitted a member of Brown University in 1850. At the end of one year, on the removal of his parents to Massachusetts, he severed his relations with Brown and became a member of Harvard University, where he graduated in the class of 1854. He exhibited in youth the same aims and traits of character that distinguish him as a man,—quiet, orderly, reverent in spirit, and resolutely bent on securing and diffusing the blessing of temperance, learning, and religion. In 1858, having faithfully pursued his professional studies in the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, and with the Rev. Dr. John S. Stone, at Brookline, Massachusetts, he was ordained a priest in Boston, and was subsequently assistant rector of St. Paul's Church in that city. He was rector of churches successively at Nashua, New Hampshire, Portland, Maine, Litchfield, Connecticut, and Geneva, New York. In the last-named place he was rector of Trinity Church, President of Hobart College, and Professor of History. In 1876 he was elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Iowa. For many years he has been the historiographer of the American Episcopal Church, showing himself possessed of the skill, industry,



learning, and good sense requisite to the discharge of the duties of this high office. He has made repeated visits to the Old World, where he has been received with marked demonstrations of appreciation and respect. He has attained eminence as a divine, a scholar, an editor, and an author, and has shown ability as a bishop. The Geneva, New York, *Courier*, of June 14, 1876, gives the titles of thirty-two of his publications, some of which are ponderous quarto volumes. The first publication on the list appeared in 1859, and the last one early in 1876. Since the latter date, and his removal to Davenport, Iowa, he has freely exercised his pen, bringing forth several works of interest and value. While his productions are mostly in the line of his professional labors, his studies take a wide range. He is an accomplished bibliographer, possessing an unusual knowledge of books, especially of rare and curious books in the field of general literature. He has a library of more than eight thousand volumes and more than twelve thousand pamphlets. Among the institutions by which he has been honored he has shown especial interest in promoting the usefulness and efficiency of the Historical Society of his native State, of which he was elected a corresponding member in 1859. He was married at Gambier, Ohio, in 1862, to Sara A. W. Smith (daughter of Rev. Thomas Mather Smith), who has shared his labors and honors, and to whom he pays a graceful tribute in a recent publication, entitled *Some Summer Days Abroad*.

**M**ASON, ROBERT D., was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, March 10, 1832. His father bore the same name, and was a brother of the late Earl P. Mason, one of the most prominent and enterprising business men of Providence. His mother's maiden name was Mehitabel T. Merry. She was a daughter of Barney Merry, a native of Scituate, Rhode Island, who, after following the sea for some time, engaged successfully in business as a dyer and bleacher, at Pawtucket, in the early part of the present century. Mr. Merry first co-operated with his brother in the manufacture of gingham in connection with dyeing. The former branch was soon abandoned, however, and their entire attention turned to the dyeing and bleaching of cotton goods. Mr. Merry finally came into possession of his brother's interest, and for many years carried on the business alone. Through increased skill, and the acquisition of capital, he enlarged the business, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1847, it had become an important branch of industry in Pawtucket. Mr. Mason was but five months old when his father died, and his widowed mother, with two young sons, returned to her father's house, where, for many years, the subject of this sketch was under the fostering care of his grandfather, Mr. Merry. During his boyhood he labored occasionally in summer on a farm, and attended the common schools of

Pawtucket. At the death of his grandfather, Samuel Merry became his successor in business. Mr. Mason entered the establishment when he was sixteen years of age, and after working as an employé for eighteen years, bought an interest in the establishment in 1866, and in 1870 succeeded to the business. For a time he had as partners the Dexter brothers, but for many years past has been the sole proprietor. The business has steadily increased during the thirty-two years that he has been engaged in it, and the capacity of his works is now nine thousand pounds of yarn per day. Mr. Mason has never been an aspirant for public office, and belongs to that class who think they can best serve their country by promoting its prosperity in giving honorable employment to industry. He married, in 1852, Mary B. Nicholas, daughter of Horace and Rebecca T. Nicholas, of Pawtucket. They have had two children,—Frederic R. and Ella F. Mr. Mason's mother is still living. In 1847 she was married to John H. Willard, a prominent school teacher of Pawtucket.

**H**AZARD, BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN G., son of John and Margaret (Crandall) Hazard, and grandson of Governor Jeffrey Hazard, was born in Exeter, Rhode Island, April 15, 1832. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits when the Civil War broke out. Having offered his services for military duty, he was commissioned August 8, 1861, as first lieutenant in the First Rhode Island Light Artillery, and proceeded to Washington. After some service Battery A, in which he was an officer, went into winter quarters at Pooleville, Maryland. In the spring of 1862 it was sent to Fortress Monroe, and subsequently was engaged at the siege of Yorktown, and took part in the sanguinary battle of Fair Oaks. Lieutenant Hazard was commissioned captain of Battery B, August 20, 1862, and was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. A few months later the Battery was in the battle of Fredericksburg, and was severely handled by the enemy, Captain Hazard having his horse shot under him during the fight. The following spring, April, 1863, he was made chief of artillery of the corps. In the stirring events of the year's campaign, Captain Hazard took a prominent part. He was in the battle of Gettysburg, and at Auburn Hill and Bristoe Station. In the spring of the next year, 1864, he was made major of his regiment, and had command of the second brigade of the artillery reserves. With this brigade he was engaged in the Wilderness battles, and in the memorable fights which closed with that which was fought before Petersburg. For three months, from May 5 to August 1, the brigade was engaged almost daily in encounters with the Confederates. Major Hazard was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for "gallant and meritorious services," August 8, 1864. Through the fall and winter of this year he was occupied in front of Petersburg. In the early spring the brigade was engaged in those

numerous battles and skirmishes, which resulted finally in the surrender of General Lee. In one day, May 3, 1865, he received a double promotion, first as colonel, and second as brigadier general by brevet. He accompanied his brigade to Washington to take part in the grand review which preceded the disbanding of the army. His last service was rendered at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, of which post he had command from August 12, 1865, to March 9, 1866, at which time his regiment was mustered out of service. Since the war General Hazard has been for the most of the time at the South, making his headquarters at New Orleans, engaged in the cotton business. He has visited Europe several times for business purposes, and at this writing (1880) is in Liverpool.

**W**HEATON, FRANK, Brevet Major-General, the son of Dr. Francis L. and Amelia S. (Burrill) Wheaton, was born in Providence, May 8, 1833. On graduating from the High School, he became a student in partial course in Brown University, arranging his studies with special reference to the profession which he had chosen, that of a civil engineer. In 1850, when but seventeen years of age, he received from Mr. John R. Bartlett a place in the Engineer Corps which was to be connected with the United States commission for the survey of the boundary line between this country and Mexico. With this commission he remained for three years, and rose to distinction in his profession. In June, 1855, President Pierce appointed him First Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Army, his commission dating from April, 1855. He was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, where his superior officers were Sumner and Sedgwick, names memorable in the annals of the Civil War. He was appointed, in the spring of 1858, aid on the staff of General Persifer F. Smith, and subsequently to a place on the staff of General Harney. Five years were spent in cavalry service on the frontier, with but infrequent furloughs from military duty. In March, 1861, he was promoted to a captaincy in the regular army, and a few weeks later was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers. By the death of Colonel Slocum, the colonelcy of the regiment became vacant, and Colonel Wheaton was promoted to that post. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers in November, 1862, and placed in command of a brigade of the Sixth Corps. With this brigade in its varied fortunes for nearly two years Colonel Wheaton remained until, by order of General Sheridan, he was transferred to the First Division, Sixth Corps. After the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, by recommendation of General Sheridan, he was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, as a reward for gallant services at that battle. He took an active part in the battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864, for which he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular Army. He was still further promoted by receiving the brevet of

Colonel in the Regular Army for his bravery at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and still further by receiving the brevet of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army for services performed at the assault of Petersburg, in April, 1865, and for his gallant conduct in driving back General Early at Fort Stevens within the city of Washington. July 12, 1864, he received the brevet of Major-General in the Army of the United States. After the war he was ordered to the frontier, and for some time had command of a district including the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, and Montana. It is said on good authority that during the War of the Rebellion few officers were so continually in the field as General Wheaton. He commanded either a regiment, brigade, or division in every battle in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged after its organization, from the first battle of Bull Run, in 1861, to the surrender of Lee's rebel army, in 1865; besides participating in all of General Sheridan's campaigns in the Valley of the Shenandoah, during the fall of 1864. Altogether he was in command at no less than forty-one battles and engagements, and during this long and active period he spent but seven days at his home in Rhode Island. Since the war General Wheaton has in various ways been engaged in the service of his country, and at present (1880) is stationed in one of the forts of the United States in the "Far West."

**G**REENE, BENJAMIN, M.D., son of Hon. Isaac and Eliza (Kenyon) Greene, was born in Exeter, Rhode Island, October 30, 1833. His father was a farmer and a prominent man in the community, for many years representing the town of Exeter in the General Assembly. His grandfather, Hon. Benjamin Greene, of Coventry, Rhode Island, was one of the Judges of the Circuit Court, and held various other public positions. He was of the same family of General Nathanael Greene. Dr. Greene received a good academical education, and during his early life was employed much of the time on a farm. In 1856 he commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Job Kenyon, at Anthony, Rhode Island, and in 1857 entered the University Medical College of the City of New York, where he graduated in 1859. Soon afterward he commenced the practice of his profession in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he has continued until the present time, being the only physician and surgeon in that town until recently. He has been a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society since 1860. Amid the exacting duties of a large medical practice he has found time to devote considerable attention to real estate transactions and manufacturing interests, in which he has exhibited rare business capacity, his investments having been made mostly in the city of Fall River, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has filled many important offices in that order. He married, November 26, 1860, Eunice A., daughter of Philip B. and Sarah E. (Cooke) Chase, of



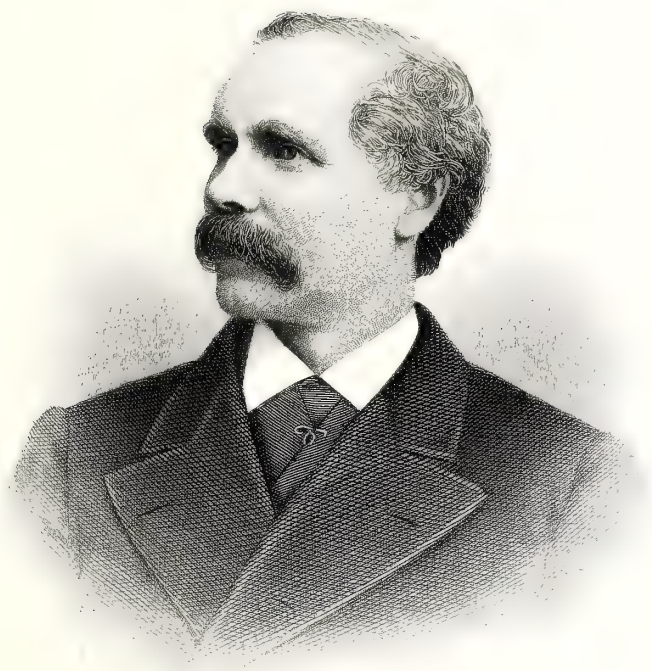
Portsmouth, Rhode Island. They have two children, Ivah Eunice and Isaac Philip. Dr. Greene is widely known and highly respected as a skilful physician and a man of superior intellectual attainments, enterprising spirit, and unexceptional moral character.

**C**ALLENDER, WALTER, merchant, was born in Stirling, Scotland, January 9, 1834. His parents were James and Christian (Reid) Callender, who had one other son, whose name was Robert. James Callender was an extensive manufacturer of shawls, Scotch-plaids, and carpets in Stirling. His father was also a manufacturer near the same place. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common and high schools of Stirling. He prepared to enter college, but finally decided to engage in the drygoods business. He served as clerk for four years in the store of his uncle, Walter Reid, in his native town, and then went to Glasgow, where he was employed for about three years in the store of J. W. Campbell & Co. In the spring of 1857 he came to the United States, and soon after his arrival in this country obtained a situation in the house of Kinmonth & Co., in Boston. Immediately on the breaking out of the Rebellion, in April, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Battalion Rifles, in the Massachusetts Militia, which was afterward merged into the Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. He was mustered into the United States service as a member of Company C of that regiment June 29, 1861, and served three years in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Bolivar, Hancock, Winchester, Slaughter Mountain, Rappahannock, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, and other engagements. On the 29th of July, 1863, he was detailed to the Quartermaster-General's Department at Washington, District Columbia, where he remained until August 1, 1866. While serving in that department he commanded Company D, First Regiment Quartermaster's (colored) Volunteers for the defence of Washington, being commissioned as captain August 19, 1864. In 1866 he returned to Boston, where he was employed for a short time in the drygoods house of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, the successors of his former employers in that city. In the fall of 1866 he formed a copartnership with John McAuslan, a clerk in the house of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, and John E. Troup, an employé of Churchill, Watson & Co., drygoods dealers in Boston, and they established the Boston store, on the one price plan, in Low's Building, on Westminster Street, Providence. They immediately began to do an extensive business, which increased so rapidly as to necessitate their removal to enlarged quarters in 1873. In that year they purchased a lot corner of Westminster and Union streets, and erected thereon the commodious four-story block in which their business has ever since been carried on. They are engaged in both the retail and wholesale drygoods trade, employ over two hundred clerks, and rank among the most honorable and

successful merchants of New England. Through their aid and counsel many of their former clerks have established drygoods stores in different places in New England. Mr. Callender is a member of Prescott Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of Providence; St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Providence; the Boston Caledonian Society, the Providence Caledonian Society, and other fraternities. He united with the Beneficent Congregational Church in 1867, having taken a letter from the First Presbyterian Church of Boston. He was formerly a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Glasgow, Scotland, which he joined when he was eighteen years of age. He married, April 3, 1866, Ann Oswald Crow, daughter of William and Sarah (Reevie) Crow, and a native of Glasgow, but who came to Boston in her childhood. They have four children, Walter Reid, Robert, William, and John. In 1880 Mr. Callender bought the Burgess estate, corner of High and Burgess streets, Providence, where he now resides. He has visited Europe three times on business, and the last time travelled extensively with his wife in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe.

**H**OYT, DAVID WEBSTER, A.M., Principal of the Providence High School, having special charge of the English and Scientific Department, was born at Amesbury Ferry, Massachusetts, April 16, 1833. His parents were Enoch and Elizabeth (Williams) Hoyt. He early showed a fondness for study, especially for mathematics. After graduating at the Putnam Free School in Newburyport, in which he was for two years a teacher, he entered Brown University, taking a partial course under the "New System," so-called, inaugurated by President Wayland. While in college he was identified with the class of 1855. After leaving the University, he was for a time Principal of Union School, No. 1, Beloit, Wisconsin; afterwards taught a few months at Blanchard Academy, Pembroke, New Hampshire, and had charge of the Grammar School at Newton Upper Falls, Mass. He was one year principal of the High School in Lexington, Mass.; one year Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics, and Instructor in the Preparatory Department of the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; and from August, 1859, to November, 1863, Professor of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences in the New Hampton Institution, Fairfax, Vermont. Since February, 1864, he has been an active and efficient teacher in the Providence High School. In 1875 and 1876 he was President of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction. In addition to his duties as a teacher, he was for some years engaged in revising manuscripts and reading proofs of mathematical textbooks. In 1871 he published a genealogical history of the Hoyt, Haight, and Hight families, upon which he spent over five years of labor, going to England to consult the ancestral records, writing fifteen hundred letters, and distributing over seven thousand cir-





Walter Callender



culars. It makes an octavo volume of 698 pages. Mr. Hoyt has long been an active and consistent member of the Baptist Church, holding the office of clerk and deacon. He was the first secretary of the Rhode Island Baptist Social Union, which office he held from 1871 to 1879. He was also for some years corresponding secretary of the Providence Young Men's Christian Association. In 1861 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Middlebury College, Vermont, and again, in 1872, from Brown University. He married, April 9, 1856, Mary E. Pierce, daughter of J. M. and F. S. Pierce, of Brighton, Massachusetts. She died in 1867. One son, Albert Pierce Hoyt, was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1878, and is now teller of the First National Bank, Providence. Mr. Hoyt married for his second wife, December 16, 1868, Martha Jane Guild, daughter of Deacon Reuben and Olive (Morse) Guild, of West Dedham, Massachusetts. The fruits of this marriage being a daughter, Elizabeth Guild, and two sons, Harold Williams, and Percival Chase. Percival C. died November 7, 1880.

**B**ULLEN, REV. GEORGE, D.D., son of Joseph and Frances G. (Boardman) Bullen, was born in New Sharon, Maine, November 8, 1833. His mother was the youngest daughter of Rev. Sylvanus and Phebe Boardman, and sister of Rev. George Dana Boardman, of honored missionary name. He attended the common schools, and graduated from Colby University in 1853. In 1858 he graduated from Newton Theological Institution, and in 1858-9 visited Europe and further prosecuted his studies. In 1860 he received ordination to the ministry as pastor of the Bloomfield Baptist Church in Skowhegan, Maine, where he remained two and a half years. In the meantime he served, in 1862-3, in the Civil War as chaplain of the Sixteenth Regiment of Maine Volunteers. His second settlement was with the Baptist Church in Wakefield, Massachusetts, where he served three years, when, for a while, he was obliged to discontinue his labors on account of impaired health. In 1868 he settled with the First Baptist Church in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he still remains. He has taken an active interest in educational matters. In 1880 he received from Colby University the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is one of the Board of Trustees of Newton Theological Institution, and has presided over the Backus Historical Society. For several years he has been the President of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention. His scholarship, piety, sound judgment, and untiring industry have secured for him a large place in the confidence and esteem of both ministers and people, and in the councils of the Baptist denomination. He married, March 28, 1860, Maria Jane Ripley, third daughter of Professor Henry J. Ripley, D.D., of Newton Theological Institution, and has three sons, Dana R., Joseph E., and Walter B.

**I**VES, THOMAS POYNTON, Acting Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., the only son of Moses Brown and Anna Allen (Dorr) Ives, was born in Providence, January 17, 1834. In his childhood and youth he enjoyed every advantage for mental training that wealth and affection could command. Being seriously troubled with a disease in his eyes, and compelled in consequence to depend largely on hearing rather than on sight for the acquisition of knowledge, he was placed, at the age of thirteen, under the tuition of a private tutor, Mr. Reuben A. Guild, then a member of the senior class in Brown University. With him he remained three years, acquiring a good knowledge of the rudiments, including geometry, of which he was especially fond, and developing a taste for literature and history, by listening to daily readings from such authors as Goldsmith, Irving, Hume, Shakespeare, and Macaulay. He particularly delighted in listening to the simple narratives of the Gospels, and seemed never to weary of the Sermon on the Mount. He was subsequently under the tutorage of Mr. James B. Angell, then a recent graduate of the University, now the distinguished President of Michigan University. With him he remained two years. Mr. Angell speaks with pleasure of certain marked peculiarities of character which he exhibited; his love for the physical sciences; his early-developed tastes for nautical pursuits; his regard for the substantial rather than the showy; his great conscientiousness and adherence to the truth; and his perseverance, which led him to aim to secure desired results, no matter what obstacles there might be to overcome. The trouble with his eyes caused him to decide not to take a full course of collegiate study, but to confine himself to those scientific and other studies necessary to be pursued in order to obtain the degree of "Bachelor of Philosophy." With this degree he graduated at Brown University in September, 1854. He devoted some time to the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Ely and in attendance upon the lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of New York. Not purposing, however, to practice medicine, he did not take the degree of M.D. During the years 1857 and 1858 he travelled in this country and in Europe. The death of his father in 1857 was the occasion of his becoming a partner in the firm of Brown & Ives, and assuming many of the important positions which his father had held during his useful and honored life. In the midst of plans which he had formed and was maturing as a merchant, there came the demand of the government on the patriotic citizens of the country to take up arms against the Southern Rebellion. At once, says his uncle, Henry C. Dorr, "he offered to the government his own yacht, the Hope, and his personal services without pay, in any department in which they might be available." The Secretary of the Treasury tendered to Mr. Ives a commission as lieutenant in the revenue service, to perform duty on the blockade of the southern coast. He went in his yacht to the Ches-



peake in the summer of 1861. It was a port of peculiar peril. Rebel sympathizers were everywhere to be found in Maryland, and marksmen, lurking in ambush along the shores of the bay, might have made him the victim of their unerring shots. Lieutenant Ives was anxious for service that was more stirring, and in which he believed he could render more efficient aid to his country. He went so far as to offer to build and fit out a vessel at his own expense, provided he could be commissioned by the government as its chief officer. At this time General Burnside was getting ready the expedition to North Carolina. The offer of the command of a steamer was made to Lieutenant Ives, and he resigned his commission in the revenue service in November, 1861, and on his return to Providence he was commissioned by Governor Sprague Assistant Adjutant-General of the State of Rhode Island, with the rank of Captain, and was "relieved from duty to take part in General Burnside's Coast Expedition, at the special request of General Burnside." He at once took command of the propeller Picket, which was selected by General Burnside as his flag-ship, and sailed from Annapolis, January 11, 1862, and after many perils, reached the destination of the fleet, Roanoke Island. In the attack made upon the Rebel position Captain Ives occupied a conspicuous position. The result of the enterprise is well known. After the taking of Newbern, North Carolina, Captain Ives was sent in his steamer to Washington, as the bearer of dispatches. The naval expedition having accomplished its purpose, he asked to be relieved from duty in North Carolina, and his request being granted, he returned to his home to secure needed rest after the fatigue and excitement through which he had passed. In a short time we find him again on duty, having been appointed Acting Master in the United States Navy, and stationed at Aquia Creek. He rendered most acceptable service in checking the operations of the enemy and enforcing the blockade. For his services in this department of his duties he received the warm commendations of the Secretary of the Navy, and the following communication was addressed to him under date of May 26, 1863: "Having been officially mentioned for efficient and gallant conduct, you are hereby promoted to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in the navy of the United States." The spring and summer of 1863 were spent in the performance of his duties as a naval officer. Among the most important of these duties was the guarding, by the flotilla with which he was connected, the upper waters of the Chesapeake, when the Rebels were invading Pennsylvania, and so much doubt hung over the fortunes of the country, until that doubt was dispelled by the victories at Gettysburg. He was so much worn by the continued labors and hardships of so many months, that he was compelled to retire for a season from active duty. In the communication which he addressed to the Hon. Gideon Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, he makes the following disposition of whatever may be due to him for his services: "I presume

it will appear that there is an amount standing to my credit as due me for my services since I entered the navy of the United States. As it is my purpose to draw no pay for any services which I have rendered to my country during the present war, I respectfully request that any sums so appearing on the books of the Auditor may remain in the Treasury, and that the accounts may thus be closed." After a few weeks of relaxation he was invited to act as ordnance officer in Washington, where his services were regarded as of so much value that he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Commander November 7, 1864. In the following spring he sailed for Europe. His health so far improved that he hoped to be able to enter again the service of his country. While abroad he was married, October 19, 1865, in Vienna, to Elizabeth Cabot Motley, daughter of the Hon. John Lothrop Motley, Minister of the United States at the Court of Austria. He had proceeded as far as Havre on his return to his home, when the insidious disease which for some time had been undermining his constitution, gained the mastery over him, and he died November 17, 1865. The interest he had cherished in the institutions of his native city, which were linked with the honored names of his father and his uncle, Robert H. Ives, he showed by the munificent bequests which were found in his will. He gave fifty thousand dollars to the Rhode Island Hospital, ten thousand dollars to the Providence Athenæum, and five thousand dollars to the Providence Dispensary.

**I**VES, ROBERT HALE, JR., only son of Robert Hale and Harriet Bowen (Amory) Ives, was born in Providence, April 3, 1837. He was fitted for college at the University Grammar School, and graduated at Brown University in the class of 1857. Shortly after his graduation he left home for the purpose of travelling in Europe. A year was thus spent under circumstances of peculiar interest, and in the society of those for whom he had a special affection. Returning to his native city he entered the counting-house of Brown & Ives, and began what he supposed would be his life-work,—the calling of a merchant. In the fall of 1859 he again visited Europe and spent another year in foreign travel. On his return he entered into partnership with his cousins, Messrs. Goddard Brothers, Providence. At once he began to identify himself with the interests which for so many years had been fostered by those who were nearest and dearest to him. At Easter, in 1859, he had become a communicant at St. Stephen's Church, then under the rectorship of Rev. Dr. Waterman. He was chosen a member of the vestry and manifested a warm personal concern in all matters that affected the prosperity of the church of his choice and his affections. His vocation, as a man of business, he did not consider his calling in life. In the charitable and literary institutions of his native city, he took the same sort of interest which his

honored father had taken for so many years, and he was preparing to assume the responsibilities connected with their management which his father so long had borne. When the Civil War began he was ready to respond to the call of his country. Although constrained, for reasons which satisfied both his heart and his conscience, to remain at home during the first year of the war, he did all in his power to promote the enlistment of soldiers, and to provide in every possible way for their comfort. The second summer of the war was a season of bitter disappointment to the friends of the government, in consequence of continued defeat and disaster. The hour of romance and military enthusiasm had passed away, and the nation was called to confront the grim realities of war. It was then that Mr. Ives decided to engage in the military service of the government. He accordingly offered his services at his own charges to General Rodman, lately appointed a brigadier general, as volunteer aid, on his personal staff. The offer was accepted and he was commissioned a lieutenant by the governor of Rhode Island, August 19, 1862. Near the close of this month General Rodman resumed his duties in the Army of the Potomac, and his new aid shortly after joined him at Washington. General Rodman had command of the third division in the Ninth Corps under General Burnside, and the position of Lieutenant Ives was one of great responsibility and attended with laborious service. The Corps commenced its movement into Maryland, at that time threatened to be overrun by the Rebel forces, on the 7th of September. The enemy was driven without a battle from the city of Frederick. Soon came the famous battle at South Mountain, during which Lieutenant Ives was under continuous fire through the entire day. On the 17th occurred the battle of Antietam, in which both armies displayed the greatest courage and fought with the utmost determination. The division of General Rodman had a most important duty to perform, in the discharge of which it was exposed to a galling fire from the enemy. In a charge made by the Federal troops, both the brave commander, General Rodman, and his equally brave aid fell mortally wounded. The latter was struck in the thigh by a cannon-ball, which produced a fearful flesh wound, although the bone was not broken. He was at once borne off the field of battle, and tenderly cared for by his own servant, George Griffin, who had entered his service in England in 1860. He was attended by Surgeons Rivers and Millar, his own townsmen. At first it was not thought that his wound would be fatal, and although he suffered greatly he was uniformly hopeful, and expressed his belief that after a few weeks' residence in his Rhode Island home he would be able to resume his place in the army. The arrival of his father, accompanied by Doctor L. L. Miller, an accomplished surgeon of Providence, was a source of intense gratification to him. Such was his condition that it was deemed safe to remove him from the field hospital, where he had been lying for several days, to Hagerstown, Maryland,

where he found a home in the hospitable mansion of Mrs. Howard Kennedy. Everything that skill and kindness could do for the sufferer was done. But the wound was too severe and the shock too great to his system to permit his friends to cherish more than the faintest hope that he would be able to rally, and at length, even this faint hope faded away. The announcement that death was approaching was received with the calmness of Christian resignation. The hour which he had anticipated had come, and the closing moments of a brief but happy life were not embittered by the thought that preparation for the end of his earthly career had not been made. He died at Hagerstown, September 27, 1862. His stricken friends brought back to his native city all that was mortal of him who, but a few weeks before, had left the endearments of home to give his own life for the life of his country. On the first day of October funeral services were performed in St. Stephen's Church, and all that was mortal of the heroic young soldier was laid away in the sepulchre. Opposite the principal entrance of the church where he had so often worshipped is a memorial window, placed there in commemoration of his many virtues. In one of its divisions is the inscription, ROBERT HALE IVES, JR., ANTIETAM, 1862. Two appropriate passages from the Bible are in the other division.

**H**OPPIN, COURTLAND, M.D., the youngest son of Thomas C. and Harriet D. (Jones) Hoppin, was born in Providence, September 5, 1834. He was fitted for college in the University Grammar School of his native city, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1855. Having chosen the medical profession he pursued his studies under the direction of Drs. Barrows and Hoppin, and attended lectures in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he received his degree in the spring of 1860. He opened an office in Providence, where he continued in the practice of his profession for the remainder of his life. For about five years he was the partner of Dr. Ira Barrows, with whose brother Dr. Washington Hoppin had been associated for some time. It has been remarked of Dr. Hoppin that "he was singularly fitted for ministering to the sick and the suffering. His perceptions were quick and his judgments sound; his sympathies were active and his manners exceedingly kindly, and though his career was so brief, he attained a large practice and was held in high esteem as a physician." The service which he rendered the Children's Home in Providence covered a period of fifteen years, and was highly appreciated by the managers and patrons of that excellent institution. Dr. Hoppin was singularly gifted with the peculiar tastes which, if thoroughly cultivated, would have made him an accomplished artist. He published several praiseworthy efforts on subjects connected with art. He married, in November, 1863, Mary Frances, daughter of Joseph W. Clark, of Boston, who with three



children survived him. He died in the prime of his life and of his usefulness, in Providence, October 19, 1876.

**HALL**, LIEUTENANT WILLIAM WARE, son of Rev. Dr. Edward B. and Harriet (Ware) Hall, was born in Providence, October 27, 1834. He pursued his preparatory studies in the public and high schools of his native city, and was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1853. The two years which followed his graduation were devoted to teaching. Having decided to study for the ministry in the Unitarian denomination, with which his father had so long been connected, he pursued for three years the regular course of study in the Divinity School at Cambridge, graduating in the class of 1858. Having completed his studies at the Divinity School, he decided to spend two years abroad and secure the advantages connected with foreign travel and intercourse with scholars of other lands. During the troubles in Rome, in 1860, he was for a time exposed to great peril, and narrowly escaped with his life from the rude attacks of the French soldiery. The purpose which carried him abroad having been accomplished, he returned to his native land and commenced what he intended should be his life-work, that of a preacher. Without settling in a particular locality he supplied the pulpits of Unitarian churches without pastors, intending at what he thought to be the proper time to settle over a parish. While thus occupied the Civil War commenced, and he caught the enthusiasm which was firing the hearts of the people. He volunteered his services and was commissioned a First Lieutenant of Company B, in a Rhode Island battalion, which was afterwards known as the Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers. He was at the battles of Roanoke and Fort Macon, under General Burnside, and passed through an experience for which the sort of life he had lived as a student had poorly fitted him. The fatigue and hardships incident, even under the best circumstances, to the soldier's life gave a great shock to his system. He resigned his position in the summer of 1862 and returned home, where he somewhat recovered his health and strength. Desirous of still serving his country, and yielding to impulses which led him to seek an opportunity to be useful to his fellow-men, he offered his services as a teacher of freedmen on Saint Helena Island, Port Royal. Once more leaving his home he went South to the place to which he had been assigned, and here, for a year and a half, with great fidelity and unwearied patience and kindness, he devoted himself to the moral and intellectual improvement of the colored people, winning the esteem of his associates and the warm love of his pupils. This work of love he continued to perform until his health and strength gave way under it, and he was compelled to retire from it. He reached his home July 1, 1864. His sickness was a brief one, lasting but six weeks, and terminating with his death, which occurred August 9,

1864. "Trustfulness, humility, tenderness, conscientiousness," says one of his friends, "with persistent devotion to the right, were the chief traits of Mr. Hall. His repugnance to oppression and his sympathies with the oppressed were of the most positive character. The crowning labor of his brief life, if it had not the glare and excitement of arms, was second in importance to no other to which patriot hands have been given. In that work his name is registered with a noble company, who in coming ages will be honored as human benefactors."

**McAUSLAN**, JOHN, merchant, was born in the parish of Kilmodan, county of Argyle, Scotland, August 10, 1835. His parents were Alexander and Margaret (Warden) McAuslan. The former died October 24, 1854, aged sixty-eight, and the latter, March 12, 1880, aged eighty-nine. Alexander McAuslan was an extensive stock-farmer, and was lessee of 400 acres of land for a period of forty-four years. Tradition says the family are descended from Buey Auselan, son of Okyan, Provincial King of the south part of Ulster, who left Ireland in 1016, on account of the incursions of the Danes, and took refuge in Scotland, where, with King Malcolm II., he distinguished himself in battle against the Danes, his service being rewarded by a grant from King Malcolm of the greater part of the estate of Buchanan, in Stirlingshire, on the north of Loch Lomond, also a coat of arms, the emblem of his valiant deeds, which is still in the possession of the family. Many of the name of McAuslan, under its various orthographical forms, have occupied positions of prominence and usefulness in political, military, clerical, literary, and mercantile life, and as heads of municipalities and members of Parliament. John McAuslan was the youngest of eight children, the names of the others being James, Janet, William, Margaret, Jane, Alexander, and Robert. All except James, William, and Robert are living, and settled on farms near their old home, Janet, Margaret, and Jane having married farmers. Mr. McAuslan received a good common-school education in his native town, and in 1851 went to Greenock, a town on the Clyde, about forty miles from his home, where he was employed as clerk in the drygoods store of Nichol & West, until the autumn of 1858. In September of that year he sailed in the steamer "Niagara," for the United States, arriving in Boston, September 24. He immediately entered the employ of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, of Boston, with whom he remained until August, 1866, when he went to Providence, and there established the Boston Store, with Walter Callender and John E. Troup, the firm-name being Callender, McAuslan & Troup. This is now the largest wholesale and retail drygoods house in the State. The proprietors have maintained an enviable reputation for honorable dealing, and have been instrumental in establishing many





*John M. Kuslaw*



of their former clerks in business in different places in New England. Since June, 1851, Mr. McAuslan has been engaged exclusively in the drygoods business. In 1854, at the age of nineteen, he united with the Free Middle Presbyterian Church, in Greenock, Scotland, from which he took a letter, in 1859, to the First Presbyterian Church, in Boston, where he served as a deacon and as clerk of the standing committee. In 1868 he united, by letter, with the High Street Congregational Church, in Providence. This church, in 1871, united with the Richmond Street Congregational Church and formed the Union Congregational Church, which erected the house of worship on Broad Street. Mr. McAuslan served as treasurer of the Union Congregational Church from 1874 to 1877, during which time he introduced the system of weekly offerings, which has since been adopted by nearly all denominations throughout New England. He has also been superintendent of the Sabbath-school since 1876; the present number of the school being 432. He is also a life member of the Scotch Charitable Society of Boston. He married, August 27, 1863, Amelia B. Robinson, daughter of W. S. and Pamela (Gow) Robinson, of Gardiner, Maine. They have six children, George Robert, John Wallace, William Alexander, Arthur Warden, Harold Lee, and Frederick. Mrs. McAuslan is a lineal descendant, in the ninth generation, of Rev. John Robinson, who preached the farewell sermon to the Pilgrims in Holland.

**WRIGHT, HON. JAMES MANCHESTER**, son of Benjamin and Lucy (Wells) Wright, was born January 28, 1834, in Foster, Rhode Island, where, excepting a few years in childhood, he has always resided. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Rhode Island, being, it is believed, lineally descended from George Wright, whose name appears on the records of Providence in 1648. He was educated in the common schools, and has chiefly followed the occupation of a farmer. Very early he became interested in politics, and has been a constant and close reader and observer of legislative proceedings and of political matters in general. Mr. Wright was a Democrat previous to 1860, when he left that party on the slavery question and became an active Republican. In 1862 he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature, and was re-elected the following year. He was elected to the same position again in 1868, and re-elected in 1869. In 1877 he was elected Senator from Foster, and re-elected in 1878. For many years he has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and is well known as a successful manager in party politics, who has sought little for himself and labored always for the public good. In 1879 he was elected Assistant Commissioner of Shell Fisheries of the State for five years. In 1880 he acted as an alternate in the Rhode Island delegation at the Republican National Convention

at Chicago, and in 1881 served as a messenger to bear the electoral vote of the State to Washington, D. C. He married, November 24, 1859, Clarinda E., daughter of Hon. Jonathan Hill, of Foster.

**BOURN, HON. AUGUSTUS O.**, son of George O. and Huldah Battey (Eddy) Bourn, was born in Providence October 1, 1834. He received his early education in the public schools of Providence, and in September, 1851, entered Brown University, where he graduated in 1855. Immediately on leaving college he engaged in the business of manufacturing india-rubber goods with his father in Providence, and on the death of his father, which occurred in 1859, he took his place in the firm. He continued in this business until about 1864, when he founded, in Bristol, Rhode Island, the National Rubber Company. In 1867 the Providence firm gave up their business, and then, with their capital and machinery, joined the Bristol company, of which, since its beginning, Colonel Bourn has been the active manager. This company now employs nearly 1100 hands, producing about \$2,000,000 worth of india-rubber goods per annum, in almost endless variety. It is the leading industry in Bristol and from it at least half its population derive their support. Colonel Bourn has been prominently identified with military organizations, and has exerted considerable influence in the politics of the State. He was for many years connected with the Providence Horse Guards, and served in every capacity from private to lieutenant-colonel. In 1878 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Battalion of Rhode Island Cavalry. In 1876 he was elected to the Rhode Island Senate from Bristol, and served with such satisfaction to his constituents and the public generally, that he was unanimously re-elected in 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881. During the last three terms, 1878-79-80, he has been chairman of the Committee on Finance, and in 1879-80 a member of the Judiciary Committee. He married, February 26, 1863, Elizabeth Roberts Morrill, daughter of David C. and Mary Mansfield (Wentworth) Morrill. They have five children, Augustus O., Jr., Elizabeth Roberts, George Osborn, Alice Mansfield Wentworth, and Stephen Wentworth. Colonel Bourn has done much to promote the growth and prosperity of Bristol.

**LOCKE, REV. GEORGE LYMAN**, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church of Bristol, Rhode Island, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 28, 1835, and is the son of Lyman and Almeria R. (Boynton) Locke. His mother died when he was a child. He enjoyed superior educational advantages, having prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard College in 1859. His theological studies were pursued privately. For two years pre-



vious to entering college he taught school in Virginia, and after graduating, taught for three years in New York as private tutor, at the same time pursuing his professional studies. At the age of eighteen he was for one year civil engineer at Albany, New York. In 1863, on returning from a tour in Europe, he was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, D.D., LL.D., and the following six months was assistant minister at Grace Church, Boston, after which he was for two years assistant minister to Bishop Eastburn at Trinity Church, Boston. The following year was spent in a second visit to Europe. On his return he was called to Bristol, Rhode Island, where for the past fourteen years he has been rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church. Soon after his removal to Bristol he was elected a member of the School Committee, and for nearly ten years was chairman of the Board. He has been for many years a member of the State Board of Education of Rhode Island; has been a trustee of the Rhode Island Normal School since the founding of that institution; and is at present a member of the Board of Trustees of the Rogers Free Library of Bristol. In addition to his European journeyings, Mr. Locke has been in the West Indies and on the Pacific coast. He married, in December, 1873, Emily Judson, daughter of the late Rev. Albert Judson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Mary Emily Locke.

**H**ANDY, HON. CHARLES H., son of George H. and Elizabeth H. (Andrews) Handy, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, September 18, 1836. His father was for many years an enterprising merchant of Warren, and died at New Orleans. Mr. Handy was educated at the schools of his native town, and at the age of nineteen went to Peoria, Illinois, where for several years he was engaged as clerk in a mercantile house. He subsequently carried on business there successfully on his own account. In 1861 he became connected with the Union army, with which he remained until the close of the Civil War, during which time he rendered great service to the soldiers by ministering to their wants in hospitals, and by his kindness to them in the field. In 1865 he took up his residence in Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until 1871. While residing there he was associated as capitalist in several business enterprises, with the exception of one season (1866), which he spent in cotton planting in Northern Alabama. Since his return to Warren he has taken an active interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of that town, and has filled various official positions. In 1876 he ably represented his town in the Senate of Rhode Island, and in 1878, 1879, and 1880 was re-elected to the same position, the last two years without opposition. In the General Assembly of 1876 he served as a member of the Finance Committee, and was also chairman of the Committee on State Property. Dur-

ing the years 1878, 1879, and 1880 he has also been a member of the Committee on Finance and chairman of the Committee on Militia. In the last-named position Mr. Handy has been largely instrumental in reorganizing the Militia of the State of Rhode Island, and bringing it up to its present effective condition. In 1874 he served as a member of the Town Council of Warren. His political career has been one of continued success, and the faithful manner in which he has discharged the various duties of the public positions he has been called to fill is a matter of record. From principle he has been a member of the Republican party since its organization, in the welfare of which he took an active interest on his return to Warren, and has been recognized as an able leader. He has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Rhode Island since 1876, and in June, 1880, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. He is a director of the National Warren Bank, and a trustee of the Campbell School Fund. This fund is for the education of indigent children, and is the income from a bequest made by a liberal-spirited citizen of Warren, through whose munificence about forty-five pupils are now educated yearly. Mr. Handy has been a vestryman of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church since 1876. He has travelled over the greater portion of the United States, and has a large acquaintance, not only in New England, but throughout the country. He married, November 30, 1871, Mary Abbot, youngest daughter of the late Commodore Joel Abbot of the United States navy. On returning to Warren he purchased one of the finest residences in that town, where he now resides.

**R**IPLEY, JAMES MADISON, lawyer, son of Benjamin W. and Lucy (Cook) Ripley, was born at Wrentham, Massachusetts, September 8, 1834. He is a great-grandson of Nathaniel Cook, who served with Paul Jones, on the Bon Homme Richard, which captured the Serapis. His sister is the wife of Alonzo Cook, of Wrentham. Mr. Ripley was educated in the public schools and at Brown University. He read law in the office of Carpenter & Thurston, of Providence, for a short time after leaving college, and then entered the Albany Law School, where he graduated in 1855 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon afterward he returned to Providence, where he was admitted to the bar and opened a law office at 28 Westminster Street, and on the dissolution of the firm of Carpenter & Thurston he formed a partnership with Benjamin F. Thurston, with whom he is still associated, the firm-name being Thurston, Ripley & Co. Mr. Ripley has almost the entire management of the extensive law and equity practice of the firm, and the ability and success with which he has conducted the varied business intrusted to him during his professional career have caused him to be recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the





*Thomas W. Bicknell*



State. He has attained special distinction in the trial of jury causes, and for many years was engaged in the trial of almost every case of homicide in the State. In 1862 he was appointed Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade Rhode Island Militia. In 1856 he was president of the Young Men's Fremont Club of Providence, and has since been identified with the Republican party. He married, June 30, 1859, Mary W. Brown, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Brown, of Providence, and niece of the late Governor James Y. Smith. They have two children, James Herbert and Alice Maud. In 1872 Mr. Ripley went to Europe on account of impaired health occasioned by close application to his profession, and travelled extensively on the Continent. On his return home he resumed the practice of law, in which he is now actively engaged. He is very popular with his professional brethren, to the younger members of whom he has always extended a helping hand, and is highly respected for his superior ability, kindliness, genial disposition, and social qualities.

**N**ICKERSON, ANSEL DAVIS, printer, son of Elias and Lucy (Jerauld) Nickerson, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, December 25, 1834. His father, for a number of years, was Sheriff of Providence County, Rhode Island. His mother died in 1860. The family lived in Smithfield, Rhode Island (now the township of Lincoln), near Central Falls, where Ansel D. attended the public schools till the age of six, when he began to work in a cotton mill. At the age of nine, after attending school less than a year regularly, he began to learn the art of printing. In 1846 he was apprenticed to Mr. Robert Sherman, publisher of the *Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle*, and in 1864 became a partner with Mr. Sherman in business. In 1870, he and John S. Sibley bought out Mr. Sherman, and under their proprietorship the *Gazette and Chronicle* prospered. Mr. Nickerson was one of the publishers of the paper for fourteen years. In 1878 he sold his printing interest to Mr. Charles A. Lee, and spent a year in travel through Europe. In October, 1880, he became managing editor of the *Providence Press*. During the Rebellion he served for nine months in the Union army as a member of the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, a regiment of infantry. In 1873-4 he was a member of the Town Council of North Providence, and also served the town as a Representative in the State Legislature. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and a firm Republican. While residing in Smithfield, for a number of years he was a member of the School Committee, and served in like manner in North Providence, and afterwards performed the same service in Pawtucket. For many years he was superintendent of the Central Falls Baptist Sabbath-school, and for the last ten years has been superintendent of the First Baptist Sabbath-school of Pawtucket. He is also connected with other

Christian and benevolent associations. His travels have extended widely over our country, and he has twice visited Europe. He possesses good abilities as a writer and speaker, is esteemed and honored in social and business circles, and occupies a prominent place in the community. He married, March 30, 1854, Sarah J. Eldredge, daughter of Richard Eldredge, of Pawtucket.

**B**ICKNELL, THOMAS W., LL.D., editor of the *New England and National Journals of Education*, and of *Education*, a bi-monthly magazine, son of Allin and Harriet B. Bicknell, was born in Barrington, Rhode Island, September 6, 1834. His father, who was born April 13, 1787, was the son of Joshua and Amy Bicknell, and was brought up in and devoted himself to a farmer's life. He joined the Congregational Church in Barrington with about seventy others, following the great revival in June, 1820, and maintained a consistent Christian character for more than fifty years. He succeeded his honored father, Judge Bicknell, as a deacon of the Congregational Church, and held the office till his death. He held various offices in the town, was a member of the Town Council and of the School Committee for several years, was colonel of the military company of the town, a Representative of the town in the General Assembly for the years 1842, 1846, and 1849, and a State Senator for the years 1850-51-52-53. He married, for his first wife, Harriet Byron Kinnicutt, daughter of Josiah and Rebecca Kinnicutt; and for his second wife, Elizabeth W. Allen. He was industrious in habit, generous, hospitable. He died Monday, August 22, 1870, in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried with his fathers at Prince's Hill Cemetery. Thomas W. Bicknell received his early education in district and private schools in Barrington until sixteen years of age, when he left home to attend school at Thetford Academy, in Vermont, from which he graduated in 1853, delivering the Greek oration on Grecian Mythology. He taught his first school at Seekonk, Massachusetts, in 1853-54. He was admitted by examination to Dartmouth and Amherst Colleges, and entered the freshman class of Amherst in September, 1853. At the close of the freshman year he was elected by his class as a prize debater, and became a member of the A. A. Φ. fraternity. In 1854 he left college to recruit in health and funds; was principal of the public and high school in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1854-55; went West in 1855 and taught as principal of the Academy at Elgin, Illinois. In the summer of 1856 he joined a Chicago emigration company to settle in Kansas, and was taken prisoner by border ruffians on the Missouri River and sent back to St. Louis under escort of Colonel Bufford's South Carolina and Virginia Sharpshooters. He then came East and conducted Rehoboth High School from September, 1856, to December, 1857. In February,

1858, he entered Brown University, and graduated from that institution in 1860, with the degree of A.M. From May, 1860, to February, 1863, he was principal of Bristol High School; and was principal of Arnold Street Grammar School, Providence, from 1863 to 1867, till the school was closed, when he returned to the principalship of the Bristol High School, which position he resigned in May, 1869. In June, 1869, he was appointed Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island, by Governor Padelford, and continued in office until January 1, 1875. While commissioner he secured a State Board of Education, of which he was secretary; the re-establishment of the State Normal School, at Providence; the re-establishment of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*, of which he was editor for nearly ten years; secured town school superintendents in each town in the State; dedicated over fifty new schoolhouses; advanced the school-year from twenty-seven to thirty-five weeks average throughout the State; and school appropriations were nearly trebled during his administration. He aided in the revival of the American Institute of Instruction and in the establishment of the *New England Journal of Education*, and as joint proprietor and publisher with C. C. Chatfield, edited the *Journal*, which united the several monthly magazines of New England in one paper, issued weekly at Boston, Massachusetts. He established and edited *The Primary Teacher*, a monthly magazine, in 1876. In 1880 he established and became conductor of *Education*, a bi-monthly review on the Science, the Art, the Philosophy, and the History of Education, continuing the editorship of the *Journal* and the presidency of the New England Publishing Company, formed in 1875. His present business is that of editing and publishing educational books and magazines. For several years he was a member of the School Board and Superintendent of Schools, and a member of the Town Council of Barrington, Rhode Island; President of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction in 1867-68; President of the American Institute of Instruction in 1877 and 1878, when the meetings were held at Montpelier, Vermont, and at Fabyan's, White Mountains, New Hampshire. As a result of the latter meeting, a fund of one thousand dollars was created, called the Bicknell Fund, and money was raised to build a mountain-path up Mount Carrigan, New Hampshire. He was the first to advocate the formation of the National Council of Education, and was elected its first President at Chautauqua, July, 1880. He engaged in religious work in 1851 at Thetford, and joined the Congregational Church while at the academy. From 1861 to 1864 he was superintendent of the Sunday-school at Bristol, Rhode Island; of the Sunday-school at Barrington, from 1864 to 1875; and of the Second Church Sunday-school, Dorchester, Boston, from 1876 to 1880. He aided in the formation of the Boston Congregational Sunday-school Superintendents' Union, and was elected its president in May, 1880. That year he was a delegate to attend the Raikes Sunday-school Centenary

at London. He has lectured and given addresses in various parts of the country. On the 17th of June, 1870, he delivered the oration at the Centennial of his native town, Barrington. His published works are, *A Memorial of William Lord Noyes*, 1868; *A History of Barrington*, 1870; several genealogical pamphlets; *Reports as Commissioner of Public Schools*, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74; an *Address on School Supervision*, 1876; and editorial and other articles in the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*, *Journal of Education*, and other publications. Mr. Bicknell is a member of the Massachusetts Historic Genealogical Society, a corresponding member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Social Science Association, and an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The Bicknell Family Association was formed in Boston in December, 1879, and Mr. Bicknell was elected its president. He is also a member of various other social, historic, and religious organizations. In 1872 he was elected an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Amherst College in 1880. Mr. Bicknell was President of the Rhode Island Sunday-school Union from 1872 to 1875, and First Vice-President of the Rhode Island Temperance Union. He was a delegate from the Rhode Island Conference to form the National Congregational Council, and a delegate from the Suffolk South Conference, Massachusetts, to the Triennial Council, held in Detroit, Michigan, in October, 1877. In 1873 he was appointed, by Governor Padelford, Commissioner from Rhode Island to the Universal Exposition at Vienna, Austria; in 1878 was a member of the Postal Congress held in New York, in forming the Postal Code adopted by Congress in 1879. In political life Mr. Bicknell has held several prominent positions, the chief of which was Representative to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, to which he was elected by the citizens of Barrington while he was a junior in Brown University. In that legislature he made an elaborate speech in favor of the union of the colored and white schools in the State. He has travelled extensively through the United States, making thorough tours through the Southern States, and has made three European trips. In 1873 he travelled through Scotland, England, France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Austria, and Bavaria. In 1879 he revisited England, and in 1880, with his wife, visited Scotland, England, France, Belgium, and Holland. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and still holds fast to the Republican party. He married, September 5, 1860, Amelia D. Blanding, daughter of Christopher and Chloe Blanding. A daughter, Mattie, was born to them in Bristol, Rhode Island, 1862, who died in Barrington, Rhode Island, in 1867. Mr. Bicknell removed to Boston in 1875, to carry on his work as educational publisher, and now resides on Bowdoin Avenue



Dorchester District, Boston. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Drury College, Missouri, June, 1881.

**FAY, HON. HENRY H.**, Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, son of Rev. Eliphaz Fay, late President of Waterville College, Maine, was born at New Paltz, Ulster County, New York, in 1835. In 1856 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Rochester, and during that year established a school for boys at Newport, Rhode Island, the reputation of which attracted pupils from all parts of the country. This school was carried on successfully by Mr. Fay until 1875, when he retired therefrom. During that year Mr. Fay was elected to the Rhode Island General Assembly, to which he was annually re-elected until 1880, when he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket, having been a member of that party from its organization. He was re-elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1881. While in the General Assembly he was chairman of the Committee on Education, and a member of the Committee on Finance. He was an original member of the State Board of Charities and Correction, serving for three years, when he resigned. He was a delegate from Rhode Island to the Republican National Convention at Baltimore in 1864, when Abraham Lincoln was renominated for the presidency. Mr. Fay married, in 1864, Ida Garland, of Baltimore. His successful career as an educator, and his efficient public service, have placed him among the prominent and influential men of the State.

**FREEMAN, EDWARD LIVINGSTON**, printer and bookseller, was born in Waterville, Maine, September 10, 1835, and is the son of Rev. Edward and Harriet E. (Colburn) Freeman. His father was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, in April, 1806; worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age; fitted for college, and entered Brown University, where he graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1833, in the same class with Hon. Henry B. Anthony and Hon. Nathan F. Dixon. He paid his way through college by teaching school. Soon after graduating he entered the ministry as a Calvinistic Baptist, and removed to Waterville, Maine; was afterward settled over the Baptist Church at Oldtown, Maine, and then removed to Camden, Maine, where he has since resided, with the exception of one year, when he was pastor of the Baptist Church at Bristol, Rhode Island. For thirty years he was principal of a private high school, and has probably fitted more young men for college than any other teacher in Maine. Though now in his seventy-fifth year, he is hale and vigorous, carrying on his farm of fifty acres with the aid of a boy only, and teaching a public school during the winter. Edward L. Freeman's mother was born in West Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1815. She graduated

at Medfield High School, and was a most excellent French and Latin scholar. For several years after her marriage she taught a large class of young ladies in French. She died in June, 1852. Edward L. was the eldest of ten children. He was instructed by his father and fitted for college at an early age, but afterward apprenticed himself to A. W. Pearce, of Pawtucket, to learn the trade of printing. After the completion of his apprenticeship, he worked several years for Messrs. Hammond, Angell & Co., in Providence; spent one winter in the city of Washington, and then purchased an interest in the business of the last-named firm, with whom he continued as a partner for two years. At the expiration of that time he sold out and commenced business in Central Falls, where he has built up a large business, embracing every variety of printing. In 1869 he started a newspaper called the *Weekly Visitor*, which has been well patronized. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Mr. John E. Goldsworthy, and in 1877 they purchased the book and stationery store of Messrs. Valpey, Angell & Co., in Providence, which they have since carried on successfully. Mr. Freeman's recognized business capacity and personal popularity have made him one of the most influential citizens of the town in which he resides. He has held several local offices, and for several years served as a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, representing the town of Smithfield for two years in the House of Representatives and one year in the Senate, and having been the first Senator of the new town of Lincoln, which place he has since represented for four years in the House, occupying the position of Speaker for two years. During his career as a legislator he has rendered the State good service, and been instrumental in securing the adoption of measures designed to advance the interests of the community he has represented. For several years Mr. Freeman was prominently identified with the military organization known as the Union Guard of Central Falls, of which he became a member when it was organized, in 1861, and was gradually promoted from the ranks to the office of colonel, in which capacity he served until the new militia law was enacted and the organization broken up. In 1864 he joined the Masonic fraternity, and has held various offices in that order, including that of Worshipful Master in Union Lodge, and Eminent Commander of Holy Sepulchre Commandery, and also in the Grand Lodge and Commandery. At present he is Grand Master of Masons of the State of Rhode Island, and Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He is a member of the society of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Freeman joined the Central Falls Congregational Church July 1, 1855, and has since been actively connected with the church and Sunday-school. He married, November 10, 1858, Emma E. Brown, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Brown, of Central Falls. They have had seven children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters, are living.



**WHITE, REV. CHARLES J.**, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 22, 1836, and is the son of Charles and Amanda (Kimball) White. He was educated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, and Taft's College. After graduation in 1858 he became Principal of the Milford High School. At the end of two years he resigned to accept the position of cashier in the house of B. D. Godfrey & Co., Boston. In the leisure of his secular employment he began the study of theology under the direction of Professor Charles H. Leonard, of Taft's Divinity School. February, 1863, he entered the Christian ministry of the Universalist Church, and was ordained the following year. He began his labors in East Boston, where a parish was established and a church erected during his ministry. In 1870 he was invited to fill the vacancy in the Universalist pulpit at Woonsocket, caused by the death of the Rev. John Boyden. He accepted the invitation, and entered upon his duties February 1, 1871. His pastoral relations to the Woonsocket parish still remain unbroken. August 7, 1860, he married Harriet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Obed and Harriet E. Daniels, of Milford, Massachusetts. They have had five children: Charles Obed, Hattie May, Alphonso Fayette, William Irving, and Paul Maurice, all of whom are living except William Irving.

**BREWSTER, REV. JONATHAN McDUFFEE**, son of Daniel and Sarah McDuffee Brewster, was born in Alton, New Hampshire, November 1, 1835. While a child his parents removed to Wolfborough, an adjoining town, and occupied the farm of the Brewster ancestors. At the age of fourteen he united with the Free Baptist Church. He attended the common schools and the academy of the town, and subsequently New Hampton Institution, at New Hampton, New Hampshire, where he prepared for college. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1860. He studied theology at New Hampton and at Andover, Massachusetts. In May, 1863, he became pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Springvale, Maine, and was ordained in December of that year. In May, 1864, at the solicitation of William Burr, the editor of *The Morning Star*, the organ of the Free Baptist denomination, and published at Dover, New Hampshire, he became the assistant editor of that paper, which position he filled until May, 1869. During this time Mr. Burr died, and Rev. George T. Day, D.D., became his successor. He immediately wrote and published the life of Mr. Burr. For a short period (1869-70) he supplied the Free Baptist Church in Fairport, New York. In 1871, he came to Rhode Island, and was for three years and a half the pastor of the Free Baptist Church in North Scituate, and while there acted as Superintendent of Public Schools. In 1875 he accepted a call to become pastor of the Park Street Free Baptist Church in Providence, and

commenced his work in March of that year. He has now (1881) entered upon the seventh year of his pastorate. Since 1872 he has been clerk of the Rhode Island Association of Free Baptist Churches, and is consequently the chief executive officer of that body. He has, for a series of years, occupied a prominent position on the editorial corps of *The Morning Star*, and subsequent to the death of Dr. Day in 1875 he became his successor as a corporate member of the Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment. He is a trustee of Storer College at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, and a member of the Executive Board of the Freewill Baptist Foreign Mission Society. He is widely known as a graceful and vigorous writer, and as a devout, earnest and effective preacher. In addition to *The Life of William Burr*, he is the author of various published discourses and papers. Among them are, *The History of the Free Baptists of Rhode Island and Vicinity*, published in *Centennial Minutes* for 1880; *The Freewill Baptists*, embodying an outline history of the denomination, and *The Freewill Baptist Foreign Missionary Enterprise*, both published in *The Centennial Record of the Freewill Baptists*, Dover, New Hampshire, 1881. In October, 1863, he married Marilla Marks Towle, of New Hampshire.

**CARR, GEORGE WHEATON, M.D.**, was born in Pawtuxet, in the town of Warwick, Rhode Island, January 31, 1834. He is the son of John and Maria (Brayton) Carr, both of whom were descendants of early settlers of Rhode Island. He prepared for college at Fruit Hill Classical Institute, at that time a flourishing seminary, and entered Brown University in 1853. Graduating in the class of 1857 with the degree of Master of Arts, he immediately entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. W. C. Ely, of Providence. He pursued his medical studies in the National Medical College, Washington, District of Columbia, and in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter institution, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the class of 1860. Returning to Providence, he entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon-General of the State. The Civil War, which commenced the following year, called him away from private life. With other members of the general staff of the State he was transferred to the first troops raised in Rhode Island, and commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment Rhode Island Detached Militia, commanded by Colonel Burnside. He continued with his regiment during its short but active service, serving under General Patterson in Maryland, and under General McDowell at the battle of Bull Run. After the First Regiment was mustered out he was appointed Assistant Surgeon Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, and subsequently promoted to the rank of Surgeon, serving in that capacity, and as Brigade Operating Surgeon, in the Fourth and



*George Warr M.D.*





Sixth Army Corps, participating in the battles of Yorktown, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Gettysburg, Sharpsburg, Mine Run, Rappahannock, Spotsylvania, Coal Harbor, and other engagements. At the close of the war Dr. Carr resumed the practice of his profession in Providence. In 1860 he was admitted a member of the Rhode Island State Medical Society and of the Providence Medical Association, and was President of the latter from March 7, 1870, to March 4, 1872. On the 14th of July, 1868, he was appointed Physician of the Rhode Island State Prison, and continued to fill that position until the removal of that institution from the city in 1878. For many years he has been United States Examining Surgeon of Pensions, and has been Surgeon of the Rhode Island Hospital since the opening of that institution in 1868. He has been connected with several military organizations, having been Brigade Surgeon for several years. On the reorganization of the Militia of the State he was appointed Medical Director of the Brigade of Rhode Island Militia. He was the first surgeon of the Grand Army of the Republic in the State, and was for some years Medical Director of the Department of Rhode Island. In 1880 he was appointed Consulting Physician of the Butler Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Carr married, April 17, 1871, Imogene Mathewson, daughter of Bradford and Harriet (Rogers) Mathewson, of Providence.

**T**ILLINGHAST, HON. PARDON ELISHA, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, eldest son of Rev. John and Susan Caroline (Avery) Tillinghast, was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, December 10, 1836. His honored father, born October 3, 1812, pastor of the West Greenwich Baptist Church for thirty-eight years, died March 28, 1878. His maternal grandfather, Elisha Avery, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Pardon E., bearing the name of the first of the family that settled in Rhode Island (Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, of Providence), was trained on the farm and attended the common schools of the town till he was fifteen years of age, when he pursued a wider range of study at Hall's Academy, in Plainfield, Connecticut; at Providence Conference Seminary, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island; and at the Rhode Island State Normal School under President Dana P. Colburn; meanwhile he occasionally taught school during the winters. At the age of twenty, on recommendation of Professor Colburn, whom he has ever held in highest esteem, he became Principal of the Valley Falls Grammar School, in Smithfield, now Lincoln. His success here led to his election as Principal of a Grammar School in Providence, where, after a year's service, he was chosen Principal of the Grove Street Grammar School in Pawtucket. In this position he labored with marked success for seven years. On the opening of the Civil War his

patriotism led him to enlist in the Eleventh Rhode Island Infantry, in Captain C. W. Thrasher's company from Pawtucket; but he was soon transferred to the Twelfth Infantry, under Colonel George H. Brown, and was chosen quartermaster-sergeant, an office that he continued to fill while the regiment remained in the field,—eleven months. His experiences of the war in and around Washington, and in Eastern Virginia and Kentucky, with the Ninth Army Corps, under General Burnside, embraced a very stormy period of the great struggle. On his return from the army he studied law with Charles W. Thrasher, Esq., and Hon. Thomas K. King, and, after three years of preparation, was admitted, in 1867, to the Rhode Island bar. When Mr. King was appointed United States Consul to Belfast, Ireland, he succeeded to his office and business in Pawtucket. Three times he was chosen Representative to the General Assembly, and four times he has been elected State Senator. During each term in the Senate he has been chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1877 he was chairman of the Joint Committee of the General Assembly on the reception and entertainment of President Hayes, and formally welcomed him to the State. In 1874 he was elected Town Solicitor by the Common Council of Pawtucket, and has since been continued in that office. He has made the study of municipal law a specialty in his professional career. When sixteen years of age he united with the West Greenwich Baptist Church, and finally with the First Baptist Church in Pawtucket, where he has performed much and valuable service, as superintendent of the Sabbath-school for many years, and as leader of the singing for fifteen years. During all this time he has preserved a lively interest in the public schools, serving for many years on the School Committee, and was instrumental in introducing vocal music, as a science, into the schools. He was also very active in the establishment of evening schools and in inaugurating the Free Public Library, which is now maintained by an annual appropriation from the town treasury. In 1879 he was elected by the General Assembly for a term of five years Judge Advocate-General of Rhode Island. On the 2d of June, 1881, he was chosen Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Burges. He married, November 13, 1867, Ellen F. Paine, of Pawtucket, and has three children living.

**B**ARNABY, ABNER J., was born in Freetown, Bristol County, Massachusetts, May 23, 1834. His parents were Stephen and Lucy (Hathaway) Barnaby. Stephen Barnaby was a descendant, in the fifth generation, of James Barnaby, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, whose wife, Lydia Warren Bartlett, was the daughter of William Bartlett, of Plymouth, who arrived at that place in 1623, a passenger in the ship *Ann*. Mary Warren, wife of William Bartlett, came to Plymouth with

her father, Richard Warren, in the year 1620, in the Mayflower. James Barnaby and Lydia Warren Bartlett were married at Plymouth in 1664. Abner Barnaby's early years were spent at the paternal estate in Freetown. He worked on the farm and attended the district school until the age of fourteen, when he became a student in Mount Hope Academy, in Fall River, Massachusetts, and graduated, in 1853, at Pierce Academy, Middleborough, Massachusetts. After graduating he taught school several terms in Westport, Massachusetts. In 1854 he removed to Providence, and for six years was in the employ of his brother, J. B. Barnaby, a prominent clothier. In the fall of 1860 he entered into business on his own account, on Westminster Street, Providence, where he is at present located. In May, 1866, he was elected to the Common Council of Providence, from the Fourth Ward, remaining in that body until January 1, 1878, a period of nearly twelve years, a longer time than any other person, with a single exception, ever served in that body. He was President of the Council in 1876. In 1867 he was elected a member of the School Committee, and served seven years in that capacity. He was a candidate for the office of Mayor in 1877, on the Democratic ticket, and lacked but fifty-four votes of an election. In 1878 he was selected by the Democratic State Convention as chairman of the State Central Committee, which position he fills at the present time. A vacancy having occurred, he was elected, in 1879, Alderman from the Fourth Ward. He has been a member of the First Light Infantry since 1858; and also a member of the United Train of Artillery since 1862. He married, December 31, 1863, Jennie B. Wallace, daughter of Merrick Wallace, M.D., of Ashburnham, Massachusetts, one of the most prominent physicians of that section of the country. He has had seven children: Philena A., Gracie E., Jennie W., and Fanny L. B., three sons having died in infancy.



**PLACE, WILLIAM HENRY**, manufacturer, son of Peter and Eliza (Hathaway) Place, was born June 1, 1835, in Pascoag, Burrillville, Rhode Island, where he received his early education. His father was the son of Peter and Olive (Lewis) Place, and was born in Glocester, Rhode Island, March 21, 1789. Acquiring the trade of shoemaking, he began business in Smithfield, but in 1817, with his brother-in-law, John Angell, bought a tannery in Olneyville, which he successfully worked, adding to that business job and wholesale shoemaking. He was a member of the First Baptist Church in Providence, and with his sister, Mrs. Angell, established the first prayer-meetings, the first Sabbath-school, and the first preaching services in the place. He was instrumental in the conversion of Rev. Martin Cheney, assisted in building the first meeting-house, dedicated July 2, 1827, and in organizing the church, November 7, 1828. In 1830 he removed to Pascoag, Burrillville, and built the first woollen

mill operated in that place. He changed the name of the locality from Monkey Town to Pascoag, the Indian name of the stream. Here he run the first power-loom known in the town. He was the first man in this country to card up the waste fillings, known as "hard ends," and work them into cloth. From the General Assembly of Rhode Island he procured a charter and established the Pascoag Bank, and for years was its president. On account of business reverses and failing health he removed to East Douglas, Massachusetts, then to Blackstone, and finally to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, near Hamlet Village, where he built a house and resumed his trade. He took an active interest in religious matters, superintended a Sabbath-school, and opened his own doors for meetings. Mr. Place died January 23, 1876, in his eighty-seventh year. He married Eliza Hathaway, and had nine children: Charles T. 1st, Eliza, Sally Ann 1st, William H. 1st, Sally Ann 2d, Charles T. 2d, Cynthia P., William H. 2d, and Olive L. The five last named are living. Sally Ann married Nelson Walling; Cynthia P. married Justin Howard; Olive married (1) Edward Hill and (2) Darwin M. Cook. Charles T., born in 1830, attended the East Greenwich Academy, and then applied himself to manufacturing interests, especially to the preparation of oils used in working machinery and wool. He engaged successfully in business in Valley Falls, in 1849; in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1854; in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, in 1858; and in Providence in 1860. In 1869 he visited Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and commenced business, and finally moved to that city in 1872. Here he is an extensive and prospered manufacturer. His partner in business is Stanley Loomis. They are manufacturers and sole proprietors of "C. T. Place" and "Zone" paraffine lubricating oils and paraffine wax. He married Abby E. Hopkins, of Pascoag, Burrillville. William H. received his early education in his native town. After attending the public schools he pursued advanced studies in the University Grammar School in Providence, under Dr. Lyon. He then turned his attention to the furtherance of manufacturing enterprises, providing necessary means and facilities for those engaged in working all sorts of fibres and fabrics. His studies and experiments were given to the preparation of various kinds of oils, dye-stuffs, glyceroids, and like substances and agents. In this direction he made important discoveries and improvements and secured valuable patents, and was prospered in his pursuits. He has held a prominent and worthy place in religious and social circles. In 1859 he united with the Baptist church in Woonsocket. He became a member of Pilgrim Lodge of Odd Fellows, in June, 1873. In 1880 he visited different portions of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Belgium. He married (1), October 13, 1868, Marian Elizabeth Horton, in Providence, a most estimable woman, who was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and died in Providence, December 17, 1875, leaving two children, Eliza Hathaway and Lewis Tew. Mr. Place



married (2), May 26, 1880, Lillian Arabella Fuller, of Cumberland, Rhode Island. He resides in Providence, where he is still (1881) successfully prosecuting his various manufacturing operations.

**ROGERS, GENERAL HORATIO**, son of Horatio and Susan (Curtis) Rogers, was born in Providence, May 18, 1836. He belongs to an old Rhode Island family, domiciled in the State for more than two hundred years, about half of that period at Newport and the remainder at Providence. His grandfather, John Rogers, and two of his great-uncles, were officers in the Revolution; the former and one of the latter, Robert Rogers, having served in the Rhode Island line, and the other, Rev. William Rogers, D.D., having been a brigade chaplain in the Pennsylvania line. His father, Horatio Rogers, was a cotton manufacturer. Horatio, Jr., was educated in the common schools of Providence and at Brown University, where he graduated, with the degree of A.B., in the class of 1855. Having studied law in the office of Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, and at the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1858. Opening a law office in Providence, he diligently applied himself to his profession. He married, January 29, 1861, Lucia, daughter of Resolved Waterman. In June, 1861, he was elected Justice of the Police Court of Providence. He took an active part in public affairs, and stumped the State in the presidential campaign in 1860. After the attack of the Secessionists on Sumter he was anxious to enlist in defence of the Union, and when the Third Rhode Island Regiment (heavy artillery) was formed he resigned his civil position and entered the army, August 27, 1861, as First Lieutenant in Company D, of the Third Regiment. While with the command at Fort Hamilton, New York, learning heavy artillery drill, he was promoted, October 9, 1861, to a captaincy, and assigned to Company H. The Third Regiment formed a part of General T. W. Sherman's expedition to Port Royal, South Carolina, in the fall of 1861, and participated in the bombardment and capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, at Hilton Head and Bay Point, by the fleet under Commodore Dupont, which afforded Captain Rogers his first view of a battle. The Third Regiment held the forts. In January, 1862, Captain Rogers was stationed at Bay Point and on the islands around Beaufort. In March, 1862, he was sent, with other companies of his regiment, to Tybee Island, Georgia, to aid in the reduction of Fort Pulaski. In the siege, during the battle, April 10 and 11, 1862, he had command of Battery McClellan, which was nearest to the fort and played a most important part in breaching the fort, the only casualties among the Union forces being in his command, one killed and two wounded. The Captain himself at one time was buried in the sand by a bursting shell. He and his company also participated in the campaign on James

Island, South Carolina, in the following June, and for the brave part he took in the action, June 16, was promoted to the rank of Major. He accompanied a battalion of his regiment in the expedition under Generals Brannan and A. H. Terry, to burn the bridge at Pocotaligo, South Carolina, and shared in the hot but unsuccessful action of October 24, 1862. During his service in the Department of the South he acted often and efficiently on courts-martial as judge-advocate. January 7, 1863, he received a commission, dated December 27, 1862, as Colonel of the Eleventh Rhode Island Regiment that served for nine months. Scarcely had he joined his command near Alexandria, Virginia, when he was appointed Colonel of the Second Regiment (the oldest three years' troops from the State), then a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, under General Charles Devens, and stationed at Falmouth, Virginia. Colonel Rogers, with his gallant regiment, shared in the various actions of the Army of the Potomac during the year 1863, in which the Sixth Corps bore a part, and particularly the battles of second Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, and Mine Run. For gallant conduct Colonel Rogers and his regiment received the praise of generals and a vote of thanks from the General Assembly of Rhode Island. His activity and exposures resulted in forms of disease that induced him, when the army went into winter quarters, to resign his commission, January 14, 1864, and to return home. He had served two and a half years. For gallant and meritorious services he was brevetted Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. A few weeks after his return from the army he was elected Attorney-General of Rhode Island, and was twice re-elected, after which he declined further nominations for the office. In 1868 he was elected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and again for two years in 1874-6. For two years, 1866-8, he was a member of the Common Council of Providence, and again in 1873-4, a portion of the latter time being President. In the spring of 1867 his wife died. In the autumn of 1869 he married Emily P. Smith, daughter of Governor James Y. Smith. On the 1st of January, 1873, leaving the legal profession, in which he had attained a highly honorable position, he became a partner with his father-in-law, Governor Smith, and his brother-in-law, C. A. Nichols, in the business of manufacturing cotton goods, in which occupation he is still engaged (1881). He possesses uncommon literary taste, as evinced by his rare library and the graceful productions of his pen. Besides delivering several orations on public occasions, he has written considerably for the papers of Providence. His oration delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of the new City Hall, June 24, 1875, was printed in that year. In 1878 was published his volume entitled *Private Libraries of Providence, with a Preliminary Essay on the Love of Books*, which was very favorably received by the critics. In him are united in a



rare manner the qualities of citizen, scholar, and man of business. By his first wife he has one daughter, Emily Priscilla Smith Rogers; and by his second wife two sons, Arthur Rogers and Lucian Waterman Rogers.

**N**ICHOLSON, WILLIAM THOMAS, President and General Manager of the Nicholson File Company, was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, March 22, 1834, and is the son of William and Eliza (Forrestell) Nicholson. His father was a native of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and at an early age came to Pawtucket, where he learned the trade of a machinist, which he followed during his life. He died, April 5, 1860, at the age of fifty-two, at Whitinsville, Massachusetts, at which place he resided for many years prior to his death. William T. Nicholson attended the common schools of Whitinsville, and for about one year was a student at Uxbridge Academy. At the age of fourteen he entered the machine shop of Paul Whittin & Sons, where he remained three years and learned the trade of a machinist, which proved to be the foundation of his success in life. At seventeen, being desirous of a more varied experience, he went to Providence, and for two and a half years was employed in different machine shops in that city. In 1852 he entered the machine shop of Joseph R. Brown, with whom, and the firm of Brown & Sharp, subsequently the Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Company, he remained for six years, being employed in the manufacture of surveyor's instruments, watch, and town clocks, and a variety of rules and gauges for the most accurate measurement. His industry, ingenuity, and expertness secured for him liberal compensation and gradual promotion. In 1856 he was intrusted with the entire management of their shop, in which some thirty men were then employed. At this time his evenings were diligently devoted to the study of mechanics and mechanical drawing, in which he acquired such proficiency that he was competent to make all the drawings used in the shop in which he was employed. In the spring of 1858 he formed a copartnership with Isaac Brownell, under the firm-name of Nicholson & Brownell, for the purpose of carrying on a general machine business, at 85 Eddy Street, Providence. This partnership continued until 1859, when Mr. Nicholson bought the interest of Mr. Brownell, and in 1860 removed to a more commodious shop, at 110 Dorrance Street, where he added new and improved machinery, with a view to increasing the productive capacity of his establishment. His plans were thwarted, however, by the outbreak of the Civil War, which was attended with a general depression in the industrial interests of the country. But such manufacturing facilities as Mr. Nicholson then possessed were not destined to long remain idle. The immense demand for war materials soon attracted his attention, and gave him abundant employment in the manufacture of special machinery necessary for the pro-

duction of small arms required by the United States Government. He soon afterwards purchased the tools, patterns, and stock of Foster, Luther & Co., and again increased his manufacturing facilities, enabling him at this time to employ upwards of sixty hands. The good quality of his work having become fully established, Mr. Nicholson was induced to form a special copartnership, with Henry A. Monroe, independent of his machine shop, for the manufacturing of parts of the Springfield rifles, with whom, under the style of Nicholson & Co., he manufactured the rear sights, bands, swivels, and side washers for upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand rifles, Mr. Nicholson having devised and constructed special machinery for this purpose. In the spring of 1864 he sold his interest in this branch of the business to his partner, Mr. Monroe, which enabled him to give more attention to his machine shop, and especially to the development of an invention which he had long desired to perfect,—an improved machine for cutting files. This he soon succeeded in doing, and after obtaining his first patents organized a stock company for the manufacture of files by machinery. The company was organized in 1864, with Mr. Nicholson at its head, and with a capital stock of \$300,000, under the corporate name of the Nicholson File Company. They at once bought the machine shop, assumed all of Mr. Nicholson's contracts, and immediately began to manufacture the necessary machinery. Great obstacles were at once met, and had to be overcome; trades unions combined to prevent, and consumers were not disposed to buy files made by machinery. It was necessary to originate and perfect machinery for not only the cutting, but for the forging and grinding of over four hundred different kinds of files to insure success, and be independent of the trades unions. After years of experiment, and the inspection of the various modes by which files were produced in this and other countries, and the construction of a variety of machinery, for which over forty patents were obtained, the productions of this company became widely noted for their superiority. The capacity of their works is now one thousand dozen files per day, and this company is one of the most prosperous manufacturing corporations in this country. This success is attributable chiefly to Mr. Nicholson's efficient management of the affairs of the company he represents. Mr. Nicholson has also been prominently identified with some of the public institutions of Providence. He was one of the original committee to draft the act of incorporation of the Providence Public Library, granted January, 1871, and, in March, 1877, was elected one of the Trustees, which position he still occupies. He is a director of the Rhode Island National Bank, a member of the Providence Board of Trade, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He has also for many years been a member of, and taken an active interest in the Providence Franklin Society, and of the Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers. He has travelled extensively in this coun-



W. T. Nichols





try and Europe in the interests of his business, and is one of the most prominent and best informed of American manufacturers. He married, October 14, 1857, Elizabeth Dexter Gardner, daughter of Samuel and Alice (Mowry) Gardner, of Limerock, Rhode Island. They have had five children,—Stephen, who is superintendent of the File Works, Samuel Mowry, who is secretary of the same company, William Thomas, Jr., who is a student at Mowry & Goff's classical school, Eva, and Elizabeth.

**MONROE, COLONEL JOHN ALBERT**, son of John S. and Louisa (Hunter) Monroe, was born in Swansey Village, Massachusetts, October 25, 1836. Of the Monroes, Thomas, John and James, sons of John Monroe, came to this country in 1652. James settled in Virginia, and his grandson James became President of the United States. John went to Connecticut and afterward to Vermont. Thomas settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and had thirteen children; the sons were Nathan, Stephen, Rosbotham, John, Benjamin, Thomas, and Joseph. Stephen had fourteen children, twelve sons and two daughters. His son James married Betsey Ripley, a descendant of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts, and had four sons and four daughters. The eldest son, John Sheldon, was the father of the subject of this sketch. The mother of John A. was the daughter of Rufus and Patience (Carter) Hunter. John A. attended the schools in Fall River, Massachusetts, and at the age of thirteen engaged in a silk office in Boston. At the age of fifteen he went to Providence, Rhode Island, where his parents had removed; and after attending the High School learned the trade of a jeweller with his uncle, William Monroe. On completing his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman until he had accumulated a little money, when he resumed his course of study, attending alternately the East Greenwich Academy and the University Grammar School in Providence. He worked at his trade in vacations to replenish his purse, and taught one winter at Fruit Hill, suffering meanwhile from inflammation of the eyes from over-study. In 1860 he entered Brown University, and held a high rank in his class. As a help to defray his expenses, he served as Librarian of the Franklin Lyceum. At the commencement of the Civil War in 1861, he gave himself to the service of his country, entering from the Marine Corps of Artillery of Providence, which he had joined in 1854, and was commissioned June 6, 1861, second lieutenant Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery; was soon promoted to first lieutenant; then, September 7, 1861, to captain of Battery D. On the 21st of October, 1862, he attained the rank of major; and December 4, 1862, that of lieutenant-colonel. He participated in thirty-one engagements, beginning with the scenes of Bull Run, and closing with the actions around Richmond. He had four

of his horses shot by shell and bullets, and received a wound in his scalp. He was Chief of Artillery in McDowell's and Doubleday's Divisions, and Hooker's Corps; Commanding Officer for more than a year of Artillery Camp of Instruction (Camp Barry), Washington, D. C., "the largest military post, up to that time, ever organized in the United States," where his services received the highest commendations; was Chief of Artillery, Second Corps, Commanding Artillery Brigade; Inspector and Chief of Staff, Artillery Reserve, A. P.; Commanding Officer First Division, Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps; and Chief of Artillery, Ninth Corps, Commanding Artillery Brigade, and had charge of the entire artillery at the battle of the Mine. For his skill, gallantry and efficiency he received from Generals McDowell, King, Patrick, Doubleday, Hooker, Burnside, Gibbon, and Heintzleman, in orders and reports, the highest expressions of confidence and praise, his command being spoken of as a model for drill and attainments. His services are fittingly mentioned in the report of the Adjutant-General of the State, in the papers of the Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society of Rhode Island, and our military histories. Returning from the war, he adopted the profession of civil engineering; in the winter of 1866-7 run the lines of flowage and assessed land damages for the reservoir of the Quidnick Reservoir Co., Kent County, Rhode Island; in July, 1867, superintended the construction of the India Point Bridge for the B. & P. Railroad; in 1868 took charge of the building of the Shore Line Bridge over the Connecticut River; since September 24, 1869, he has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and has contributed important papers to the Transactions of the Society; was called West to counsel respecting bridges over the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers; called South to advise relative to bridges over the Mobile and Tensas Rivers; in 1872 was on the commission of boundaries between Smithfield, Gloucester, and Burrillville, Rhode Island; originated the bill for the inspection of dams, that was substantially adopted by Massachusetts and Connecticut; frequently appointed by the Supreme Court as master in questions of hydraulics and tide-waters; made surveys of Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, Maine, and planned the sewerage of the town; in October, 1879, was appointed United States Assistant Engineer under the Mississippi Commission, and made complete hydrographic, topographical and geodetic survey of the river from Cairo to Memphis. Politically he is a Republican. In 1854 he united with the Young Men's Christian Association. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic from its origin, and in 1878-9, was Commander of Rodman Post, No. 12, G. A. R. In 1869-70 he was the Commanding Officer of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery. Of the Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society he was a charter member, and has contributed five valuable papers on the war,—*Rhode Island Artillery at Battle of Bull Run*; *Reminiscences*, two papers; *Letters from the Army*, and

*Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, at Battle of Antietam.* In 1870 he became a member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and at all exhibitions has served on the committee on new machinery. His scientific judgments are in constant demand. He married, July 1, 1863, Mary Catharine Bucklin, daughter of Washington Lee Bucklin, of Alexandria, Virginia, a leading citizen, who died prior to the war, and whose wife was of the distinguished family of Harpers of Virginia. He has four children, Mary, Albert, Blanche Annette, and Josephine Amelia. Colonel Monroe's talents, patriotism, bravery and fidelity, combined with his genial manners and cheerful disposition, have won for him a host of friends.

**L**AURENCE, GENERAL ALBERT GALLATIN, son of Hon. William Beach Lawrence, of Newport, was born in New York city, April 14, 1836. His ancestry may be traced in the sketch of his father in this volume, and in Holgate's *Genealogy of New York Families*. He enjoyed superior educational advantages, and before entering college spent three years in Germany and Switzerland. In 1856 he was graduated at Harvard University, and two years thereafter received the degree of LL.B. from the Dane Law School at Cambridge. He subsequently continued his legal studies for one year in the office of David Dudley Field in New York, where he was admitted to the bar. Soon after his admission to the bar he accompanied Mr. J. Glancey Jones, United States Minister to Vienna. On his return Mr. Lawrence found his country involved in the war of the Rebellion, and promptly identified himself in the struggle for the Union. As captain he served on General Stahl's staff from September, 1862, to July, 1863, after which he was active in raising a cavalry regiment in New York, and subsequently in drilling colored troops. He was staff officer with General W. H. Smith at Cold Harbor, with General Martindale at Petersburg, and with General Ames in front of Richmond and at Fort Fisher, where he led the assault of January 15, 1865, and while planting his flag upon the ramparts, received four wounds, one of which deprived him of an arm. The country was thrilled by his bravery in capturing one of the strongholds of the enemy on the coast of North Carolina, immediately after the capture of which his services were thus referred to in the report of General Ames to the Secretary of War: "He has displayed, in the various engagements in which we have taken part, great gallantry, coolness, and judgment. So prominent have been these qualities that I have given him charge of commands greater than a regiment in most important movements. In October last, when one of my brigades was to assault the enemy's position near Richmond, I sent him with it, having more confidence in him

than in the brigade commander. At Fort Fisher he led the assault, with authority to direct in my name the movements of the leading regiments, and was the first to gain the fort, where he was wounded." Similar testimonials were given by General A. H. Terry, and by the Rhode Island General Assembly in resolutions of thanks to General Lawrence. After the war he was Minister Resident in the Republic of Costa Rica, which position he filled with honor to himself and his country. In 1875 he was sent by President Grant as commissioner to treat with the Sioux Indians, and met in council more than three thousand warriors. In 1878 he was sent by President Hayes to confer with Sitting Bull and his eight thousand followers, this conference having been authorized in compliance with a request from the Canadian government, which was in doubt as to the proper course to be pursued with the Indians then in the Canadian territory. General Lawrence now resides in Newport, and continues to take an active interest in public affairs.

**C**HACE, GENERAL THOMAS W., son of Isaac and Emily (Littlefield) Chace, was born in the town of Charleston, Rhode Island, June 22, 1834. He is a descendant of William Chace, who settled in this country at an early day, and a grandson of Maxon Chace, a soldier in the War of 1812. His father was a native of Westerly, Rhode Island, and died at New Shoreham, in 1845, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. His mother was a daughter of Captain Nathanael Littlefield, of New Shoreham. Soon after the death of his father, Mr. Chace's mother removed to Newport, and for several years he lived with his uncle, T. W. Foley, of Providence, with whom, after receiving a good common-school education, he learned the business of a merchant tailor. On attaining his majority he purchased the stock and goodwill of the business of Mr. Foley, and opened an establishment of the same kind on North Main Street. Since 1870 he has carried on business successfully on Westminster Street. He was for several years prominently identified with the military organizations of the city and State. In 1857 he enlisted as a private in the First Light Infantry Company of Providence; in 1861 assisted in the formation of the organization now known as the United Train of Artillery, and served as adjutant and major of that command. At the May session of the General Assembly, in 1872, he was elected Brigadier-General of the Fourth Brigade Rhode Island Militia, and in 1873 and 1875 was chosen to command the Third and First Brigades, respectively. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and has served as treasurer of that committee since 1877. He was elected an alternate to the National Republican Convention in 1876, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1880. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1859,



in which order he has filled several important offices. In 1857 he became a member of the Franklin Lyceum, and has held the office of secretary and vice-president of that society. He is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. In 1857 he united with the Central Baptist Church in Providence, with which he is still connected. He assisted in the formation of the Rhode Island Baptist Social Union, in 1871, of which he was for several years treasurer, and is now vice-president. From 1863 to 1872 he served as vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was president from 1872 to 1875. He married, in February, 1865, Emily S. Starkweather, of Windham, Connecticut.

**CURTIS**, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOSEPH BRIDGHAM, the second son of George and Julia (Bowen-Bridgham) Curtis, was born in Providence, October 25, 1836. After passing through the preliminary studies of his education, he entered the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard University, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Department of Engineering, in July, 1856. In the discharge of his duties as an engineer he went to Chicago immediately after finishing his studies at Cambridge, and from Chicago, in the spring of 1857, to a post upon the Allentown Railroad, in Pennsylvania. It was a hard service which he was called upon to perform. All unknown to himself he was passing through an experience which was fitting him for the still rougher experience which was awaiting him in the future. In the fall of 1857 he was appointed an assistant architect with Mr. Frederic Law Olmstead and Mr. Calvert Vaux, who were superintendents of the work upon Central Park, New York. When the Civil War broke out all the enthusiasm of his nature was aroused, and he was ready to enlist in the service of his country. He obtained a commission as an engineer with the rank of captain in the Ninth Regiment of the New York State Militia, and had a place on the colonel's staff. He remained an unpaid volunteer in this regiment for a few months, and then went to Washington, and for a short time occupied a post in the working corps of the Sanitary Commission. When the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment was formed he was appointed first lieutenant, October 2, 1861. The regiment proceeded, as soon as its ranks were full, to Washington, and went into camp at Camp Casey, where it was placed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel I. P. Rodman. In November, 1861, the regiment, which was attached to General O. O. Howard's brigade, was ordered to join General Sumner's division. In a few weeks it joined Burnside's Expedition, and was in the battle of Roanoke Island. On landing, the troops encountered obstacles which seemed almost insurmountable. "We turned into the vilest swamp

I ever saw," wrote Adjutant Curtis. "We sank from the ankle to the knees. It was full of trees and thorny bushes seven or eight feet high and growing close together. We were two hours in forcing our way through this swamp." "I marked Curtis from the first," said General Burnside, "and knew he would make a splendid field officer, as he did. I saw him often, but he was not a man to spend much time at headquarters, for he was always attending to his own duties." The hardships and fatigues to which he had been exposed had made severe drafts on the delicate constitution of the brave young soldier, and he yielded under the pressure of disease. A respite from his military duties was granted him, and he returned to Providence to recruit his wasted energies. As soon as his strength began to return he was impatient again to be on duty, and several days before his furlough expired he was on his way to rejoin his regiment, and was most cordially welcomed back to his post by both officers and men. He was at the siege of Fort Macon, which, after a month's onset upon it by the Federal troops, surrendered April 26, 1862. When Colonel Rodman was promoted to the rank of brigadier, Curtis was commissioned his assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain; and soon after he was made lieutenant-colonel. After a series of adventures in which the bravery of Colonel Curtis exhibited itself most strikingly, there came the great battle of Antietam, in which the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment performed so gallant a part. There have been given many descriptions of that famous conflict, upon the issue of which depended so much. None of these descriptions are more graphic than the one written by Lieutenant Curtis, in a letter dated September 22, 1862. It closes thus: "We were under fire almost all the time from six A.M., when the enemy shelled us out from behind a hill, until half-past five P.M., when we were broken in the corn-field. General Rodman is, I fear, mortally wounded. Our Colonel Steere is severely wounded—a ball in the thigh; and Lieutenant Ives has an ugly grape-wound. We lost a third of our regiment in the corn-field. Some of our wounded lay thirty-six hours, and the rebels would not give them water, calling them damned Yankees, and firing at those who went into the corn after them. I can arm their slaves now." Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis took command of the regiment in the place of the wounded Colonel Steere. The regiment was now in the Ninth Army Corps. On the 11th of December, 1862, began the battle of Fredericksburg. Two days the bombardment and fighting had been going on. Towards sunset of the afternoon of the 13th there came an order to the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment to advance. It made its way up the banks of the Rappahannock, and marching through the city, reached the outskirts. There, halting for a moment, its commander quietly seated on his horse, a bullet struck him in the left cheek, penetrated his brain, and its deadly work was done almost in an instant. His body was brought to Providence, where it was laid in state



in the State House, and on the 20th of December, one week after the battle was fought in which he lost his life, it was laid away in its resting-place in the North Burying-Ground in Providence.

**WILCOX, DUTEE**, manufacturing jeweller, was born at Douglass, Massachusetts, June 22, 1834, and is the son of Dutee and Julia A. (Bowditch) Wilcox. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were remarkable for longevity. His mother is still living. He obtained most of his education at a country school. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Wheeler & Knight, manufacturing jewellers, of Providence, with whom he remained for about four years, when the firm was dissolved, and he was released from his apprenticeship. At the age of twenty-one he returned to the employ of Mr. Wheeler, and as superintendent of the jewelry shop, remained until 1856, when he formed a partnership with Horace and Olney Thayer, and began the manufacture of jewelry, in a building on Steeple Street. This firm was dissolved in 1857, by the withdrawal of the Messrs. Thayer, and for a time Mr. Wilcox carried on the business alone. In March, 1859, he formed a partnership with Henry J. Battell, under the firm-name of Wilcox & Battell, and in the following December Seth A. Cheeney became a member of the firm. Their business rapidly increased, and they soon removed to No. 125 Broad Street. In January, 1868, Mr. Cheeney retired from the firm, and Mr. Battell died in 1871, after which time Mr. Wilcox carried on the business alone, under the old firm-name, removing, in 1873, to No. 19 Snow Street, where he now remains. January 1, 1880, he admitted Walter Gardner as a partner, and changed the name to D. Wilcox & Co. Mr. Wilcox is also connected, as general partner, with the well-known firm of Albert J. Smith & Co., manufacturers of fine gold jewelry. He has invented several articles of jewelry, among which is the "Wilcox & Battell Stud," patented in 1859, the annual sale of which has amounted to as high as one hundred thousand dollars. His business career has been eminently successful, and is the result of faithful and constant application, great mechanical and inventive skill, and conscientious and conservative elements of character peculiarly his own. The faithful and efficient service he has rendered the city in various official capacities has given him a high place in public esteem. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen, of Providence, from the Ninth Ward, during the years 1877, 1878 and 1879. He has taken a deep interest in public education, having served on the School Committee of Providence in 1876, 1877 and 1878. In 1877 he was chosen one of the directors of the National Bank of Commerce, one of the largest banking institutions in the State. He is also a trustee of the City Savings Bank, and a director of the Providence Board of Trade. He has identified himself with the religious interests of the city; has

been associated in an official capacity with the Young Men's Christian Association for several years; and for more than twenty years an honored and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the 6th of January, 1859, he married Emma A. Locke, of Newport, Rhode Island, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia S. (Howard) Locke. Their children are: Emma Lula, Gracie M., and Howard Dutee, born respectively February 18, 1862, February 17, 1866, and April 5, 1871. In 1875 Mr. Wilcox erected one of the most magnificent and costly business buildings in Rhode Island, known as the "Wilcox Building," fronting on Weybosset and Custom-House streets. It is a building of which the citizens of Providence may justly feel proud, and fitly represents the character, talents, and tastes of the owner, and indicates the public spirit and liberality of one who has chosen in this manner to exhibit his deep interest in all that may improve and adorn his adopted city.

**BOWEN, REV. WILLIAM HENRY, D.D.**, was born in Johnston, February 27, 1836. He is the son of Nathaniel and Hannah Paine Bowen. His father died in 1866; his mother still survives (1881). In 1841 the family removed to North Providence, and for many years resided in that portion of the town now included within the city of Providence. The son early evinced a love for study and a susceptibility of religious impressions. In 1853 he united with the Free Baptist Church in Olneyville, of which the late Rev. G. T. Day, D.D., was pastor. In the autumn of the same year he entered Brown University and graduated in 1857. Immediately after graduation he visited Europe in company with Dr. Day, his pastor. After teaching a year he studied one year in Andover Theological Seminary. He received ordination to the work of the ministry at Waterford (Blackstone), Massachusetts, in 1859. Previous to 1869 he was pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Waterford, Massachusetts; and for four years of the Free Baptist Church in North Scituate, and with great usefulness and success. He was especially active in promoting educational interests, and acquired distinction as a writer in the *Free-will Baptist Quarterly*, of which he was one of the editors. In 1869 he became pastor of the Main Street Free Baptist Church, Lewiston, Maine. His education and experience had abundantly qualified him for this position of commanding influence. He is now (1881) in the twelfth year of his pastorate. In 1872 he was elected Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Bates College, but declined it. He received his doctorate from Hillsdale College, Michigan, in 1874. He has held important offices in connection with the Free-will Baptist Education Society, and since 1875 has been its president. He is President of the Board of Overseers of Bates College, and is chairman of the School Board in the city in which he resides. In 1879 he again visited Europe



*Lutie Wilcox*





as a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance held at Bale, Switzerland. Dr. Bowen is a sound scholar, a vigorous writer, an able preacher, and a judicious pastor. He is qualified both in temperament and character for a leader, and his influence is widely recognized and felt. As indicated by the positions which he holds, he stands in the front rank of the ministry of the denomination with which he is connected. He married, in 1860, Jeanette, daughter of Captain Richard W. Greene, of Warwick. From this union there are two surviving children. "The Memoir of Rev. George T. Day, D.D.," is his leading published work.

**HOPKINS, LIEUTENANT STEPHEN MANCHESTER,** son of Augustus and Hannah (Brayton) Hopkins, was born in Burrillville, Rhode Island, February 28, 1837. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native town, and at a later age prosecuted his studies at the seminary in East Greenwich, and at New Hampton, New Hampshire. He evinced a high order of intellect, and possessed a joyous, affable disposition, which made him a great favorite with old and young. On completing his academic studies he engaged with his brothers in the manufacture of spindles, in which he continued until September, 1862, when he enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, receiving a lieutenant's commission. In the spring preceding his enlistment, the citizens of his native town, reposing great confidence in his abilities, sent him as one of their Representatives to the lower house of the General Assembly, of which body he was a member at the time of his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., December 27, 1862, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg. At the time his regiment was ordered from Washington to Falmouth, Virginia, he was suffering from a slow fever, and was carried to Falmouth in an ambulance. From this illness he had not fully recovered when General Burnside crossed the Rappahannock and attacked Lee at Fredericksburg. The captain of his company being ill, Lieutenant Hopkins bravely assumed the responsibility of leading the company into action, which he did to the admiration of his colonel and to the honor of himself as a gallant officer. Early in that fatal engagement a shell struck and mangled his left foot, which was afterward amputated and he removed to Washington, where he lingered for two weeks, suffering from an increasing fever, and died at the time before mentioned, his wife and brother being with him at the time of his death. Lieutenant Hopkins united with the Free-Will Baptist Church at an early age, and was a sincere and devout Christian. He married, December 7, 1858, Mary Frances, daughter of John and Frances (Dudley) Warner, of Millbury, Massachusetts, the issue of the marriage being a daughter, Ellen Louise. Soon after the death of Lieutenant Hopkins a tribute to his memory appeared in the

Providence *Evening Press*, in which his patriotic self-sacrificing spirit is referred to as follows: "No one sacrificed business interests and the companionship of a dear family with greater patriotism than he. First of the little band that went out from his native town to put his name upon the roll of his country's defenders as a private, and without promise of position, the first to fall in her glorious defence while gallantly leading his men upon the bloody battle-field of Fredericksburg. No young man in New England has gone to the war with a more brilliant prospect before him, or with more to entice him to stay at home. But a stern sense of duty caused him to turn his back upon affluence and luxury, and to hazard his life, and all he held dear, for the sake of his country. During this whole war, Rhode Island has not lost a truer patriot or a braver soldier than Lieutenant Hopkins."

**RICHARDSON, ERASTUS,** son of John S. and Izanna (Lewis) Richardson, was born in Valley Falls, Rhode Island, April 10, 1837. His mother died during his infancy, and he became a member of the family of his grandfather, John E. Richardson. His great-grandfather, John Richardson, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, was one of the pioneers in American cotton spinning, and a descendant of John Woodcock, one of the first settlers in Attleborough, a noted man of his time. Upon the failure of his father in 1814, John E. Richardson engaged in business with the late Martin Stoddard, of Providence, where he remained a short time. About the year 1820 he removed to Valley Falls, where he was employed as clerk by the late William Harris. Upon the failure of Mr. Harris he engaged in the grocery business, in which he continued until his death, October 30, 1845. He was highly respected by all who knew him. His children were John Strowbridge Richardson, the father of the subject of this sketch, and William Augustus. His youngest sister, Rowena, now living at Augusta, Maine, is the wife of Hon. Anson P. Morrill. When his grandfather died, Erastus Richardson continued to live with his grandmother, Sylvia (Drake) Richardson; and the resources of the family being very limited, he was obliged to commence work in a cotton-factory in order to contribute to the necessities of the household. Although thus early thrown upon his own resources, he made the best of his opportunities, and developed a capacity for business which secured him permanent employment, and Harvey Chace of Valley Falls, and his sons, James H. and Jonathan, took a deep interest in his welfare, and gave him a position in their counting-room, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, in which calling he has been engaged until the present time. He remained in the employ of Messrs. Chace until 1863, when he engaged with Edward Harris at Woonsocket. Since 1865 he has been bookkeeper for the Lippitt Woollen Company.

Mr. Richardson has devoted his spare time to literary pursuits, and is the author of a history of Woonsocket, published in 1876, and a translation of the *Aeneid*, now appearing in the Woonsocket *Patriot*, both of which have been highly commended. He served for nine months as a private soldier in the War of the Rebellion, being a member of the Twelfth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, with which he remained until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he was honorably discharged. His first vote for President of the United States was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he remained an ardent Republican until the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties. In 1873 he was elected a member of the School Committee of Woonsocket, and, excepting one year, has retained that position until the present time, being now chairman of the board. On the 10th of November, 1863, he married Mary N. Carpenter, of Smithfield, Rhode Island. They have had three children: John Everet, deceased; Charles Francis, and Martha Frances.

**GERRISH, REV. AURA L.**, was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, September 10, 1837. His parents were Edward F. and Fanny Tuttle Gerrish. The father was a farmer, and for many years justice of the peace and quorum. The son was educated in a course preparatory for college at the Nottingham Union Institute, taught by Rev. Bartholomew Van Dame, and by private instructors. He also gave attention to scientific studies. He early commenced the work of teaching, and gave several years consecutively to it in the public schools of New Castle and Exeter, New Hampshire. At the age of sixteen he became a member of the Free Baptist Church in his native town. Choosing the ministry for his life-work, he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1863, and graduated therefrom in 1866. During this course of study he supplied churches in the vicinity of Bangor. Immediately upon his graduation he became pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Pittsfield, Maine, the place of the location of the Maine Central Institute, a school of a high order, under the patronage of the Free Baptists. He was ordained there August 17, 1866. He held this position ten years. During this time his services were of great value to the church, the school, and the community at large. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Institute eight years, and principal of the normal department one year. He did much in raising funds for its benefit. He served on the School Board of Pittsfield six years. He became pastor of the church in Olneyville, R. I., in February, 1876, and fills with great acceptance the position which was honored by the services of Rev. Martin Cheney and Rev. George T. Day, D.D. Mr. Gerrish was for a period a member of the Executive Board of the Free-will Baptist Education Society. Since 1877 he has been a member of the Executive Board of the Freewill Baptist

Home Mission Society, and is its corresponding secretary. He is the President of the School Board of the town of Johnston. He is a bold and earnest preacher, a safe and judicious leader, and exerts a large and beneficent influence. He married, in 1859, Lizzie V. Holbrook, of New Castle, New Hampshire, who died some two years later, leaving an infant daughter. In 1863 he married Lucinda A. Rondlett, of Exeter, New Hampshire.

**BLISS, MAJOR GEORGE NEWMAN**, son of James Leonard and Sarah Ann (Stafford) Bliss, was born in Eagleville, Tiverton, Rhode Island, July 22, 1837. He attended the schools of Fall River, Massachusetts, and the University Grammar School in Providence, and in 1856 entered Brown University, where he remained two years, and then entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he graduated in 1860. His decision of character and courage in adhering to his convictions were manifested in his college course, leading to the change of colleges rather than to submit to what he deemed rigid discipline. In September, 1860, he entered the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in May, 1861, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York. Returning to Providence, he continued the study of law in the office of Samuel W. Peckham. After the first battle of the Civil War, July 21, 1861, his patriotism led him to espouse the cause of his country, and in September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the First Rhode Island Cavalry, the first command of the kind ever raised in New England. He was soon promoted to quartermaster-sergeant, and then to first lieutenant, in which rank for a time he became quartermaster of the regiment. In July, 1862, he became Captain of Troop C., in which office he performed efficient service in the most trying days of the war. He was with his brave regiment in Virginia, along the Potomac, Rappahannock, Rapidan, and James Rivers, over the Bull Run, Blue Ridge, and Catocin Mountains, and through the Shenandoah Valley, participating in the battles of Front Royal and vicinity, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Groveton, Bull Run, Chantilly, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Middleburg, Rapidan Station, below Front Royal, Opequan, Winchester, Waynesboro, and others. His heroic conduct in the Waynesboro Battle, September 28, 1864, with the famous Black Horse Cavalry of the enemy, forms one of the thrilling chapters of the war. After cutting down four of his foes and having his horse shot under him and receiving wounds in his head and side, he became a prisoner. His valor was handsomely acknowledged by his enemies. One of the men struck down by his sabre was the color-bearer of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. Captain Bliss was incarcerated in Libby Prison under peculiarly trying circumstances, suffering from his wounds, and once for forty-five days in a basement-cell as a hostage doomed contingently to death. On being exchanged he



returned to the service in February, 1865, and was appointed to court-martial service at Annapolis, Maryland. During the war he was on five courts-martial, once as junior member; once as judge advocate, once as president. While for a time assisting in the recruiting service he visited various portions of the army front in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. No truer, braver soldier and officer was found in the Union Army than Major Bliss. After the close of the war he returned to Providence and resumed the practice of his profession. Residing in East Providence, he has an office in that town, and also one in Providence. In 1866 he was chosen a member of the School Committee of East Providence, and has served, with the exception of three years, until the present time (1881). He was elected a Representative to the General Assembly in 1868, and was re-elected for five years. In 1879 he was commissioned, by the State, Major of Cavalry, and now commands in the State militia the entire cavalry force of Rhode Island. In 1869 he was unanimously elected by the General Assembly Commissioner of the Shell Fishery for five years, and in 1874 was unanimously re-elected for a like term. In 1873 he was chosen Trial Justice of East Providence, and has been regularly re-elected, his present term reaching to 1882. He was particularly active in the General Assembly in securing the rebuilding of Central (old Red) Bridge on its old site. In 1872 he united with the Congregational Church in East Providence, of which he is an esteemed member. For many years he has been prominently identified with the Masonic order, in which he has held various official positions. His attachment to this fraternity was strengthened by his being saved from death as a Mason when he lay wounded in the battle of Waynesboro, through the interposition of Captain Henry C. Lee, a Confederate officer, and brother of Fitz Lee. He is a member of the Cavalry Veteran Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society of Rhode Island. Evidences of his literary ability appear in chapters of the *History of the First Rhode Island Cavalry*, and other important historical papers, including the *Historical Sketch of East Providence*, July 4, 1876. He married, January 1, 1872, Fanny A., daughter of Hon. William A. Carpenter, of East Providence, and has five children: Gerald Morton, William Carpenter, George Miles, Helen Louise, and Carlton Sears.

**D**EXTER, REV. SAMUEL KING, pastor of the Baptist Church in Warren, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 6, 1837. He prepared for college at Peekskill Academy, on the Hudson, and after pursuing a collegiate course at Madison University, at Hamilton, New York, entered the Theological Seminary at Newton, Massachusetts. After his ordination at Sheldonville, Massachusetts, where he remained one year, he was installed pastor of the Baptist Church in Windsor, Vermont,

in the fall of 1865, where he remained three years, and then accepted a call to Bennington, Vermont, remaining there two years. His pastorate at the latter place continued until the fall of 1870, and on the 1st of January, 1871, he returned to Rhode Island and became pastor of the Baptist Church in Warren, where he has since continued to labor. This is one of the oldest churches in New England, having been built in 1764. It was burned by British soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and rebuilt in 1786. The present structure occupies the site of the first two churches, and a portion of the ground on which it was intended to locate Brown University. Rev. Dr. James Manning was its first pastor, and many eminent preachers have since ministered to its people. On entering upon his pastoral duties at Warren Mr. Dexter immediately identified himself with the educational interests of the town, and has been a member of the School Board since 1870. From 1871 to 1875 he was Superintendent of the Public Schools of Warren. For many years he has been connected with the Board of the Baptist State Convention and the Baptist Educational Society. He married, May 9, 1865, in Providence, Henrietta D. Allen, daughter of Deacon Sanford Allen, of Bellingham, Massachusetts. They have had six children, of whom but two, Walter A. and Alden B., are now living. Mr. Dexter's religious labors at Warren and elsewhere have been marked by great earnestness and zeal, and his present work is in a most prosperous condition. Although closely devoted to the interests of his own church he has exerted a wide influence, and been largely instrumental in promoting the general religious and moral welfare of the community.

**S**WAN, LYMAN L., M.D., son of William Swan, of Smithfield, was born December 16, 1838. His early studies were pursued in the public schools of his native town and at the East Greenwich Seminary. Subsequently he completed his academic and classical course in part at Hanover, New Hampshire, and in part at Andover, Massachusetts. He pursued his medical studies in the offices of Drs. Daw and Howard W. King, and at the Long Island Medical College, from which institution he received his diploma. Soon after the completion of his medical studies he commenced practice at Riverpoint. It was not long before he received an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. He was for some time at the South in the discharge of his professional duties, the larger portion of this period being spent in Louisiana. On the termination of the war he returned to Rhode Island, and opened an office in Providence, where his services as a physician were highly appreciated and his practice steadily increased. He took special interest in one form of the application of morphia for the alleviation of pain,—the subcutaneous injection of that article. In a valuable paper which he prepared on that subject he alludes, as indicating his confidence in the



use of morphia, to nearly three hundred cases in which he had been successful in his treatment of his patients by this method. Dr. Swan kept up his intimate connection with his military associates during his residence in Providence. At the time of his death he was Surgeon to Prescott Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and Assistant Surgeon-General of the State Militia. He was also a member of Eagle Lodge and Moshassuck Encampment Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Not long before his death he became a communicant in Grace Church, Providence, and was an active member of the "Bishop Griswold Society" in that church. He died September 21, 1872, "calm and happy, in a full faith in the promises of our Lord Jesus Christ, and expressed himself willing to die." Dr. Swan was never married.

**ANGELL, EDWIN GORHAM**, President of the American Screw Company, son of William Gorham and Ann R. (Stewart) Angell, was born in Providence, February 25, 1837. His early education was acquired in the excellent public schools of his native city. In 1852 he entered the service of the Eagle Screw Company, where he remained nearly eight years, during which period he obtained the knowledge and experience which were to be of so much use to him in the important position to which he was subsequently called. He was elected treasurer of the American Screw Company, January 1, 1860, his father being the President of the company. This office he resigned in 1864, and moved to New York, where he became a member of the firm of Eagleton, Angell & Co., who were agents for the Eagleton Manufacturing Company of that city. He continued a member of this firm until 1867, when it dissolved, and he returned to Providence, where he became the assistant of his father, whose ill health demanded that he should be relieved in part from the weighty burdens connected with the discharge of his duties as president of a corporation whose business had become so widely extended. Upon the death of his father in 1870 he was appointed his successor, and has held the office of president of the American Screw Company up to the present time (1881). He married, February 14, 1861, Sarah S. Southwick, of Newport. They have one child, Grace.

**HAYWARD, WILLIAM S.**, Mayor of Providence, was born in the town of Foster, Rhode Island, February 26, 1835. He attended a district school until he was twelve years of age, and for several years thereafter was employed on the farm of Mr. Bennett L. Holden, in Old Warwick, during which time he attended school for four terms. In 1851 he removed to Providence, where he obtained employment in the bakery of Rice & Hayward, the members of the firm being Messrs. Fitz James Rice and George W. Hayward. He remained in their em-

ploy for one year, and then engaged with Mr. Calvin Rockwood, who offered him a larger salary than he had been receiving. Mr. Hayward was employed in Mr. Rockwood's bakery until 1853, when he returned to the establishment of Rice & Hayward. He commenced as salesman, and continued as such until the fall of 1858, when he purchased the delivering department of the business to supply the city trade, they retaining the right to supply the out-of-town customers. In 1860 the two branches of the business were united, and Mr. Hayward became a member of the firm, the style being Rice, Hayward & Co. On the 1st of November, 1861, Mr. Hayward went to Washington, District of Columbia, and in connection with Mr. L. H. Humphreys, established what was known as the "Rhode Island Bakery," in that city. For several months their business was remarkably successful, and was confined principally to sutlers and others depending on the army for patronage; but when the army in its forward movement crossed into Virginia, they were left without customers. Sharing in the belief, at that time general, that the war was drawing to a close, they sold out their business at considerable loss, and returned to Providence. In 1863 Mr. Hayward bought the entire interest of Rice, Hayward & Co., and assumed full management of the business, which rapidly increased on account of the patronage received from troops encamped in Rhode Island during the war. In 1865 Mr. Fitz James Rice again became his partner, which partnership still continues. In 1872 Mr. Hayward was elected to the Common Council of Providence, from the Sixth Ward, and was annually re-elected until 1876, when he was elected Alderman from the same ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. N. F. Potter, Jr., who was elected Water Commissioner at that time. He served as a member of the Board of Aldermen from 1876, and as president of the board from 1878, until entering upon the discharge of his duties as Mayor of Providence, to which office he was elected in 1880. For several years he has been an active member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the First Light Infantry of Providence, the Franklin Lyceum, and other societies. He married, November 9, 1859, Lucy Maria Rice, daughter of Mr. Fitz James Rice, of Providence.

**WHIPPLE, JEREMIAH, M.D.**, son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Smith) Whipple, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, December 2, 1838. We find the names of some of his ancestors among the earliest settlers of the town. His preparatory studies were pursued at the University Grammar School in Providence. Finding his health not sufficiently good to warrant his undertaking the regular four years' course of study in Brown University, he entered college, as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and was



*William S. Hayward*





graduated with that degree in the class of 1859. Soon after leaving college he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. C. W. Parsons, of Providence, and attended the lectures of the Harvard Medical School, which, in 1866, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the seven years of his medical studies, he spent a part of the time in Paris, directing his attention to professional and scientific investigations. Having been admitted to practice, he received the appointment of House Surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital. This office he held for one year. He found his health to be so precarious that he did not venture upon the general practice of his profession, but confined himself to the consulting and advisory duties of a physician, among his personal friends, who highly appreciated his skill and services. He went abroad several winters for the purpose of enjoying a milder climate than that of his native State. While in France he died at Arcachon, Department of Gironde, May 26, 1871. He married, in October, 1869, Carlotta Hobson, of New York, who, with an infant daughter, survived her husband. It is said of Dr. Whipple that "he possessed unusual aptitude for medical practice in its higher forms, and his success was sure, had his health been adequate to the labor it required." He ranked among the most thoroughly educated of Rhode Island physicians.

**P**AINE, GEORGE TAYLOR, son of Walter and Sophia Field (Taylor) Paine, was born in Providence, September 25, 1838. His father was a prominent business man, and held important positions of trust under the State and municipal governments. His family line is traced back to John Field, an early settler of Providence, to Colonel Benjamin Church, and to Stephen Paine, one of the founders of Rehoboth. Young Paine enjoyed the advantages afforded by the excellent public schools of the city. He commenced his business life in the coal office of Alfred Wright, and afterward entered the employ of the Merchants' Insurance Company. For a time in 1860 he was connected with a drygoods commission house in Philadelphia. Since 1867 he has been an independent insurance agent, transacting a large business, and by his promptness, efficiency, and zeal, inspiring confidence and winning success. As agent he has had occasion to travel extensively throughout the Union, and has thus been enabled to form a wide circle of acquaintance. In 1858 he united with the National Cadets, and has held various offices in the State militia. Political offices, however, have no attractions for him, and he has persistently refused them when offered. Being from early youth fond of reading and of good books, he has accumulated a choice library of works, mostly historical. Through his efforts mainly the works of Roger Williams have been republished in seven quarto volumes, under the auspices of the Narragansett Club. He has thus rendered good service to the

cause of letters, and aided in erecting to the memory of the distinguished founder of the State a monument more enduring than brass or marble. In 1867 he was made a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, in which he has manifested a lively interest, serving as secretary five years, and giving to it much time and labor. He is a life-member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and an honorary member of various other historical societies. Mr. Paine married, June 10, 1863, Louise Mason Akermann, daughter of Charles and Lucy E. Akermann, of Providence. One son, William Howard Paine, is the fruit of this marriage.

**B**ARTLETT, CAPTAIN HENRY ANTHONY, United States Marine Corps, son of Hon. John Russell Bartlett, was born in Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, August 19, 1838. Captain Bartlett was attached to the First Rhode Island Regiment of volunteers as Quartermaster Sergeant, which left Providence on the breaking out of the war, in April, 1861. In September following he was appointed by President Lincoln a lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps. He was on board the United States transport steamer Governor, with a detachment of marines, which foundered at sea on the night of December 3, 1861, and was rescued by the United States frigate Sabine, which happened to be passing at the time. From the published *Records of the Living Officers of the United States Navy* we gather the following facts: "From April, 1862, to September, 1864, Captain Bartlett was attached to the steam war-frigate New Ironsides, participating in twenty-six engagements off and near Charleston, South Carolina, including the bombardments of Forts Sumter, Wagner, Gregg, Moultrie, Bee, and others, having charge of two eleven-inch guns, manned by the marine guard. He was in command of a detachment of marines at the taking of Jacksonville, Florida, in January, 1864, and subsequently in command of a battalion of marines and sailors on Morris Island." He was promoted to a captaincy November 29, 1867. In 1866 he sailed in the United States steamship Sacramento on a voyage round the world; was shipwrecked on the Coromandel coast, Hindoostan; escaped, with several others, on a raft, after remaining on which for forty hours they were picked up in the Indian Ocean by a passing vessel, which landed them on the coast. The party remained ninety days at an English military post before a ship could be obtained to take them home. At length one was chartered at Madras, which took the party, numbering two hundred and thirty, including officers and men, and transported them to New York. In 1869 he was detailed for the Tehuantepec Expedition, under Commodore Shufeldt, for the survey of an inter-oceanic canal. In 1872 Captain Bartlett again sailed for the China seas in the United States steam-frigate Hartford, on which voyage he visited Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said,

and Cairo. Passing through the Suez Canal and down the Red Sea, he stopped at Aden, Ceylon, Singapore, Manilla, and thence to Hong Kong. On this cruise he was occupied three years, during which time he visited all the principal ports in China and Japan. In 1877 he made a brief visit to Europe, and was subsequently stationed at Washington as Judge Advocate of the Marine Corps. He married, November 16, 1875, Edith E. Blankman, of New York, who died at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1877.

**T**ILTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.M., the youngest son of Benjamin and Lucinda Newell Tilton, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 14, 1839. He prepared for college in his native city and graduated at Harvard in 1862. Immediately after graduation he sailed for Europe, and after travelling through Great Britain and the Continent was matriculated as a student in the University of Göttingen. From 1863 to 1866, he was employed as teacher of Latin and Mathematics in the Military Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1867 he was elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Newport, Rhode Island, where he labored assiduously in elevating the school system until 1871. Dr. Samuel L. Taylor, of Andover, having died early in the latter year, Mr. Tilton was elected his successor as principal of Phillips Academy, and entered upon his new duties in September of the same year. The intention of William Sanford Rogers to endow an institution of learning in Newport had been known to a few gentlemen there, and Mr. Tilton having been consulted with reference to the details of the bequest, had become interested in the matter. On the death of Mr. Rogers the endowment became available, and Mr. Tilton was strongly urged to undertake the direction of the Rogers High School. Having been chosen head master of the school, he removed to Newport in 1873, and still holds the same position there. He married, in 1864, Ellen Trowbridge, of Cambridge, eldest daughter of Dr. J. H. Trowbridge. They have four children, William Frederic, Benjamin Trowbridge, Ellen Maud, and Newell Whiting. In addition to his direct labors in behalf of education in Newport, Mr. Tilton has served as director of Redwood Library and of the Free Library, has given educational addresses in different parts of the State, and has written a large number of reports in which educational questions have been treated. He is a member of the United Congregational Church at Newport, where he has held various offices.

**S**TOCKWELL, THOMAS BLANCHARD, Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, July 6, 1839. His parents were Amos Wright and Susan Le Baron Stockwell. His father graduated at Amherst College in 1835; studied law with Hon. Isaac Davis; was Postmaster

of Chicopee, Massachusetts, during the administrations of Tyler and Polk; was subsequently Commissioner of Insolvency for Hampden County; and died March 3, 1853. After passing through a thorough preparatory course, Mr. Stockwell entered Brown University, and graduated at that institution in 1862. He then taught, as sub-master, in Eaton grammar school, at New Haven, Connecticut, and afterwards for some time as principal of the high school at Holyoke, Massachusetts. In 1864 he was elected teacher of the junior class of boys in the Providence high school, retaining that position until January 1, 1875, when he was elected Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island, which position he now occupies (1881). In his official capacity he is required to visit, as often as practicable, every school district in the State, for the purpose of pointing out the defects and suggesting improvements in their management. This object is accomplished by public addresses and personal communication with school officers, teachers, and parents. His addresses were always carefully prepared and replete with practical suggestions. The various duties of School Commissioner have been discharged by Mr. Stockwell in a manner highly satisfactory to the Board of Education, and through his efforts the management of the public schools of the State has been greatly improved. His scholarly attainments, experience as an educator, and prominence as State School Commissioner, cause him frequently to be solicited to deliver public addresses outside of the regular line of his duties, and to participate in various movements designed to advance the cause of education, to which it is his custom to respond as often as practicable. For several years he has been an active member of the Central Congregational Church of Providence, in which he holds the office of deacon, and has done much to promote charitable and benevolent enterprises generally. In 1866 he married Harriet E., daughter of Rev. Emerson Davis, D.D., of Westfield, Massachusetts. They have three children, whose names are, Frederick Emerson, Arthur Mayhew, and Edward Amos.

**C**ARMICHAEL, GEORGE, JR., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 22, 1838. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Rutherford) Carmichael. The former was born in Glasgow in 1802, and the latter in Edinburgh in 1810. They had seven children, four of whom are now (1881) living, Alexander, Elizabeth, George, and Margaret. They came to the United States in 1847, settled first at Rockville in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and were employed for a number of years by Mr. Oliver P. Wells in a cotton factory; and afterward removed to Westerly, Rhode Island, where the sons and their elder sister found employment in the woollen mill of Babcock & Moss. Alexander and George were there trained to labor and habits of economy. They gained their education in their odd hours and while engaged in their work. By skill, in-



telligence, and fidelity, they rose to be overseers of the weaving department in the establishment of their employers. Alexander became superintendent and agent of the mill; George an overseer and superintendent of a mill belonging to the late Welcome Stillman. By diligent and discriminating reading, and connection with lyceums and literary societies, George made steady progress in mental improvement. For awhile he attended an evening school in Westerly, where about twelve young men employed a teacher to instruct them in writing and mathematics. During the Civil War these adopted citizens stood bravely by our government. George enlisted in Company B, Ninth Rhode Island Volunteers, May 26, 1862, and served with his regiment until the expiration of its term of service. He afterward became Captain of Company H, Eighth Rhode Island Militia, commissioned July 23, 1863, and served three years. In July, 1863, his company served in the forts by the West Passage of Narragansett Bay; and volunteered for the defence of Washington in the hours of its peril. For this proffer of service Captain Carmichael and his command received the official thanks of Governor J. Y. Smith. Alexander and George became partners in business, engaging in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, and continue to the present under the firm-name of A. Carmichael & Co. They own and operate the Green Hill Mills in South Kingstown, the Shannock Mills in Richmond, and the Stillman Mills at the West End of Pawcatuck Bridge, Westerly. George superintends the Shannock Mills. The firm was organized in 1866, the year of their purchase of the Green Hill Mills. From 1873 to 1875 they leased and operated the Laurel Glen Mills in North Stonington, Connecticut. In 1875 they purchased the Shannock Mills property. In 1879 they purchased the Stillman Mills. All these mills have been kept steadily in operation, and have done a prosperous business. George is also a stockholder in the Stillman Manufacturing Company of Westerly, of which Alexander is agent and treasurer. The present mills of this last firm stand where George and his brother first worked for Babcock & Moss. In 1877 George was elected, from the town of Richmond, a Representative to the General Assembly, and was re-elected in 1878. In 1877 he obtained from the legislature an appropriation to purchase the land and inclose the Royal Burying Ground of the Indians in Charlestown. In 1878 he secured an appropriation to protect the inlet connecting the Charlestown Pond with the ocean, thus preventing the closing of the inlet by storms and the shutting out of the migratory fishes and the destruction of shell-fish. Declining a reelection to the legislature in 1879, he became President of the Town Council of Richmond. In 1880 he was returned to the legislature by the Republican and Temperance parties united, and was one of the State Commissioners to negotiate for and purchase the Indian reservation of lands belonging to the remnant of the Narragansetts, and to settle finally the affairs of that tribe, a very important matter

in the history of the State, as these lands had been under tribal control by the Indians, like a government within a government, from the days of the founding of the colony by Roger Williams. Mr. Carmichael has always been a strong and decided advocate of temperance, being connected with several temperance organizations. In 1878 he proposed in the General Assembly a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of spirituous and malt liquors as a beverage within the limits of the State. For several years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He takes a deep interest in the cause of education and all matters pertaining to the public welfare. He married, November 7, 1858, Abby Sanford Thomas, of North Kingstown, whose mother, Harriet Sanford, was a daughter of Joseph Sanford, once widely known through the State. He has two children, George Alexander, born December 22, 1869, and Welcome Sands, born December 21, 1878.

**D**YER, COLONEL ELISHA, JR., chemist, son of Hon. Elisha and Anna Jones (Hoppin) Dyer, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 29, 1839. After attending the public schools of the city, and the school of Lyon and Frieze, he entered Brown University in 1856, taking a partial course. In 1858 he went to Germany and entered the University of Giessen, where he graduated August 20, 1860, taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, having pursued his studies part of the time at Frieberg, in Saxony. He returned home in the autumn of 1860, and at the commencement of the Civil War started for Washington, D. C., April 18, 1861, as fourth sergeant of Captain Tompkins's Battery of Rhode Island Light Artillery, being one of the first volunteers enlisted in the State in response to the call for three months' men. While in charge of unloading the battery at Easton, Pennsylvania, he received an injury which nearly disabled him, and persisting in continuing with his company was overcome with the heat a few days later, and sent home by order of the surgeon. He has never fully recovered from the shock and exposure which he then experienced. In 1862 he was re-elected Lieutenant of the Marine Artillery, one of the oldest and finest military organizations in the State, having held a position on its staff before his enlistment for the war. In May of the same year the Battery again enlisted for three months, but Lieutenant Dyer, who had volunteered, was rejected from service by the surgeon on the ground of his previous disability. Governor Sprague at once appointed him major, and with Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Smith, detailed him to recruit and drill men for the Battery, which he continued to do for the remainder of the year. The following year Governor James Y. Smith appointed him colonel on his staff, in which position he served for three years. In 1867 the Marine Artillery Company was reorganized, and Colonel Dyer entered its ranks as corporal. In 1869 he was elected



lieutenant-colonel commanding the company, which office he resigned after two years, and one year thereafter was again made commander for another term of two years. In 1875, under the new militia law, all the artillery of the State was consolidated, and Colonel Dyer was elected to the command of the battalion. At the same time he was appointed a member of the Board of Examiners of Officers of the State Militia, which position he held until 1878. In 1877 he was elected to the State Senate from North Kingstown, and during his term of service was a member of the Judiciary Committee and chairman of the Committee on Militia. In 1878 he was appointed by a convention of militia officers one of the commission to report a new militia law to the General Assembly. He was appointed by Governor Van Zandt and served as a member of the Joint Select Committee on the reception of President Hayes and Cabinet in 1877. He was also appointed for five years a member of the State Board of Health for Washington County in 1878. In 1881 he was elected a Representative to the General Assembly from the Fourth Ward of Providence. He has been one of the directors of the Union Bank and of the Union Savings Bank of Providence since 1870. For several years he was one of the Finance Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. His chosen profession is that of a chemist, and he has been engaged from time to time in various manufacturing interests, but of late years has been very busily occupied with the care and management of the estate of his father. He married, November 26, 1861, Nancy Anthony, daughter of William and Mary B. (Anthony) Viall, of Providence. They have three sons, Elisha, George R., and H. Anthony. Throughout his life Colonel Dyer has labored earnestly for the best interests of mankind, and enjoys the satisfaction of having done worthily whatever he has undertaken.

**M**OWRY, HON. ELISHA CAPRON, lawyer, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, December 26, 1836. He is the son of the late Major Harris Jencks Mowry, who resided successively at Smithfield, Woonsocket, and Providence, Rhode Island, and Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he died in 1854. His mother's name was Fanny Capron Scott. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Harris, who came to Providence with Roger Williams; of Richard Scott, also one of the original founders; of Joseph Jenckes, who came to Lynn very early; of Nathaniel Mowry, who was in Providence in 1660; and of Banfield Capron, who arrived in this country about 1675. His father having removed to Providence about the year 1840, he enjoyed superior advantages in attending the schools of that city. When he was twelve years of age the family removed to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, but two years thereafter he returned to Providence, and from 1851 to 1853 prepared for college at the

University Grammar School of Messrs. Frieze & Lyon. He entered Brown University in 1853, but when half through the collegiate course, was compelled to give up study on account of ill health. He afterwards taught school, for which he was eminently fitted, in Rhode Island and New York State, and part of the time engaged in business in Buffalo, New York. Having recovered his health, he returned to Brown University in 1859, and graduated in 1861. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Union army, serving in 1862 in the Tenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers. Returning from the seat of war at the close of his term of service, he entered the law office of Hon. Samuel Currey, of Providence, and pursued his legal studies with close application, teaching school during the winters with his usual success at various places in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In 1864 and early in 1865 he was Principal of the High School in East Douglas, Massachusetts. In May, 1865, he was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, and in 1866 to practice in the United States Courts. Mr. Mowry has held various offices of honor and trust in the city of Providence, having been Justice of the Peace since 1862, and Notary Public for many years, and a valued member of the School Board since 1872, performing his duties with untiring devotion. For several years he has been chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools. In 1871 he was elected to the Common Council of Providence, in which position he continued until 1877, when he was elected Alderman, declining a re-nomination in 1879. In these branches of the city government, though a member of the Democratic party, which has been in the minority there, he has been chairman or member of the most important standing and special committees, and has exerted much influence in the management of municipal affairs. In 1880 he was elected State Senator. Mr. Mowry has built up a large legal practice, has secured the confidence of the people, and is respected "as an honest, upright man, well read in legal matters, of broad intelligence, large general culture, and sound judgment." He is a member and warden of the Church of the Redeemer (Episcopal), with which he united in 1861. He married, October 7, 1869, Hannah Richardson, daughter of Benjamin Richardson, of Providence. Their children are Fanny Richardson, Benjamin Richardson, Emma Augusta, Charles Matteson, Sarah Ross, and Harris Jencks.

**S**POONER, HON. HENRY JOSHUA, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 6, 1839. His father was Joshua Spooner, son of James and Sally (Luther) Spooner, and his mother Ann Crawford (Noyes) Spooner, daughter of Captain John Miller and Abijah (Udpike) Noyes. Joshua Spooner was born in Dighton, Massachusetts, November 8, 1803, and died in Providence Rhode Island, October 20, 1869. For many



*E. C. Mowry*





years he was a wholesale dry-goods merchant in the city of Providence, and a member of the several firms of "Watson & Spooner," "Spooner & Draper," "Larned, Carr & Spooner." He was a man of great probity of character, and a prudent, honorable merchant. Ann Crawford (Noyes) Spooner was born in Providence, May 6, 1808, and died in that city April 20, 1876. She was a woman of much literary culture and taste, and descended, on her mother's side, from the well-known Updike family of Rhode Island. Henry J. Spooner, the subject of this sketch, received most of his early education and prepared for college in the public schools of the city of Providence. He entered Brown University in the fall of 1857, with the class of 1861, but graduated in 1860 with the class of that year, with the degree of A.B. At an early age he evinced an interest and aptitude for discussion and debate, and his favorite studies during his collegiate course were those relating to history, literature, rhetoric, and logic. During his sophomore year he was president of his college class. In the fall of 1860 he entered the Albany Law School, at Albany, New York, from which institution he graduated in 1861, with the degree of LL.B., and was therefrom admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Then returning to his native city, he continued the study of law in the office of Messrs Thurston & Ripley, until late in the summer of 1862, when he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers Infantry, which regiment had then been some months in the field. He joined his command, near Washington, District of Columbia, in the early part of September, immediately before the "Maryland Campaign," and on the 14th of that month was actively engaged with his regiment in the battle of South Mountain, and on the 17th of the same month in the bloody battle of Antietam. At the battle of Antietam the Fourth Rhode Island, during a portion of the day, occupied the extreme left of the Union line, and, after fording Antietam Creek, in the face of the enemy's fire, and while striving to carry the hill beyond, suffered severe loss, numbering in killed and wounded about one-third of its officers and men then in the field. Lieutenant Spooner received two shots through his clothing and a slight contusion on the thigh. - So hot was the fire that there was scarcely a man in the regiment who did not at least bear the mark of a bullet on some part of his clothing or equipments. After the battle of Antietam, Lieutenant Spooner was promoted to First Lieutenant and Adjutant of his regiment, which position he continued to occupy (except during several months while he served upon the brigade staff as acting commissary of subsistence) until his final muster out in February, 1865. Beside the engagements referred to, he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, where the lieutenant-colonel (Joseph B. Curtis), commanding the regiment, was shot dead by his side; the siege of Suffolk, Virginia; the engagements of the Edenton Road; Hill's

Point; Drury's Bluff; and the long and tedious siege of Petersburg. Upon his muster out of service in 1865 he resumed the study of law in his native city, and early in June of the same year was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, since which time he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Providence. He has held the following among other offices: Justice and Clerk of the Court of Magistrates of the city of Providence three years, from May, 1866, to May, 1869; President of Franklin Lyceum, an ancient and well-known literary and debating society in Providence, two years, 1866 and 1867; has been a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives from the city of Providence, by successive elections, from 1875 to the present year (1881), and was for three years, 1876 to 1879, a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House. For two years, from May, 1875, to May, 1877, he served as aide-camp on the staff of the Governor of Rhode Island, with the rank of colonel; was Department Commander of the Department of Rhode Island Grand Army of the Republic in 1877; and President of the Fourth Rhode Island Veteran Association in 1878. In May, 1879, he was elected Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and was re-elected in May, 1880. Mr. Spooner is actively identified with the Republican party. He delivered speeches throughout Rhode Island in favor of the election of Grant in 1868 and 1872, of Hayes in 1876, and of Garfield in 1880. In 1876 and 1880 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the State Central Republican Club; and from 1879 to 1881, inclusive, chairman of the Republican Committee of the city of Providence. He married, November 16, 1868, Mary S. Brown, daughter of David A. and Abby E. Brown. They have had one son, Henry J., born November 13, 1869.

**CLARKE, HON. ELISHA C.**, son of George C. and Abby W. (Case) Clarke, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, February 8, 1839. His boyhood and youth were passed in the town of his nativity, where he enjoyed the advantages of the common schools, and the academy at Kingston. In the meantime he assisted his father in farming. At an early age he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Elisha R. Potter, of Kingston, and while pursuing his legal studies served as clerk of the Court in that town. On his admission to the bar he began the practice of law in Kingston, where he has since been successfully engaged in the duties of his profession. He married, May 20, 1867, Ellen E. Brown, daughter of Jeremiah S. and Mary E. (Cowley) Brown. They have had two children: Elisha, who died September 8, 1875, and Matthew W. Mrs. Clarke's father was a native of Kingston, and died in California; and her mother was born on Block Island. Her father's grandmother was an aunt of Commodore Perry.

Mr. Clarke has served acceptably for several terms as a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly, and is highly esteemed as an exemplary citizen.

**S**LADE, HON. GEORGE HENRY, son of Jonathan and Ruth Bowers (Robinson) Slade, was born at Somerset, Massachusetts, February 17, 1839. His ancestors were large landowners in Bristol County, Massachusetts, and his great-grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Slade graduated from the High School at Warren, Rhode Island, in the spring of 1853. The same year he entered a mercantile house as clerk in Warren, and the following year went to Providence, where he was employed in the same capacity for twelve years. On the 1st of January, 1866, he became a member of the firm of Phetteplace, Seagrave & Co., wholesale grocers, Providence, and retired from business April 1, 1872, after a successful mercantile career. In 1872 and 1873 he was elected as Representative from Providence to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and served acceptably as a member of that body. For about ten years, up to the time of its division, September 1, 1879, he had the care of the large estate left by his father-in-law, George Allen Howard, in the management of which, during a period of the most critical financial disturbances, he was remarkably successful. At the age of eighteen he was converted and united with the Beneficent Congregational Church, Providence, and at once became deeply interested in the work of mission Sunday-schools, of one or more of which he has been superintendent constantly for about twenty-two years, having had charge of six different schools in and about Providence. He conducted religious services at the State Farm, in Cranston, for five years, and part of the time was superintendent of a Sunday-school at that place, in which there were both Protestant and Roman Catholic teachers, and in which Catholic priests made Sunday-school addresses. Soon after his conversion he also became an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association; and in 1866, with others, inaugurated the "Waiter-Girls' Saloon Mission," which resulted in the suppression of that dangerous class of saloons in Providence, and in establishing the Worcester Street Sunday-school Mission, which was instrumental in reforming and bringing into the church about one hundred of the fallen. Among other converts through this agency was a saloon-keeper, who is now an honored and useful minister of the gospel. During the years 1878 and 1879 Mr. Slade conducted gospel-meetings in various parts of the State in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association, which body he represented as a delegate in the International Conventions at Montreal, Canada, 1867, and Baltimore, Maryland, 1879. He has also been, for two years, corresponding member of the same body for Rhode Island, and is now chairman of the Ex-

ecutive Committee. He married, July 9, 1866, Eliza Adeline, daughter of George Allen and Eliza A. (Gardner) Howard. They have one son living, Howard Wilbur.

**K**EEP, FREDERICK EUGENE, merchant, son of David C. and Martha C. (Phillips) Keep, was born in Providence, April 23, 1839. The records of the family reach back to 1690, when John Keep arrived from England and settled near Springfield, Massachusetts. A few years after, he and his wife, on their way to church, were killed by the Indians. The grandfather of Frederick E. was Stephen Keep, who lived at Long Meadow, Massachusetts, where David C. was born. David C. was a thorough New Englander in spirit, and was always warm in his praise of the principles of this part of our country. The last fifteen years of his life were spent in New Jersey. Frederick E. was educated in the public schools of his native city, and afterwards studied at the seminary in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and in Plainfield, New Jersey, aiming especially to qualify himself for mercantile life. After a short business apprenticeship, he engaged in the wholesale trade in flour and produce as a member of the firm of Whipple & Keep, a house that continued till 1867, when he formed a copartnership with S. H. Barden, under the firm-name of Barden & Keep, which still continues. At first the wholesale trade was conducted by receiving stock from New York and Boston, but now everything is received directly from the producers, the firm having an extensive acquaintance with Western flour-sellers and Vermont and New York farmers. The store and stock of goods belonging to Barden & Keep were entirely destroyed by the great fire of September 27, 1877, on Custom-House Street. While the blocks of wholesale houses were yet smoking and burning, a large printed placard, containing the following laconic announcement, appeared in front of the ruins: "Consequently, removed to No. 19 Exchange Place. Barden & Keep." They have ever since continued in business at the place to which they then removed. During the Rebellion Mr. Keep served in Company B, Seventh Regiment New York State National Guard, for a hundred days at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Maryland. He was a member of the City Council of Providence, from the Sixth Ward, in 1870 and 1871, and was a member of the Republican National Convention which nominated President Hayes. For six years he has been a member of the Board of Trade of Providence, serving two years as a director. On all occasions his public spirit and promptness in action have been manifest and highly appreciated. He is now a leading member of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, was the superintendent of its Sabbath-school for three years, and is still serving as a teacher. As a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has rendered large and efficient service, acting for two







*J. J. Brown*

years as chairman of the Finance Committee. He married, April 27, 1864, Sarah Vermele, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and has a son, Charles Manning Keep.

**GREENE, CAPTAIN ALBERT E.**, son of James and Louisa (Phillips) Greene, was born in North Scituate, Rhode Island, October 18, 1839. In 1850 his parents removed to Woonsocket, where he enjoyed the advantages of a common and high school education. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he became a member of Company K, First Regiment of Rhode Island Detached Militia, and after the expiration of his term of enlistment of three months returned home and assisted in enlisting a company for the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery for three years, in which company he rendered good service. Going out as First Lieutenant he was promoted to the office of Captain of his company (B), January 1, 1863, and served the full term of three years, during which his regiment was in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. He was in most of the engagements in that military department, including the sieges of Fort Pulaski, James Island, Fort Wagner, and Charleston. He was honorably discharged from the service October 5, 1864. In November, 1874, Captain Greene was elected Town Clerk of Woonsocket, which office he still holds. He is a member of the Woonsocket Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1870; and is also a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, which he joined in 1874. Captain Greene married, September 14, 1871, Edna F. Sprague, daughter of Stephen L. and Ann E. Sprague. Their children are Florence M., Francis A., Clara L., and Stephen S.

**BROWN, JOSEPH FARNUM**, merchant, son of Richard and Penelope (Farnum) Brown, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 16, 1835, and is a descendant of Rev. Chad Brown, who was ordained pastor of the First Baptist Church in 1642, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the infant Colony. Richard Brown was a prosperous farmer, and for some time represented North Providence in the General Assembly. He had six children, three of whom are now living: Mary J., who married Andrew Winsor; Obadiah Brown, Commissioner of Highways in Providence, who now resides near the old homestead; and the subject of this sketch, who was five years of age at the time of the death of his father, which occurred in 1840. Joseph F. Brown was deprived of school advantages until the age of fifteen, on account of ill health, but subsequently attended the district school, and spent three years at the Friends' Boarding School in Providence. After leaving school he was for some time employed on the farm. In 1854, with his brother-in-law, Andrew

Winsor, he engaged in the lumber business, on Hill's Wharf, Providence, the firm-name being Winsor & Brown. In 1856 he sold his interest in the business to Mr. Winsor, and for about three years thereafter has been engaged in farming, on the homestead. Afterwards he was in Mr. Winsor's employ for about two years, and then removed to Kawkawlin, Michigan, where he was employed by an extensive lumber manufacturing company from 1863 to 1865. In August, 1865, he again became a partner of Mr. Winsor, their business being carried on at the corner of Broad and Pearl streets, Providence, under the old firm-name of Winsor & Brown. He has ever since continued in the lumber business, and also engaged in farming. His farm is in an excellent state of cultivation, and is well stocked. For many years he has devoted considerable attention to raising thorough-bred cattle, for which he has received high prices, and many premiums at State fairs. He is a member of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, of which he has been treasurer since 1875. Mr. Brown has frequently been called to fill public positions. For nearly fifteen years he was a member of the North Providence School Committee, and for three years represented his town in the lower house of the General Assembly. He has also served for six years as a member of the School Committee since the annexation of North Providence, in 1873, and two years in the House of Representatives. He was a member of the Providence Common Council, from the Tenth Ward, in 1877, 1878, and 1879. For about twenty years he has been a member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and served for about fifteen years as a member of the Standing Committee. In 1880 he was elected second vice-president of that society, and has been very active in promoting the success of that organization. He has ever taken a deep interest in politics, having been prominently identified with the Whig and Republican parties. On the 15th of September, 1857, he married Adelaide Victoria Ballou, daughter of Orrin A. and Charlotte W. (Angell) Ballou, of Woonsocket. She died February 10, 1880, aged forty-two. They had six children, only three of whom are living: Elma Sophia, Ethel Farnum, and Edna Adelaide.

**ADDEMAN, HON. JOSHUA MELANTHON**, Secretary of State, was born November 15, 1840. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Fligg) Adde-man. He prepared for college in the Providence High School, and graduated at Brown University in the class of 1862. On the 26th of May, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Tenth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, and served until the expiration of his term of service, September 1, 1862. From November 23, 1863, until October 2, 1875, he was Captain of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored). At the close of the war he studied law, was ad-

mitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1866, and soon afterward entered upon the practice of his profession in Providence. Since February 25, 1867, he has served as Clerk of the Providence Common Council. In 1872 he was elected Secretary of State (succeeding Hon. John R. Bartlett), and has held that position by annual election until the present time (1881). On the 30th of June, 1880, he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the laws of the State. Mr. Addeman married, October 25, 1872, Louise W. Winsor, daughter of Laban W. and Frances M. (Doane) Winsor, of Thompson, Connecticut. They have three children: Grace L., Mary F., and Julia D.

**STINESS, HON. JOHN H.**, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, son of Philip B. and Mary (Marsh) Stiness, was born in Providence, August 9, 1840. He prepared for college at the University Grammar School in Providence, and in 1857 entered Brown University, where he pursued his studies for two years, and then for two years took charge, as teacher, of the Hopkins Grammar School in North Providence, intending to return to college. In August, 1861, however, he joined the Second New York Artillery, at Staten Island, where, as second lieutenant, he remained until December, 1861, recruiting and drilling detachments. In December of that year he joined his regiment, then in garrison service near Alexandria Seminary, and was stationed at Fort Worth. In January, 1862, he was appointed adjutant of the battalion stationed at that Fort. He remained there until August, 1862, when he and his command were ordered to Warrenton, Virginia, and on the way became engaged in the second Bull Run battle. The regiment returned to Fort Corcoran early in September, and remained there until November, 1862, when he was discharged on account of sickness, and returned to Providence. In January, 1863, he began the study of law in the office of Thurston & Ripley, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1865. In May, 1874, he was elected Representative to the General Assembly from Providence, and while in that body served as a member of the Judiciary Committee, chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, chairman of the Special Committee on the Location and Building of the Providence County Court-house, and after the decease of Dr. Thomas P. Shepard, was appointed in his place as one of the commissioners to complete the building. In 1874 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, which office he still holds. He married, November 19, 1868, Maria E., daughter of William D. and Sallie A. (Chapman) Williams, and a descendant of Roger Williams. Judge Stiness is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and takes an active interest in diocesan work, having been a member of the General Convention since 1871.

**POTTER, HON. DEXTER B.**, lawyer and legislator, son of Rev. Jeremiah and Mary A. (Salisbury) Potter, was born at Scituate, Rhode Island, August 23, 1840, and is a descendant of one of the early settlers of the State. He was educated in private and public schools and seminaries in Rhode Island, and for several terms taught in the public schools of his native town. After studying the law for three years, he was admitted to the bar in Rhode Island in December, 1868, and to practice in the United States Circuit Court in November, 1871. He has served acceptably as Trial Justice, Town Moderator, and member of the School Committee in Scituate, and was subsequently Moderator for seven years in the adjoining town of Coventry, where he has resided with his father since 1868. Mr. Potter was elected as a Representative to the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1871; re-elected in 1872; chosen State Senator in 1873 and 1874; and again elected to the House of Representatives in 1876, 1877, and 1878. In 1877 and 1878 he was Speaker of the House, and in 1879 again elected to the State Senate. In both branches of the General Assembly he served as a member of the Judiciary and other important standing and special committees. His career as a legislator has been marked by a faithful and efficient discharge of the duties required of him, and his legal attainments and persistent industry have secured him a large measure of professional success. For several years he has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and has been influential in promoting the success of the party with which he is connected. Mr. Potter is one of the directors of the Coventry National Bank, and has taken a deep interest in matters pertaining to the prosperity of the town in which he resides. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been for two years Master of his lodge. For many years he has been a member of the Franklin Lyceum, in which he was actively interested during the early part of his professional career.

**ALDRICH, HON. NELSON WILMARTH**, son of Anan E. and Abby (Burgess) Aldrich, was born at Foster, Rhode Island, November 6, 1841. He received his early education at the common school at Killingly, Connecticut, and subsequently attended the Academy at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He left the latter institution in 1857, and a few months thereafter went to Providence, where he accepted a situation as book-keeper with Waldron & Wightman, wholesale grocers. In 1865 he was admitted as a partner, the firm-name being changed to Waldron, Wightman & Co., which partnership still continues. This house is the largest of its kind in the State. Since May 6, 1872, Mr. Aldrich has been a director in the Roger Williams Bank, President of the First National Bank since April 23, 1877, and one of the incorpo-







*J. C. Budlong*

rators of the Mechanics' Savings Bank. In 1878 he was President of the Providence Board of Trade, and has been a member of its Executive Committee. He served as a member of the Common Council of Providence from the Fifth Ward, from 1869 to 1871, and from the Sixth Ward from June, 1872, to January, 1875. He was President of the Common Council from June, 1871, to January, 1873. He has been a Commissioner on Cove Lands since 1871. On the 3d of April, 1873, he was appointed upon the Joint Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council to obtain plans for a public market, and also upon a committee which built the Crawford Street Bridge. He was chosen a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1875-6. The latter year he was Speaker of the House. In 1878 he was elected as a Representative to the Forty-sixth Congress on the Republican ticket, receiving 5968 votes against 1332 votes for Thomas Davis (Democrat), and 627 votes for Lycurgus Sayles (National), and was re-elected in 1880 by the largest vote ever cast for a Representative in his district. Mr. Aldrich has rendered a valuable service to Rhode Island in presenting in the House of Representatives, and securing the passage of a bill to provide telegraph connection between Block Island and the main land, having been aided in his efforts by the rest of the delegation from Rhode Island. He is one of the trustees of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad. He was a member of the building committee, and is a director in the company which built the Narragansett Hotel; was a trustee for the property until the formation of the Wheaton Hotel Company, which now owns the estate. In 1860 he joined the Franklin Lyceum, and was its secretary in 1864, its vice-president in 1866, and has served as a member of the lecture committee. He is now a life member of this society. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1866, and has held various offices in that order. He was Eminent Commander of Calvary Commandery of Knights Templar in 1871, and is now Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He visited Europe in 1872-3, and travelled several months in Great Britain and on the Continent. October 9, 1866, he married Abby P. Greene, ward of Duty Greene, of Providence. They have had four children, Lucy T., Abby G., Edward B., and Stewart M.

**B**UDLONG, JOHN CLARK, M.D., Surgeon-General of Rhode Island, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, August 28, 1836. His parents were Samuel and Rachel (Martin) Budlong. According to a genealogical table prepared by Joseph A. Budlong, of Providence, he is a lineal descendant of Francis Budlong, the first settler of the name in the colony of Rhode Island. There is a family tradition that Francis Budlong came from France, which is in a measure supported by the

French surname of "Budlon." It is well known that in early colonial times surnames, in many cases, were slightly changed in becoming anglicized. The ancient record of his marriage reads thus: "Francis Budlong and Rebecca Howard, widow of Joseph Howard, were married on Friday, March 19, 1668-9, in her father's house, John Lippitt's. Captain John Green, General Assistant." Francis Budlong, with his wife and all his family, except his son John, were massacred by the Indians at the outbreak of the tribes on the west side of the Narragansett Bay, who joined in the effort of King Philip to exterminate the white settlers, in November, 1675. John, then three or four years of age, was carried away by the Indians, but subsequently rescued by a person by the name of Lippitt, of his mother's family. The home of this family was in Old Warwick, Rhode Island, at what is known as Horse Neck. This John Budlong became the owner of twenty-five acres of land on Coweset Bay, in 1692, and subsequently added by purchase and exchange until he owned several hundred acres, including Brush Neck. On a part of this land he built the house now owned by Henry W. Budlong, which is one of the oldest houses now standing in Warwick. The following is the line of descent: Moses Budlong, Samuel, Samuel 2d, and Samuel 3d. Dr. Budlong is the son of the last named. His mother was a descendant of Christopher Martin, who came over with the Plymouth Colony in the Mayflower. After attending the district school in his native town, he entered Fruit Hill Classical Institute, where he was the valedictorian of his class, and spent some time at Smithville Seminary (now Lapham Institute), at North Scituate, Rhode Island, where he pursued special studies preparatory to the study of medicine. Instead of entering college he devoted five years to his medical course. In 1856 he placed himself under the tuition of Dr. I. W. Sawin, at Centredale, Rhode Island, who enjoyed a high reputation as a physician, and in 1857 entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. At the end of the course he returned home, and was not able to resume his studies in Philadelphia till 1862, when he completed them, obtaining the degree of M.D. March 3, 1863. During the winters of 1857, 1858, and 1863 he also attended the clinics of the Pennsylvania Hospital and Philadelphia Almshouse. During this time he became the private student of Professor Agnew (Professor of Surgery of the University of Pennsylvania), when he studied surgical anatomy and operative surgery, receiving a certificate for proficiency in those branches. After graduating he was tendered and accepted the assistant charge of the College Dispensary. Intending to settle in Philadelphia, he opened an office in that city, but during the progress of the Civil War, feeling it to be his duty to enter the service, he returned to his native State to take part in the military movements then being organized. In July, 1863, he enlisted in the Third Regiment of Rhode Island Cavalry, and was immediately appointed Assistant Surgeon in charge of that regiment.



He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Surgeon. His regiment sailed for New Orleans in December, 1863, and took part in the Red River campaign, during which he held the positions of Brigade and Division Surgeon, and was for a time Surgeon-in-Charge of General Hospital. He remained with the army, arranging and systematizing matters relating to the medical bureau, until December, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to Rhode Island, he immediately engaged in the practice of medicine in partnership with his brother-in-law and late preceptor, Dr. Sawin, at Centredale, in which relation he continued until the latter removed to Providence, in 1868, since which time Dr. Budlong has continued the practice. Some time after his return from the war he was solicited to join the State troops, and having a natural liking for military service, became connected with the Pawtucket Horse Guards, of which he was chosen Surgeon. While holding that office he was promoted to Brigade Surgeon, Second Brigade, which position he held for several years. In 1875 he was elected Surgeon-General of the State, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Dr. H. King, and in 1879 was re-elected to the same office for the term of five years. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and represented his native State in the World's Homœopathic Medical Congress, held in Philadelphia in the Centennial year, 1876. In 1880 he was elected Treasurer of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society, and the following year was chosen President of the same. In February, 1881, he was elected an honorary member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society. For many years he has been a communicant and vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is a zealous member. Dr. Budlong married, June 7, 1866, Martha Alexander, daughter of Professor Walter Williamson and Matilda (Massey) Williamson, of Philadelphia. They have had eight children: Walter Williamson, Martin Salisbury, John Clark, Jr., Warren Sawin, Matthew Williamson, Alonzo Alexander (deceased), Martha Constance, Matilda (deceased), and William Gerard. Mrs. Budlong's ancestors, the Williamsons, were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and a portion of the original Pennsylvania grant of lands in Delaware County, in that State, is still in possession of the family. Her father, Professor Walter Williamson, was Emeritus Professor of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and a man of distinguished ability.



ACKLEY, REV. WILLIAM NICHOLS, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, October 13, 1840, and is the son of Ansel and Lydia (Rowley) Ackley. His ancestors came from England and settled in the town of Haddam in 1660. Mr. Ackley received his early education in the public school, and was fitted for college under a private tutor. In 1863 he gradu-

ated with honor at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and immediately entered upon a three years' course at the Berkeley Divinity School, in Middletown, Connecticut. After completing his studies in that institution he was ordained deacon at Middletown, May 31, 1866, and at once became rector of St. Alban's (P. E.) Church, in Danielsonville, Connecticut, where he remained four years. On the first Sunday in August, 1870, he became assistant minister of Trinity Church in Newtown, Connecticut, where he preached for three years. The second Sunday in December, 1873, he was installed rector of St. Mark's Church in Warren, Rhode Island, where he is at present (1880) located. Only two of Mr. Ackley's predecessors, as rector of St. Mark's Church, have ministered to the parish as long as he. His ministerial labors throughout have been attended with gratifying success, and his work in Warren is in a prosperous condition. He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education, and in his first parish was Acting Visitor, a position corresponding to the office of Superintendent of Schools in Rhode Island. He has also added to his duties as a preacher that of tutor, and has been remarkably successful in preparing young men for college. Immediately on his removal to Rhode Island he was elected a member of the School Committee of Warren, of which he was secretary for several years, during which time he prepared an able school report. In 1877 he was chosen Superintendent of Public Schools of Warren, which position he now holds. Under his administration the grading of the schools has been very much improved, and a purpose has been steadily and successfully pursued to adapt the course of study to the wants of practical life. Mr. Ackley has been identified with the Masonic fraternity since 1871, at which time he became a member of Hiram Lodge, at Newtown, Connecticut, and for two years thereafter was Master of the same. He was chosen High Priest of Temple Chapter, No. 3, of Warren, which office he held for five years. In the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Rhode Island he has held the offices of Grand Chaplain, Deputy Grand High Priest, and Grand High Priest. While serving in the first-named office (to which he was elected for two years, in 1878), he delivered a memorable address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Court-house of Providence County, in Providence. He is at present Master of Washington Lodge, No. 3, of Warren. On the 6th of June, 1866, he married Nellie A. Ramsdell, daughter of Rev. Ezekiah S. Ramsdell, a noted Methodist clergyman of Thompson, Connecticut, who for several years ably represented his district in the Connecticut Senate, and was widely known as a leader in the temperance reform. Mr. Ramsdell was also greatly interested in the cause of education, and was for several years a trustee of the Connecticut State Normal School. Mr. Ackley is a gentleman of fine literary ability, and besides frequent contributions to the press, has written several historical discourses, one of which reviewed the first fifty years of the history of St. Mark's Parish, and

was delivered in that church, November 10, 1878, being published by request. He is highly esteemed, not only by his parish, but by the entire community, as a devout and faithful Christian minister, who has ever a kind word and helping hand for the poor and needy.

**CHAPMAN, CAPTAIN CHARLES HENRY**, son of Deacon Rhodes B. and Avis W. (Lockwood) Chapman, was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, November 13, 1840. Elsewhere in this volume will be found a sketch of his father, with mention of his ancestors. He attended the village school in Slatersville, Rhode Island, and the Grammar and High School of Providence, and graduated at Brown University in 1861, soon after the beginning of the Civil War. Before graduation he united with many other students in studying military tactics, and practicing in the use of arms, preparatory to entering the national service. The college campus then presented the appearance of a military camp. Leaving the University he engaged in recruiting for the Union army. On the 30th of November, 1861, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of the First Battalion, Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers, and was appointed Adjutant. With this command he took part in the Burnside Expedition to North Carolina, and shared in the victories of Roanoke Island, Newbern, and Fort Macon. Ill health from exposure compelled his retirement from the front in May, 1862; but on regaining strength he again engaged in the recruiting service, and finally re-entered the army September 1, 1862, in the Thirty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, as sergeant-major. His regiment reached Washington September 8th, and immediately entered Virginia and served along the Potomac, during which service he attained the rank of second lieutenant. After the battle of Gettysburg his regiment took the front with General Briggs's Brigade in the Army of the Potomac, confronting the army of Lee. He became Acting Assistant Inspector-General on the brigade staff, which position he filled until July 26, 1863. He was in the advance to the Rapidan, the retreat, and the readvance, after suffering in the field hospital, and took part in the movement to Mine Run. In the spring of 1864 he passed examination before Casey's Board and was appointed a captain, but still remained in his regiment with his rank of lieutenant, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, in the memorable movement on Richmond, the siege of Petersburg, and the assault on the second rebel lines. He was wounded in the wrist by a ball in June, 1864, and on the 18th of August following was struck by two balls while under a heavy fire in front of Petersburg. In the action of August 19th on the Weldon Railroad, while acting as captain of his company, he fell into the hands of the enemy and was cast into Libby Prison, then under the management of the infamous Dick Turner. In

October, 1864, he was sent to Salisbury, North Carolina, and with four hundred others was confined in an old factory building, and then in log huts. A few weeks thereafter he was sent to Danville, where he remained until February, 1865, when he was returned to Richmond, and finally paroled after an imprisonment of six months. His exchange being effected, he remained for awhile in the hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, and after a short furlough, though promoted to a first lieutenancy in his own regiment, he accepted a commission, offered him at the same time, as Captain in the Forty-first Regiment United States Colored Troops, joining his command near Petersburg, April 29, 1865. After the surrender of all the rebel forces in the East, his regiment sailed for Mobile, and thence for Brazos Santiago; marched up the banks of the Rio Grande to Brownsville; thence into the interior to Edinburg, and finally to Los Cuevas. Returning from the interior, he became Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General Armstrong till the disbanding of the brigade, October 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the service December 10, of the same year. In September, 1866, he became secretary of the Lambertville Manufacturing Company, in New Jersey, engaged in making rubber goods. From 1870 to 1874 he was employed in civil engineering in its various branches in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. In 1874 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Enterprise Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Providence, which position he now holds. He has been a member of the First Baptist Church in Providence since 1858. He married, first, Lizzie Coryell, of Lambertville, New Jersey, March 18, 1868, who died July 26, 1871; and second, Lora Killgrove, of Flemington, New Jersey, November 11, 1873.

**KETTELL, REV. EDWARD HENRY**, rector of Zion (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Newport, son of John Brooks and Rebecca Gorham Kettell, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 15, 1840. His father was of English descent. His mother's ancestors took an active part in the Revolution from the Battle of Bunker Hill to the close of the war. Mr. Kettell's childhood was spent in Boston, and during that time he was educated with a view to his entering the army. At the age of sixteen, having a preference for the life of a civilian instead of that of a soldier, he engaged in business with his father. At the age of twenty he embarked in business, as a cotton buyer, on his own account, in New York city, and was thus engaged until the age of twenty-six, when he returned to study, with his attention directed to the Christian ministry. After seven years devoted to a thorough classical and theological education under the best instructors, he was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Rt. Rev. George M. Randall,



D.D., Bishop of Colorado, in St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, October 8, 1871. Subsequently he was advanced to the priesthood, in the Anthon Memorial Church of New York city, Sunday, May 18, 1873, by the Rt. Rev. Benjamin B. Smith, D.D., Presiding Bishop of the American Church. During the next three years Mr. Kettell was assistant rector in the Holy Trinity Church, of New York city. In May, 1875, he became rector of Zion Church, of Newport, the membership of which has been greatly increased by his labors. In 1878 his church edifice was improved and beautified, and during his incumbency his parishioners have raised twenty thousand dollars for religious and parish purposes. Mr. Kettell married, May 15, 1861, Mary E. Howard, daughter of Abraham and Mary Howard, of Boston. They have two children, Minna and Bessie Gorbam Kettell. Mrs. Kettell's father was formerly a member of the firm of Howard & Merry, shipping merchants, of Boston, and was lost at sea on the ill-fated steamer Lexington.

**R**HODES, LIEUTENANT ROBERT, U. S. N., son of Richard W. Rhodes, was born in Warwick, April 12, 1840. When but sixteen years of age he entered the merchant marine service, and was engaged in trade to the eastern coast of Africa, and subsequently, in the employ of Mr. Amos D. Smith, he visited various parts of the Mediterranean and South America. Soon after the commencement of the Civil War he joined the First Rhode Island Regiment, under Colonel Burnside, and was a participant in the early fortunes of that regiment. He received, October 11, 1861, an appointment of acting master's mate, and was attached to the bark *Fernandina*, on the blockading station off Wilmington, North Carolina, and not long after was ordered to the gunboat *Clifton*, and joined the West Gulf Squadron, under Admiral Farragut. He was on active duty during the exciting scenes which finally terminated in the occupancy of New Orleans by the Federal troops under the command of General Butler. The *Clifton* proceeded up the river and was actively engaged in the bombardment of Vicksburg, and came very near being completely destroyed by the shot of the enemy. Having been repaired, she was ordered to the coast of Texas, where she was almost constantly engaged with the rebel forces. The following spring, 1863, the *Clifton* was employed to transfer a portion of General Banks's army from Berwick to Franklin, in Louisiana. Although, while thus engaged and in subsequent adventures, the gunboat was often in most imminent peril, she managed to escape, and Lieutenant Rhodes met with no serious casualty until September 8, 1863. A fleet of vessels, consisting of twenty-three gunboats and transports, was advancing towards Sabine Pass. The *Clifton* took the lead, and had reached within three hundred yards of a Rebel battery, which she was to silence, when she ran

aground. A thirty-two-pound shot was fired from a gun of the battery which struck Lieutenant Rhodes, nearly carrying away his hip and thigh. A terrible carnage was now going on, and there being no hope of escape, the *Clifton* surrendered. At nine o'clock that evening the wounded officer expired. He was buried with military honors in Beaumont Cemetery, on the Natchez River, a company of Rebels acting as an escort on the occasion. He was one of the bravest and most energetic officers in the naval service, and devoted himself with the most assiduous fidelity to the arduous duties which were assigned to him.

**G**IVEN, REV. ARTHUR, was born in Wales, Maine, February 27, 1841. His father bore the same name, and was a highly esteemed citizen, whose occupation was that of a farmer. Previous to the age of eighteen the son was employed part of the time on the farm, attended the district school, spent one term at the Litchfield Liberal Institute, and another at the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston. At this age he was released from further service at home, and commenced preparing for college at the last-named institution. He secured the means to pay his expenses by teaching and manual labor. Subsequent to the completion of this preparatory course of study, in 1862, he served nine months in the army. In the fall of 1863 he entered Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, and graduated in 1867, in a class of eight, which was the first graduating from that college. He was its valedictorian. He became at once principal of the New Hampton Literary Institution at New Hampton, New Hampshire, and after a year of successful service, resigned, and was for two years principal of the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston. From 1870 to 1872 he was a student in the Theological Department of Bates College, and during a part of this time was a tutor in the college. In September, 1872, he became pastor of the Essex Street Free Baptist Church, in Bangor, Maine, and was ordained in December following. He continued in this relation until March, 1875, when he became pastor of the Free Baptist Church at Greenville, Rhode Island. In February, 1881, he resigned this position to become the joint pastor of the Free Baptist Church at Auburn, and a mission of the Roger Williams Church at Arlington. Since 1873 he has been one of the Board of Overseers of Bates College, and in 1880 was chosen its secretary. For several years he has been a member of the Executive Board of the Freewill Baptist Education Society; and, at the annual meeting of 1880, was elected the corresponding secretary of that society, and thus became its chief executive officer. He married, December 22, 1868, Lura Durgin, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. The responsible positions occupied by Mr. Given indicate the high estimation in which he is held. He is an able minister of the gospel, and steady and abiding success attends his work.







*D. W. Reeves*

**REEVES, DAVID WALLIS**, musician, son of Lorenzo and Maria (Clark) Reeves, was born at Owego, New York, February 14, 1838. His father was a native of Vermont, and a descendant of Judge Tappan Reeve, a celebrated jurist during the Revolutionary era, who had a law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, and married a sister of Aaron Burr. Lorenzo Reeves was a successful merchant, a devout and consistent Christian, and one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Owego, of which he was a deacon until the time of his death, which occurred January 31, 1839, when the subject of this sketch was one year old. Mr. Reeves's mother was a native of the State of New York. He was educated at the district school and village academy, and spent one year in Wells Academy, Aurora, New York, where his sister taught music. He early developed a passionate fondness for music, but had few opportunities for the cultivation of his musical taste until his fourteenth year, when he became a member of the village band, which was then under the direction of Thomas Canham, an able teacher and leader. Mr. Reeves made such rapid progress that his teacher proposed to give him instructions for a term of three years, which proposition was accepted. After having tried to learn two trades, carriage-painting and marble-cutting, he worked for some time as clerk in his brother's book-store. Nothing, however, seemed to satisfy him but music, which he studied diligently; and having become an excellent performer on the cornet and violin, decided to rely upon his efforts in this direction for support. At first he played for his instructor whenever required, for his board and tuition, and afterwards accompanied him in an extended tour through the country as a member of a circus band, in the meantime having been promoted to the position of second leader. He subsequently entered into a similar engagement for three years, during which time he travelled in summer, and in winter played for concerts, balls, and parties, his band making its headquarters at Elmira, New York. The fascinations of travel were so strong that on the completion of the engagement last mentioned, he declined several advantageous offers, and accepted the leadership of a band in a well-known circus company, Mr. Reeves being the youngest member of the band. In 1860 he became cornet soloist with the celebrated Rumsey and Newcomb Minstrels, in which capacity he accompanied that troupe to Europe in the spring of 1861, and travelled through England, Ireland, Prussia, and Saxony. He received many flattering notices in the press of the countries he visited. On his return to America he made a short tour, and then joined Dodworth's celebrated band in New York, with which he remained as cornet soloist until 1866, when, upon the resignation of Joseph C. Greene as leader of the American Brass Band of Providence, he became its leader, February 7, 1866, which position he still occupies. Under the direction of Mr. Reeves the American Band has attained wide celebrity, and is universally regarded with a

feeling of pride by the citizens of Rhode Island. Within the past five years this band has visited various cities throughout the country, and is now regularly employed by the Second Connecticut Regiment, National Guard, the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and the Fourth Battalion Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. As a cornet soloist Mr. Reeves stands in the front rank, and as a leader and director has few equals. At the Massachusetts Military Muster, when there are present seven excellent bands, numbering one hundred and fifty musicians, besides one hundred drummers, it is customary to consolidate them into one immense band and drum corps, of which Mr. Reeves has invariably been selected as the leader,—a marked recognition of his merits. As a composer he has directed his attention mostly to military band music, and has written about forty marches, which have become quite popular, several of them being regarded as models. In company with John R. Shirley, of Providence, he established the "Park Garden" in that city, an inclosure of fifteen acres, where for some time he has given popular musical entertainments during the summer, which have generally been largely attended. Mr. Reeves stands very high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, and as an evidence of their regard for him they presented him in 1873 with a massive gold cornet,—a beautiful and valuable souvenir. He was married, September 30, 1870, to Mrs. Elizabeth Blanding, and has one son.

**MARYOTT, CURTIS E., M.D.**, son of Rev. Ichabod B. and Almira (Miner) Maryott, was born in New York city, May 3, 1841, and is a descendant of Rev. Samuel Maryott, a Sabbatarian minister, who was born in England, in 1706, and for many years resided in Newport, where he died in 1802. The Rev. Samuel Maryott's daughter, Betsey, died at the advanced age of one hundred and one. Dr. Maryott's father was born in Lisbon, Connecticut, in 1810; and his grandfather, William Maryott, in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, in 1783. Henry Maryott, the father of William, was born in 1755, and died in 1821. Dr. Maryott's boyhood and youth were spent at North Stonington, Connecticut. At the age of twenty-four he went to New York and entered the Medical Department of the University of that city, at which institution he graduated in March, 1866. In December of the same year he commenced the practice of his profession on Block Island, where he continued successfully until 1872, being the only physician most of the time on the Island. In the year last mentioned he removed to Wakefield, Rhode Island, where he now resides. He married, November 2, 1867, Maria Louise Hawkins, daughter of Ara and Louisa (Inman) Hawkins, of Glocester, Rhode Island. They have two children, Gertrude E. and Wilfred E. Mrs. Maryott's father was born in 1792, and her mother in 1808, both of whom are still living. Her maternal grandfather,



Tourtellott Inman, who was born in 1777, died in Milford, Massachusetts, at the age of one hundred years and nine months. During his residence in Wakefield Dr. Maryott has acquired a good medical practice. He takes an active interest in religious work, being a member of the Wakefield Baptist Church, and having been superintendent of the Sunday-school for four years.

**JILLSON, HON. FRANCELLO GEORGE**, son of Deacon Allen Bennett and Abby (Hunt) Jillson, was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, September 22, 1841. Mention of the ancestry of the family is made in the sketch of his brother, Ollys A. Jillson, which appears elsewhere in this volume. His parents occupy an influential position in the community, and are valued members of the Woonsocket Baptist Church, of which his father for many years has been a deacon. Mr. Jillson was educated in the public schools of his native town; at the New London Literary and Scientific Institution, in New London, New Hampshire; and in the Woonsocket High School, his studies at the last-named institution having been pursued with a view to entering college. In the spring of 1861 on hearing of the fall of Fort Sumter he relinquished his studies, and although exempt from military service by reason of defective vision, which required the use of glasses, he enlisted in the First Rhode Island Detached Militia, under command of Colonel A. E. Burnside, and was in the first battle of Bull Run. He entered the service as corporal, and was promoted to the office of First Lieutenant, in Company G, Ninth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers. He also served with efficiency as Judge Advocate of the regimental courts-martial. Since the close of the war he has continued to take an active interest in military matters, having been Major of the Woonsocket Guards, and Paymaster of the State Militia. He is also President of the Veteran Association of the soldiers of the Union Army. Having taught school in New London, New Hampshire, in 1858 and 1859, he resumed that vocation on returning from the army. He taught in Blackstone, Massachusetts, until 1863, and in the Grammar School of Woonsocket until the spring of 1864, when he became Superintendent of the Public Schools in Cumberland. He then turned his attention to the legal profession, and pursued his studies in the law offices of George W. Everett, at New London, New Hampshire, Hon. George F. Hoar, in Worcester, Massachusetts, and Jewell A. Field, in Boston. On the 25th of February, 1865, he was admitted to the bar in Boston. For two years thereafter he served as Clerk of the Woonsocket Court of Magistrates, and as Town Clerk of Cumberland, and of Woonsocket when it became a township, continuing to fill the last-named position until November, 1874, when he resigned to devote his entire time to the practice of his profession. He was admitted to the bar in Providence in 1869, and to practice in the United

States Circuit Court in 1875. Since 1871 he has made patent law a specialty, and has been engaged in several important cases in that branch of the law. In 1870-71 he was elected State Senator, and in 1881 Representative from Woonsocket. In 1876-77 he was President of the Woonsocket Town Council. He has been a trustee of the Harris Institute since 1879, and secretary of the Woonsocket Hospital since its organization. For several years he has been a trustee of the Producers' Savings Bank, and of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings, having been a member of the Board of Investments of the latter institution since 1872. In politics he is a Republican, and since the spring of 1878 has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1874 he was President of the Republican Congressional Convention of the Second District of Rhode Island, in 1880 was President of the Republican State Convention, and for some time has been President of the Republican organization of Woonsocket. He has for many years been identified with the Masonic order, in which he has held numerous offices and attained an eminent position. At present he is Grand Captain of the Guard of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was a Knight of Honor in 1878, and now holds a prominent official position in that branch of the order. He married, September 3, 1868, Emma Potter, daughter of Robert and Alice (Inman) Potter, of Burrillville, Rhode Island, who was educated at the Friends' School in Providence, and at the Rhode Island Normal School, and was for some time a successful teacher in the public schools. They have one child, Francello Albert. Mr. Jillson resides in Woonsocket, but his principal office is in Providence. He has attained wide popularity, and achieved a large measure of professional success.

**AMES, GENERAL WILLIAM**, second son of Hon. Samuel Ames, late Chief Justice of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, May 15, 1842. His mother was Mary Troop Dorr, daughter of Sullivan Dorr, of Providence. Having passed through the city schools and pursued the usual preparatory studies he entered Brown University in September 1858, and remained till the Civil War broke upon the land in 1861, when, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted as a soldier for the defence of his country. On the 6th of June, 1861, he received a commission as second lieutenant in the Second Rhode Island Regiment of Volunteers, the first infantry command in Rhode Island to serve for the whole war. Having shared in the first battle of Bull Run, he was promoted, October 25, 1861, to be first lieutenant. During the spring and summer of 1862 he was engaged in the operations on the Peninsula and before Richmond, under General McClellan, the Second Regiment being in the advance guard, the Light Brigade, which preceded the Army of the Potomac up the Peninsula towards Richmond,

Colonel Wheaton commanding the infantry of the brigade, and Lieutenant Ames serving as adjutant, General Stoneman commanding the entire advance guard, which was daily engaged for two weeks with the rear guard of the retreating Rebel army. The Lieutenant shared in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Allen's Farm, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, and Malvern Hill, also in the battles of Second Bull Run, and Chantilly. January 28, 1863, he was promoted to the position of Major of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, then engaged in the siege of Fort Sumter, and the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and in holding the principal forts in the Department of the South. He was at first assigned to the command of Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah River. He was promoted, March 22, 1864, to be lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and, with the greater part of his command, was placed in charge of the forts on Morris Island engaged in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Charleston, and the Rebel works in front of that city, under General Gilmore. In recognition of his abilities and services he was appointed, September 27, 1864, Chief of Artillery of the Department of the South. While engaged on Morris Island, eight steamers and sailing vessels were destroyed while attempting to run the blockade; and 17,276 heavy rifle shells (30, 100, 200, and 300 pound missiles) were thrown into Fort Sumter and the city of Charleston. He was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment, October 10, 1864, and in the spring of 1865 was temporarily detached from the command of the forts in front of Charleston and placed in command of the Artillery Brigade engaged in the battles of Honey Hill and Deveau Neck, under Generals Foster and Hatch. After these battles he resumed command of the forts on Morris Island, and, on the evacuation of Charleston, he, with a boat's crew, was the second Federal officer to enter the captured city, where, with a squad of men, he took possession of the United States Arsenal. He continued to occupy his position as Chief of Artillery in the Department of the South, under the Generals commanding, until the muster out of his regiment, September 14, 1865, having served through the whole of the Civil War, and bringing home scars as the proof of his courage and exposure. For constant, efficient services, and gallant conduct, he received from Rhode Island and from the United States the highest testimonials, and was "Brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers." Returning from the war he entered the office of Allen's Print Works till September 14, 1869, when he was appointed by the President, Collector of United States Internal Revenue for the First District of Rhode Island, which office he held till the consolidation of the districts, October 21, 1873, when he became Collector for the whole State, and so served till June 12, 1875, when he resigned to accept the office of agent and manager of the Fletcher Manufacturing Company, one of the oldest and most prosperous corporations of the State, where

he still remains. He is also now (1880) President of the Blackstone Canal National Bank, and a director in the Providence Washington Insurance Company. He was married, November 8, 1870, to Harriette Fletcher Ormsbee, of Providence, and has now three children. He is a worthy adherent of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as was his honored father, and is a junior warden of St. Stephen's Church, in Providence.

**R**HODES, GENERAL ELISHA HUNT, son of Captain Elisha H. and Eliza A. (Chase) Rhodes, was born in Pawtuxet, Cranston, March 21, 1842. His father was a sea captain, as were his ancestors for several generations, and was lost at sea December 10, 1858, while in command of the schooner Worcester, of Providence. His body was recovered and buried on Linyard Key, Abaco. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Pawtuxet schools, the Fountain Street Grammar School, and Potter & Hammond's Commercial Academy in Providence. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he gave himself to his country's defence, enlisting early in May, 1861, in the Second Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in as eighth corporal of Company D, June 5, 1861. He shared in the first great battle of the war on Manassas Plains, July 21, 1861, where fell Slocum, Tower, and Prescott. He became sergeant-major March 1, 1862; was commissioned second lieutenant July 24, 1862; was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant March 2, 1863, and took command of Company B, which he held till November 7, 1863, when he became adjutant of the regiment. During all this time, as in all its history, the brave Second Regiment was in the van of the conflict, receiving and dealing some of the hottest strokes of the war. On the plains and hills of Eastern Virginia, on the Peninsula, before Richmond, and in checking Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, he saw severe service. When the veterans re-enlisted, he remained with them to see the conflict through. As senior officer on duty, he took command of the regiment June 5, 1864, and was promoted to the rank of captain, his commission dating May 5, 1864. Having reorganized the regiment he was assigned to its command by Major-General Wright of the Sixth Army Corps. Taking an active part in General Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, he was brevetted "major for gallant conduct at the battle of Winchester." Returning to Petersburg in December, 1864, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, January 31, 1865. On the 2d of April, 1865, he was brevetted Colonel of United States Volunteers for gallant conduct at the charge on the Rebel works of Petersburg, and received his full commission as colonel, dating July 18, 1865. When the war for the Union had triumphantly ended he was honorably discharged from the service July 28, 1865, having bravely and efficiently served four years and two months, participating in every campaign of the Army of the Poto-



mac, from the first battle of Bull Run to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Many honors have been bestowed upon him since the war. He has been chosen to the following offices in the Grand Army of the Republic: Adjutant of Prescott Post, No. 1, in 1867; Commander of the same Post in 1868; Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Rhode Island in 1871; Commander of that Department in 1872-3; member of the National Encampment in 1874-5; Senior Vice Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1877; Vice-President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in 1877; President of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers' Association in 1874; President of the Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society from its formation, in 1873, to the present time (1880); Vice-President of the Sixth Army Corps Association in 1879. He has also occupied a prominent position in religious, social, and civil affairs. General Rhodes was married, June 12, 1866, to Caroline P. Hunt, daughter of Joshua Hunt, of Providence, and has a son and daughter. On the 26th of October, 1855, he united with the Pawtuxet Baptist Church, and is now an honored member of the Central Baptist Church in Providence, and also holds membership in various societies and associations. In 1875, he was appointed Collector of United States Internal Revenue for the District of Rhode Island, which office he still holds. On the reorganization of the Rhode Island militia, in 1879, he was unanimously elected Brigadier-General for the State, receiving his commission June 25, 1879. Valuable biographical and historical papers have emanated from his pen.

**M**ARCY, FREDERICK I., manufacturing jeweller, son of Ithamar and Mary L. (Smith) Marcy, was born, May 13, 1838, at Hartland, Windsor County, Vermont. His father, a native of Windsor, was a well-to-do farmer and a man of some prominence, having served as selectman and in other official positions. His mother, a native of Cornish, New Hampshire, was a daughter of Benjamin Smith, who owned and occupied a large homestead estate, which he had inherited from his ancestors, who were among the first settlers of Cornish. Mr. Marcy was educated in the schools of his native town. He remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, and in 1859 went to Medfield, Massachusetts, where for four years he was in the employ of D. Hoisington, a dealer in tinware. In January, 1864, he removed to Attleboro, Massachusetts, and accepted a position as travelling salesman with James H. Sturdy, a manufacturing jeweller, and at the expiration of one year became his partner. In July, 1865, Mr. Marcy and Mr. W. A. Sturdy bought out James H. Sturdy, and for two years continued the business as Sturdy & Marcy. On the 1st of August, 1867, Mr. Marcy disposed of his interest to his partner, and, with Mr. James H. Sturdy, went to

Providence, purchased the machinery and tools in the manufactory of W. Haskell & Co., 95 Pine Street, and again began to manufacture jewelry, under the old firm-name of Sturdy & Marcy. During the continuance of this partnership, Mr. Marcy travelled extensively as salesman and succeeded in acquiring a large trade. On the 1st of January, 1877, Mr. Sturdy sold his interest to Mr. Marcy, and one year thereafter the latter associated with him Mr. Charles H. Smith, who for about nine years had been in his employ as salesman, and the business has since been conducted under the firm-name of Fred. I. Marcy & Co. Mr. Marcy has had a very successful business career, and stands high in public estimation. He has served acceptably in various official capacities. In November, 1878, he was elected a member of the Common Council of Providence, from the Sixth Ward, and re-elected in 1879. In April, 1878, he was elected, for two years, a member of the Providence School Committee, and was appointed by the Common Council, chairman of the Committee on Education, January 1, 1880. January 1, 1879, he was appointed a member of the Committee on Parks from the Common Council, and re-appointed January 1, 1880. Since October, 1878, he has been one of the managers of the Old Men's Home of Providence. On the 30th of June, 1879, he was elected a director of the Rhode Island National Bank; and has been President of the Retort Gas Stove Company of Providence since its organization. Mr. Marcy has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since April, 1865, having united with the Bristol Lodge at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, from which he withdrew in 1871 to unite with the Ezekiel Bates Lodge at Attleboro, with which he continued until 1876, when he became one of the charter members of the Adelphoi Lodge, No. 33, of Providence, with which he is still connected. November 4, 1869, he was exalted in Providence Royal Arch Chapter No. 1. Since 1870 he has been a member of St. John's Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, Providence. He married, October 18, 1871, Mary Jane Woodward, daughter of Captain Henry and Jane (Cornell) Woodward, of Hartland, Vermont. They have had three children, Fred. Albert, born December 27, 1873; Harry Woodward, born June 28, 1876; and Walter Cornell, born October 4, 1878, and died June 17, 1881. The family are regular attendants at the Union Congregational Church of Providence, to which, and to various other religious and charitable objects, Mr. Marcy is a liberal contributor.

**B**ARNEY, C. HENRY, Adjutant-General of the State of Rhode Island, son of Caleb Randall and Sarah Humphrey (Medbery) Barney, was born in Providence, January 10, 1844. His father was a carpenter by trade, and a member of the Barney family of Barneysville, in Swansey, Massachusetts. He was educated





*Fred. J. Marcy*



in the public schools of Providence, and after completing his studies at the High School remained at home, following the ordinary life of a farmer's boy until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. Having a natural fondness for military life, and being imbued with the patriotic spirit of the times, he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, or Burnside Battalion, December 14, 1861. He soon became a corporal, and subsequently a sergeant, and took part in the battles of Newbern, Fort Macon, Rahl's Mills, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, and the running of the blockade at Washington, North Carolina. In the summer of 1863 he was recommended by the officers of his regiment for the office of second lieutenant, and about the same time was offered a commission in the Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), then being organized in this State. He chose the latter, and was commissioned second lieutenant by Governor Smith. He went before the Examining Board at Washington, passed as first lieutenant, and was commissioned accordingly. Soon afterward he organized Company K, of the Fourteenth Regiment, which he commanded until the assignment of its captain, when he received the appointment of adjutant of the battalion. He remained in service in Louisiana until the close of the war, serving at different times in the positions of adjutant of the regiment, Post Adjutant of the posts of Plaquemine and Donaldsonville, and as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of a brigade. In October, 1865, he was mustered out of service and brevetted Captain U. S. V., for meritorious conduct during the war. Returning home he was engaged for two years thereafter in managing the farm of his grandfather, who was then in failing health, and who died in 1867. He subsequently filled various clerkships, and in 1875 was elected treasurer and manager of the Providence Gas-Burner Company. That position he held until June 1, 1880, when he resigned to accept the office of general manager of the Inter-State Telephone Company, which he now holds. For three years he held the position of Adjutant of Prescott Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1877 was elected Commander of the Post. He also held the office of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Rhode Island for three years; was one year Chief of Staff of the Department, and for several years represented Rhode Island in the National Council of Administration. In 1877 he was elected Secretary of the Society of the Burnside Expedition and of the Ninth Army Corps, which office he now holds. In May, 1874, yielding to urgent solicitations, he became connected with the State militia, and was appointed Adjutant of the First Light Infantry Regiment of Providence. This position he held until his election, by the General Assembly, March 14, 1878, to the office of Adjutant-General of the State of Rhode Island, which position he has since occupied. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for some time has been junior warden of Christ Church,

Providence. On the 16th of April, 1865, he married Mary Lavinia Townsend, daughter of John Townsend, of Plaquemine, Louisiana. Her father was a native of the State of New York, and her mother was a descendant of one of the old French families of Louisiana. They have had three children, Henry Townsend, Sarah Lavinia, and Julia Estella, all of whom are living.

**BARTLETT, COMMANDER JOHN RUSSELL, JUNIOR,** United States Navy, son of Hon. John Russell Bartlett, was born in the city of New York, September 26, 1843. He entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, November 25, 1859. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in 1861 he was put into active service as midshipman; was commissioned an ensign in September, 1863; a lieutenant February 22, 1864; a lieutenant-commander in July, 1866; and a commander April 25, 1877. He was engaged in the memorable battles of New Orleans and Vicksburg, in the squadron under the command of Admiral Farragut. He was on the staff of Admiral Dahlgren at Charleston, and in the frigate *Susquehanna* at the capture of Fort Fisher by the combined attack of the army and navy under General Terry and Admiral Porter. In the attack Lieutenant Bartlett had command of a company of the assaulting party of sailors. He was presented with a vote of thanks by the General Assembly of Rhode Island for his part in this victory for the Union arms. After the war he served on the Brazilian station three years, and on his return was appointed an instructor at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he remained two years. He next served on a special cruise in the *Sabine* to Europe and South America. On his return to the United States in 1870 he was asked to accompany the expedition sent out by the government for the survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under Captain (now Commodore) Shufeldt. On this work he had charge of the field party, and afterwards relieved Captain Shufeldt, and prepared the maps and report of the survey, which was printed by the government in a quarto volume with maps and plates. In October, 1872, he was ordered as Assistant Ordnance Inspector at the Boston Navy Yard, where he remained two years. He was attached to the Hydrographic Office in Washington for two years, where he was employed in writing sailing directions. His work upon the West Coast of Africa was printed by the United States Hydrographic Office in 1876. In October, 1877, he was ordered as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting at the Navy Department. In 1878 he was ordered to the Coast Survey, and at the present time (1879) is in command of the Coast Survey steamer *Blake*, employed on the deep-sea soundings and the examination of the Gulf Stream. He married, February 6, 1872, Jeanie R., daughter of the late Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes.



**B**ARNEFIELD, THOMAS PIERCE, lawyer, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 25, 1844. He is a son of John Barnefield, formerly of Gloucestershire, England, and of Eliza Hayden Thayer, a descendant in the seventh generation of John Alden, one of the Pilgrims of Leyden, who came in the Mayflower to Plymouth in 1620. When the subject of this sketch was seven years of age his father died, leaving the family without pecuniary resources. At ten years of age he was taken from school and placed on a farm, and had only the limited educational advantages of the winter terms of the district school. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was with his company through the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. After the latter battle he was detailed from his regiment to perform provost duty at one of the division headquarters of the Ninth Army Corps, and served in this branch of the service through the campaign in Mississippi, which included the battle of Jackson and the fall of Vicksburg. Before his term of enlistment was ended he was honorably discharged in consequence of impaired health. Subsequently he re-entered the service, and assisted in raising a company for the Sixtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in which he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was promoted to the first lieutenantcy of the same company, and served until the end of the war. Soon afterward he removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and began the study of law in the office of Hon. P. E. Tillinghast, at the same time giving some attention to general newspaper work as a regular correspondent. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and has since pursued the practice of law in Pawtucket. In 1871 he was chosen a member of the Court of Magistrates of Pawtucket; in 1879 was elected a member of the General Assembly; and the same year received an appointment as Assistant Judge-Advocate General. In 1879 he was elected Judge of Probate for the town of Pawtucket. He is a member of the Congregational Church in Pawtucket, of which he has been treasurer since April, 1870, and is now the superintendent of its Sunday-school. He married, October 25, 1871, Clara Josephine Paine, daughter of Joseph H. and Frances Paine, of Pawtucket. They have three children: Florence May, Harold Chester, and Ralph Tillinghast.

**W**HITE, ZEBULON LEWIS, A.M., editor, son of Zebulon Pierce and Sarah Chase (Walker) White, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, July 23, 1842. His father, born in Norton in 1810, taught school in several towns in Bristol County, Massachusetts; removed in 1850 to Pawtucket, Rhode Island; became in 1861 a member of the firm of Z. P. & J. S. White, iron founders; retired from business in 1880; has been for forty years a "non-resistant," and long active in the Rhode Island Peace Society. This White family, of

English origin, settled in Bristol County, Massachusetts, soon after the planting of Plymouth Colony. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a daughter of Richmond Walker, of Swansey, Massachusetts. The genealogy of this family has been published. Zebulon L. was prepared for college in the Pawtucket High School, under William E. Tolman; entered Tufts College in 1862 and graduated in 1866. Political economy and metaphysics were his favorite studies. While in college, during four winter vacations, he taught school in Swansey village, Massachusetts. After graduation, for one year he was principal of the Central Falls High School, Rhode Island. Resigning in 1867, he removed to New York city and became a reporter on the New York *Tribune* staff. In the autumn of the same year he became real estate editor of that paper, and in the winter following became assistant city editor. During a part of 1868 he wrote political letters to the *Tribune* from the interior of New York State, and shortly became assistant political editor. January 1, 1869, he was appointed night editor, and in May following was made day editor. In November, 1870, he was chosen chief Washington correspondent of that paper, a position which he filled with great efficiency till October, 1880. In May, 1871, he telegraphed to the New York *Tribune* from Washington the full text of the Treaty of Washington, then just signed by the Joint High Commissioners of the United States and Great Britain. When summoned before a committee of the United States Senate, on refusing to tell where he obtained a copy of the treaty, he was arrested and arraigned at the bar of the Senate. Refusing to answer the interrogations of Vice-President Colfax, after two days' discussion, he was ordered into close custody, but, after an imprisonment of ten days in a room in the Capitol, was released by vote of the Senate. Subsequently, for refusing to answer the questions of a Congressional committee, he was indicted in the criminal court of the District of Columbia, but the indictment was quashed before arrest. In 1872 he had charge of the force of correspondents sent by the *Tribune* to report the national political conventions, and spent the summer of that year in travelling and writing for the paper political letters from New York State, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. In the spring of 1873 he made a journey through Missouri, Indian Territory, Texas, and Louisiana, for the purpose of writing descriptive letters to the *Tribune*, and spent the summer, till October 1st, in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, writing respecting the "Granger Movement." These letters were subsequently collected and printed in a *Tribune* extra. In the same autumn he wrote political letters for the *Tribune* from the interior of New York. Most of the summer of 1874 he spent in the "Ku-Klux" regions of Alabama, describing affairs. To this series of letters his initials, "Z. L. W.," were first affixed. During the same season he made a trip of five weeks through the regions of Minnesota and Iowa that were afflicted with the grasshop-

per plague. The spring of 1875 was spent in inspecting the canals of New York and writing criticisms upon the contracts for their repair and improvement. Two months of the summer were spent in Central Georgia writing of the alleged negro insurrection. In the same year he wrote the annual series of letters about the politics of interior New York. In 1876 he was the *Tribune's* chief correspondent at the national political conventions, and also wrote political letters from Maine, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania, and witnessed the counting of the vote of Louisiana in New Orleans in the presence of the "Visiting Statesmen." In the same year he wrote a series of special articles on the "Silver Question" that attracted wide attention. In the autumn of 1878 he made a trip *incog.* through the low country of South Carolina, exposing the "tissue-ballot" frauds in the then recent election. From May to November, 1879, he visited the mining regions of Colorado, Dakota, Montana, and Utah. His letters written this season were collected and published in two *Tribune* extras. In the summer of 1880 he was again the *Tribune's* chief correspondent at the national political conventions. The remainder of the season was spent in the mining regions of Colorado and New Mexico. His letters of this year were collected and reprinted in two *Tribune* extras. During all the winters from 1870 to 1880 he was in charge of the *Tribune's* office in Washington, D. C., and was its chief correspondent. In 1861 he united with the Universalist Church in Pawtucket. In 1878 he was chosen trustee of the Universalist Society in Washington, and for six years, ending in 1880, he was superintendent of the Universalist Sunday-school in the same city. In 1872 he was elected a trustee of Tufts College, a position which he still holds. He resigned his position on the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune* October 16, 1880, and became editor of the *Providence Evening Press* and the *Providence Morning Star*, in Providence, Rhode Island, where he is now effectively wielding his ready and polished pen. He married, January 11, 1871, Emma M. Drummond, daughter of Malonzo J. Drummond, of New York city. She died in Washington, D. C., December 15, 1879. He has four children living: Jennie, Zebulon L., Jr., William Penn, and Marguerite.

**M**ANN, THOMAS HENRY, M.D., son of Levi and Lydia Laurana (Ware) Mann, was born at North Wrentham, Massachusetts, April 8, 1843, being the eldest of six children. Levi Mann was for several years one of the selectmen of the town of Wrentham, and when the new town of Norfolk was set off from Wrentham—mainly from North Wrentham—he was the first selectman elected in the new town, and held the chairmanship of the Board for six years, at the end of which time he was obliged to decline a re-election on account of the infirmities of age. The subject of this sketch is a

direct descendant of Thomas Mann, who was the first settled minister of the town of Wrentham, and from whom also descended Horace Mann, the distinguished educator, and Thomas and Samuel Mann of Mannville, Rhode Island. The homestead in North Wrentham (now Norfolk), where Dr. Mann was born, is a part of the same estate which has been in possession of the family since the settlement of Wrentham, and has never been incumbered by a mortgage. The house now standing was erected ninety years ago, very near the site of the one owned by Dr. Mann's great-grandfather, Moses Mann, which was burned to the ground while the family were at church. It is built of oak throughout, and its timbers were cut, hewn and raised by the town's people. Dr. Mann was employed upon the farm until he was sixteen years of age, the winter months being spent in the district school, where he acquired a good common-school education. He subsequently entered the High School at Walpole, Massachusetts, and was about to graduate when the Civil War began. On the 20th of May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and participated with his regiment in the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, the battles of Hanover Court-house, the seven days' battles in front of Richmond, the second battle of Bull Run, the battle of Antietam, the engagement at Fredericksburg, under General Burnside, the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was taken prisoner during the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, only fifteen days before the expiration of his term of service. He was promoted to corporal, and then to sergeant of his company. He was held a prisoner for ten months at Andersonville, Georgia, and Florence, South Carolina, being exchanged two months before the close of the war, March 1, 1865. After the war he taught school in Masonville, New York, one winter, in Ionia, Michigan, one winter, and in North Wrentham, one winter. He had charge of the seventh ward of the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, Michigan, for nearly a year, and then entered the office of his uncle, Dr. H. M. Paine, of Albany, as a student of medicine, at the same time attending the Albany Medical College. During the years 1869-70 he was Resident Physician at the Albany City Dispensary, and received his diploma from the Albany Medical College December 24, 1870. He spent the remainder of the winter of 1870-71 in the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and commenced the practice of medicine in Willimantic, Connecticut, in March, 1871. Having never fully recovered from the effects of the sufferings he endured in Andersonville prison, his health broke down and he was obliged to relinquish a large practice. In the fall of 1872 he removed to Block Island, where he remained for four years, being the only physician on the Island. In 1876, his health having been fully restored, he removed to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where he has since been engaged in a lucrative practice. Dr. Mann married, March 3, 1869, Julia Backus, daughter of Salmon and Caroline (Burgevin)



Backus, of Ashford, Connecticut. Their children are Bertha Virginia, Mary Isadore, Josephine Caroline, Henry Levi, and Philip James. Mrs. Mann's uncle, General Henry A. Burgevin, succeeded General Ward in China, and in an engagement was taken prisoner and drowned in his chains by the Chinese.

**BEHREND'S**, REV. A. J. F., pastor of Union Congregational Church, Providence, was born at Nymwegen, Holland, December 18, 1839. He was brought to this country at an early age by his parents, who settled in Pennsylvania, where the family resided for some time. He was educated at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, where he graduated with honor in the class of 1862. Having decided to study for the ministry, he pursued a theological course at Rochester Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1865, and was ordained July 27th of that year. He first settled as pastor of the Baptist Church at Yonkers, New York, where he remained until 1873, when he accepted a call to the First Baptist Church in Cleveland, Ohio. In these pastorates he labored with great success, and by his scholarly attainments, eloquent preaching, and faithful pastoral work secured a well earned reputation. In 1874 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Richmond College, Virginia. In 1876, his ecclesiastical views having undergone some modification, he accepted a call to become the pastor of the Union Congregational Church in Providence, Rhode Island, in which relation he was installed March, 1876. During his ministry in Providence, which still continues, he has attained great popularity as a pulpit orator; the membership of his church has largely increased, and mainly through his influence and exertions a church debt of \$30,000 has been paid. His preaching has been characterized by loyalty to the theological standards of his denomination, and yet by the spirit of catholicity in reference to the fundamental doctrines of the Church universal. His attitude toward other denominations has been marked by liberality and kindly feeling. His sermons show careful study and a comprehensive grasp of his subjects. His views are presented with great logical force and perspicuity, and with an earnestness that carries conviction to the hearts of his hearers. His pulpit efforts are unincumbered with notes, and ever exhibit that dignity of manner that befits sacred themes. Being an able and entertaining extemporaneous debater and successful platform speaker, his services have been much in demand on anniversary and other public occasions, and his addresses before college and missionary societies have been marked by much vigor of thought and a classical style. Dr. Behrends has entered into the progressive movements of the day,—not with the spirit of an iconoclast, but with a wise discrimination and conservatism, separating the true from the false, and the transient from that of permanent value. A number of his sermons and addresses have been published.

During the summer of 1878 he occupied several months in European travel, visiting England and Scotland, traversed the Continent, and spent some time at the place of his birth. His letters from abroad furnished each week to his congregation a very delightful *résumé* of his impressions of foreign scenes, customs, and religious peculiarities. He married, August 24, 1865, Hattie E. Hatch, daughter of J. W. Hatch, Esq., of Rochester, New York, and has three children: Jesse H., Lillian H., and Minnie R.

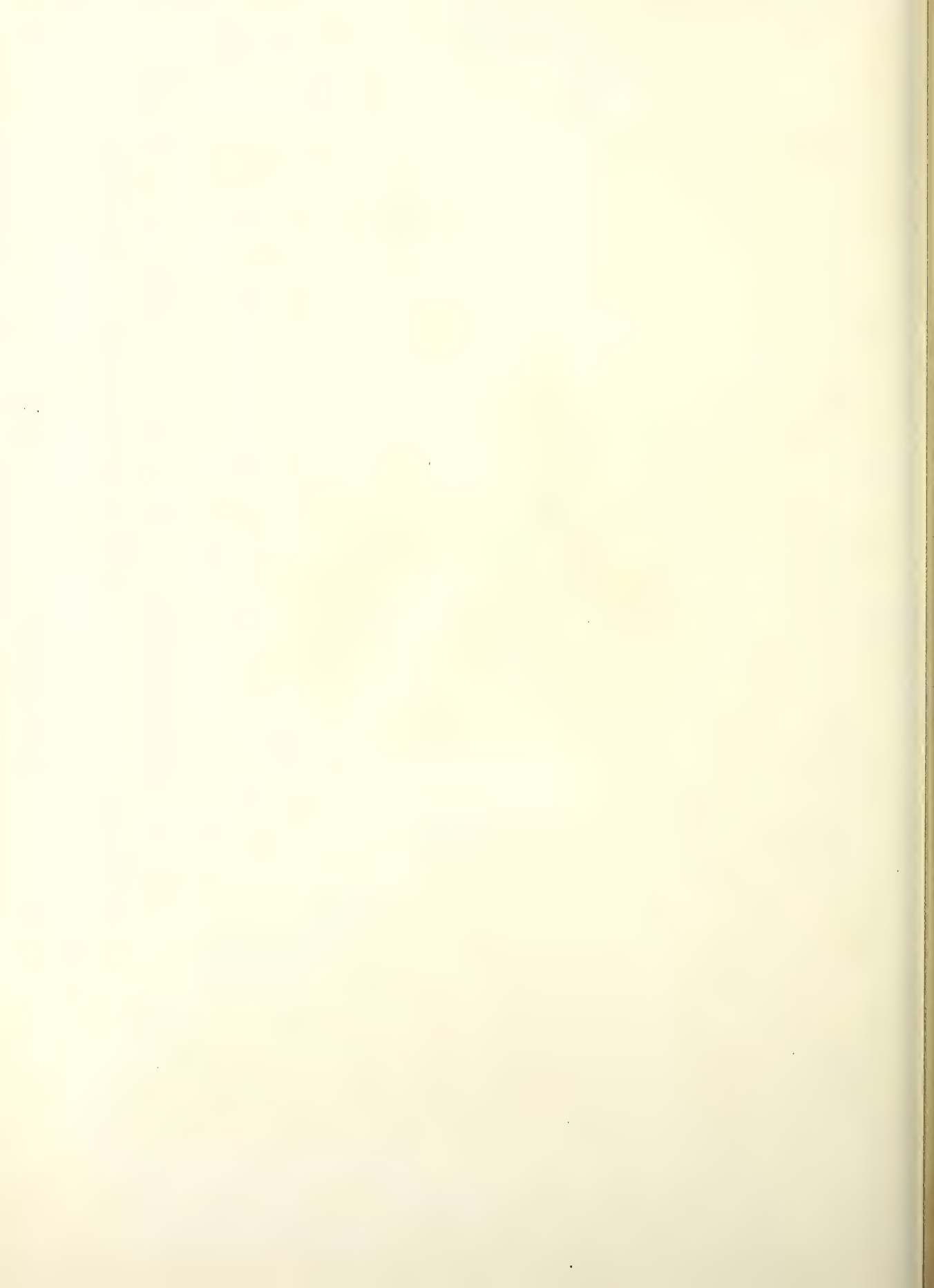
**GURNEY**, REV. PRESTON, only son of Ichabod and Clarissa Gurney, was born at South Abington, Massachusetts, March 10, 1843. The Gurneys of Abington are of English descent, and were among the early settlers of the town. Mr. Gurney received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Abington; was for a few months a student at Phillips Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and for two years at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Massachusetts. In 1862 he entered Brown University, and graduated in 1866. During his collegiate career he developed considerable poetical talent, and at his graduation was the poet of his class. He studied for the Christian ministry at Newton Theological Institution, Newton Centre, Massachusetts, where he remained one year, and also for two years pursued his theological studies privately, under Rev. William Hague, D.D., then of Boston. In September, 1869, he was ordained and installed in the pastorate of the Cary Avenue Baptist Church of Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he remained for four years. After one year of rest, he, in September, 1874, became pastor of the Baptist Church at Central Falls, Rhode Island, now the Broad Street Baptist Church, where he is still laboring successfully. Mr. Gurney was instrumental in securing the erection of new church edifices in both pastorates, and as a result of his earnest ministry, the membership of both churches gradually increased, his present charge being in a very prosperous condition. He married, September 2, 1869, Maria S. Hawes, daughter of Darius Hawes, of West Wrentham, Massachusetts. They have had but one child, who died in infancy.

**THURSTON**, JOHN DESHON, lawyer, son of Hon. Benjamin B. and Frances E. (Deshon) Thurston, was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, February 27, 1842. His father and his grandfather are elsewhere sketched in this volume. He prepared for college in the city of New London, Connecticut, whither his father had removed while he was yet a child, and graduated from Brown University in the class of 1862. Choosing the legal profession he pursued his preliminary studies in the law office of Thurston & Ripley, in Providence, and completed them in the Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar in Rhode Island in





A. J. P. Behrends



October, 1864, and thereupon became a member of the law firm with which he had previously studied, and which on his admission was changed to Thurston, Ripley & Co., his brother, Hon. Benjamin Francis Thurston, being the senior member of the firm. He has devoted himself exclusively to his profession, avoiding politics, although a decided Republican. The legal firm with which he is connected is one of the most prominent in New England; the senior member, Hon. B. F. Thurston, who devotes himself wholly to cases relative to patent-rights, is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in this country in the line of his specialty.

**P**ORTER, REV. EMERY HUNTINGTON, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, April 22, 1844. His father was the Rev. Emery Moulton Porter, a native of Rye, New Hampshire, and his mother, Charlotte Althea Buxton, of Newbury, Vermont. Mr. Porter was educated in the public schools of Fall River, Massachusetts, where his father was for fourteen years rector of the Church of the Ascension. He was prepared for college in the High School, under the thorough instruction of Mr. Charles B. Goff, and in 1862 entered Brown University, at which institution he graduated in 1866. In September of that year he entered the Philadelphia Divinity School, and graduated in 1869. He was ordained to the diaconate in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Providence, by Bishop Clark, June 27, 1869, and on the 4th of July following took charge of a new parish in Pontiac, Rhode Island. On the 14th of June, 1870, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Clark, in Grace Church, Providence. After serving for fourteen months as rector of All Saints Church, Pontiac, he was called to St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to succeed the Rev. Dr. George Taft, who died in 1869. Mr. Porter entered upon his duties there, October 2, 1870. He has been zealously devoted to his calling, and his ministerial career has been uniformly successful. He married, April 22, 1873, Delia Dyer Weeden, daughter of John Hull and Sarah Bowen Weeden, of Pawtucket.

**G**REER, REV. DAVID H., rector of Grace Church (P. E.), Providence, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, March 20, 1844. He is the son of Jacob R. and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Greer. He graduated from Washington College, Pennsylvania, in July, 1862; studied for the ministry at Bexley Hall, Gambier, Ohio; was ordained to the diaconate by the Rt. Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D.D., LL.D., in June, 1866; and during his diaconate had charge of Christ Church, Clarksburg, West Virginia. He was ordained priest at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1868. In the fall of 1868 he accepted a call to Trinity Church, Covington, Kentucky, and re-

mained there until the spring of 1871. While in Covington he was married to Caroline Augusta Keith, daughter of Q. A. and Priscilla D. Keith. In May, 1871, they went to Europe, and remained there until June, 1872. Upon their return, Mr. Greer was called to Grace Church, Providence, and took charge of the parish, Sunday, September 15, 1872, and has continued rector of Grace Church to the present time. He stands in the front rank of preachers. He takes no notes into the pulpit, but his discourses are studied and put into form with the utmost care, more time being expended upon them than most clergymen give who write out their sermons in full. He has the remarkable power of reproducing in public, not only the order of thought which had been premeditated, but very much of the language in which that thought came to him, and his discourse has all the finish and accuracy of a written exercise, combined with the freshness and force of extempore speech. Mr. Greer is a very outspoken preacher, and delivers himself without much regard for the prejudices and prepossessions of his hearers. His singular originality of thought always commands attention; you feel that he is something more than "an organ of communication;" it is the man who addresses your understanding and conscience and heart. In serving his race, he is not restricted to the boundaries of his own church, but readily co-operates with men of different creeds and opinions, when others are not disposed to make the way too narrow for him. He is a faithful and diligent pastor, and the community at large recognize and feel his power, as a valuable aid in all great and good enterprises.

**H**ARRIS, REV. GEORGE, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Providence, Rhode Island, was born in East Machias, Maine, in April, 1844. His father was George Harris, a lumber manufacturer and ship owner, who died in April, 1876, at the age of seventy-four years, and whose ancestry went to Maine from Easton, Massachusetts. His mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Palmer. She was born in 1810, and is still (1879) living. Her father was Robinson Palmer, who died in 1877, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, and was a lineal descendant of John Robinson of Leyden, Holland, from whose flock the Pilgrims on the Mayflower were gathered, and for whom Mr. Palmer was named. Her mother, Harriet Allen, was descended from Thomas Noble, who emigrated from England about the year 1653, and settled in Westfield, Massachusetts. Her great-grandfather was the Rev. Oliver Noble, a Congregational clergyman, who married the daughter of Abijah Weld, who, for nearly fifty years was pastor of the Congregational Church in Attleborough, Massachusetts. Mr. Weld had a family of seven daughters, all of whom married ministers. The subject of this sketch united with the church in 1864; graduated at Amherst College in 1866; studied theology for one year at



Bangor, Maine, and then entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he continued his studies for two years, graduating at that institution in 1869. He was ordained October 6, 1869, and installed pastor of the High Street Congregational Church, Auburn, Maine, where he remained until January, 1872. He was installed pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Providence, February 20, 1872. He was married, December 24, 1873, to Jane A. Viall, daughter of Colonel William and Mary B. A. Viall, of Providence. Mr. Harris is an earnest, eloquent and practical preacher, and his pastoral labors in Providence and elsewhere have been attended with gratifying success. He is a director in several denominational societies, and is ever ready to lend his aid and influence in support of all movements calculated to advance the cause of Christianity, and to promote the welfare and happiness of his fellow-men. He travelled in Europe with his wife in 1875, and in 1879.

**COGGESHALL, REV. FREEBORN**, son of Freeborn and Eliza S. (Sherman) Coggeshall, was born in Newport, December 31, 1845. Early in his life his parents removed to Providence. He prepared for college in the excellent High School of that city, and graduated at Brown University in 1867, taking the honors of his class and pronouncing the valedictory addresses at the commencement of that year. Soon after his graduation he became a member of the General Theological Seminary of the city of New York, where he took the full three years' prescribed course of study, graduating in 1870. While connected with the Seminary he spent a few months in England, and in a tour through some parts of Continental Europe. He received deacon's Orders in the Episcopal Church at the hands of Bishop Clark, June 12, 1870, and took charge of a missionary station at Elmwood, in Providence. Bishop Odenheimer of New Jersey admitted him to presbyter's orders December 22, 1871, and he was settled nearly a year as assistant rector in the "House of Prayer," in the city of Newark, New Jersey. From Newark he removed, in October, 1872, to Boston, to accept an appointment as one of the assistant rectors of the Church of the Advent. His connection with this church closed in June, 1874, to enable him to carry out a cherished plan of pursuing theological and other studies at the University of Oxford, England. While thus engaged he was occupied also as a mission-priest of the Society of St. John the Evangelist. He had charge also of morning religious services in Oxford and the neighboring villages. Two years were thus employed, most happily for himself and with spiritual profit to those to whom he ministered. The plan was nearly completed which was to have carried him across the ocean to his home, when he was stricken down by disease, and a life which was full of promise, and bade fair to be one of great usefulness, was terminated Oc-

tober 6, 1876. "His pure and scholarly character won for him friends in a foreign land, who gave him every attention and nursed him with the tenderest care."

**JACKSON, WALTER M., M.D.**, second son of Hon. Charles and Phebe (Tisdale) Jackson, was born in Providence, August 24, 1842. He was educated at Mount Pleasant Institute at Amherst, Massachusetts, which institution he left at the age of seventeen, and, as a nominal assistant engineer, was sent to Arizona and Mexico, in the employ of the Arizona Mining Company, where he remained about two years, passing through the varied experiences of frontier life, and returned to "the States" overland, on horseback, reaching St. Louis the day of the first battle of Bull Run. Immediately upon his return he enlisted in the Tenth Rhode Island Infantry, and served three months in and about Washington. At the expiration of his term of service he was appointed Second Lieutenant of Company C, Second Rhode Island Cavalry; was subsequently promoted to adjutant of his regiment, and served in the Department of the Gulf, under General Banks, until after the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Upon the consolidation of the remnant of his regiment with the First Louisiana Cavalry he resigned his commission and returned to Providence, shortly before the close of the war. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. H. Okie, of Providence, and entered Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in the class of 1868-69. Immediately after graduating he removed to Chicago, where he practiced his profession for about two years, achieving quite a reputation there as a surgical operator, and also acquiring literary notoriety by an extensive series of contributions to the *Chicago Times*. His profession offered so little scope for his mechanical and philosophical taste that he relinquished its active practice, and returned to Providence to engage in the introduction of the process of generating hydrogen gas from the decomposition of water by sulphuric acid and iron, and carburetting the same for illuminating purposes. After engaging experimentally in this direction about a year he abandoned the process as expensive and impracticable, and returned to the practice of his profession, in which he continued for several years, in Providence, rapidly acquiring a reputation as a surgeon, and performing some noted operations. In 1876 he invented a new process for burning gas for heating purposes, and patented what is known as the Retort Burner, now extensively in use all over the world. He again abandoned the practice of surgery and gave his whole attention to experimental mechanism relating to philosophy and chemistry, taking out numerous patents upon his inventions. Dr. Jackson enjoys an extended reputation for varied and thorough information, and his opinion on matters connected with science is held in high esteem. He has for many years believed the problem



*William Jackson*





practicable of converting static pressure into dynamic force, and has expended much time and money in experiments in this direction. He is thoroughly versed in the chemistry and practical management of gas. His latest invention is a process for combining, mechanically, the light products of petroleum with combustible gases in such a manner as to render practical the burning of such gases for heat and light; and coupled with the process, he has already invented apparatus for the different purposes for which such gas may be used, these including an exact imitation of the English cannell-coal fire; a steam-engine run without engineer or boiler; a practical machine for street lights, and its application to steam-ships, railroad and horse cars. Besides the inventions mentioned, he has taken out various patents for other improvements in mechanical art, some of which he has voluntarily abandoned, others now being in successful operation. He was married, November 29, 1869, to Amelia Goslee, a lady of strong character and intelligence, daughter of George Goslee, an English gentleman of culture and wealth. They have two children, Edward and Isabel.

**H**OPKINS, ADDISON SIDNEY, son of Hon. H. L. and Amey Ann (Smith) Hopkins, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, August 3, 1844. He attended the public schools until the age of fourteen, when he entered Nicholas Academy, at Dudley, Massachusetts, where he spent one year, and in 1863 graduated from the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute, at New Hampton, New Hampshire. After preparing for college he inclined to a business life rather than a literary or professional career, and therefore pursued the full course of studies in Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, from which institution he graduated in December, 1864. He then entered the office of A. Hopkins & Co., as bookkeeper, which position he occupied about four years, and at the same time, when not occupied in the office, spent his spare hours in the shop in order to acquire a more thorough knowledge of the business of manufacturing spindles, with the details of which he had previously become somewhat familiar. In 1868 he became a partner in the concern, and for several years kept the books and attended to other matters in connection with the business. He was finally intrusted with the general management of the affairs of the firm. In 1876 a flood, caused by the breaking away of the Clear River reservoir dam, carried away some of the buildings of the manufactory, the damage resulting therefrom amounting to nearly twelve thousand dollars; but the works were soon rebuilt, and their facilities materially augmented. A brass foundry was also added in 1881. For over forty-six years the business has been managed by some member of the family, and since 1876 it has been carried on by James A. Potter and Addison S. Hopkins, under the old firm-name of A. Hopkins & Co. With the exception of one or two instances, those composing the

present corps of help have been in the employ of the firm from five to thirty years. It has always been the policy of the firm to avoid changes in employes, and to give no employment to persons of immoral or intemperate habits, to which fact is largely attributed the success of the business. There is not, nor has there been, a drinking saloon in the village, and almost without exception the employes have been native Americans. Mr. Hopkins is a member of the Freewill Baptist Church at Pascoag, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for several years. He is a strong temperance man, and has done much to advance the interests of the cause. Mr. Hopkins married, September 7, 1865, Juliette E., daughter of Angel and Sarah (Ballou) Sayles, of Burrillville. They have two children, Waldo Augustus and Horatio Angel.

**T**ILLINGHAST, WARREN HENRY, D.D.S., son of Hon. Joseph and Lydia Searle (Nicholas) Tillinghast, of Coventry, Rhode Island, was born at West Greenwich, Rhode Island, May 29, 1843. He is a lineal descendant of Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, who came to this country from Seven Cliffs, England (his native place), in November, 1645, settled in Providence, and married Lydia Tabor of Tiverton. Tradition says that Pardon Tillinghast was a soldier in Cromwell's army. He built the first house for religious worship in Providence, and deeded it to the church in 1711. His eldest son, Pardon, settled in Frenchtown, East Greenwich, and was a very large landholder. He died in October, 1743. His eldest son, John, was also a farmer, and after residing for several years in East Greenwich, removed to West Greenwich, where he died, in October, 1770. John Tillinghast was married three times, and was the father of ten children. His fourth son, Charles, who was born in East Greenwich, in April, 1729, and settled in Quidnesett Neck, was taken from his home at night by the British soldiers, in December, 1776, and carried to Newport, and thence to Block Island, where he died from consumption caused by exposure on the night of his abduction. His eldest son, Pardon, familiarly known as "Deacon Pardon," who was born in June, 1763, and died in November, 1816, was a farmer, and during most of his life resided in West Greenwich. His son Charles, who was born in West Greenwich, September 16, 1787, also became a farmer, and is now living at Greene, Rhode Island. Charles Tillinghast married, in 1808, Mary Spooner. They had nine children, the third of whom is the Hon. Joseph Tillinghast, of Coventry, father of the subject of this sketch. Warren H. was employed on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age, attending the district school during the winters, and after pursuing a course of study in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Providence, spent about five years successfully in mercantile pursuits. In 1868 he entered the office of L. P. Shattuck, M.D., dentist, in Providence, where

he remained about three years, and acquired a thorough practical knowledge of mechanical, surgical, and operative dentistry. In the fall of 1870 he established an office at Olneyville, adjoining Providence, where he remained about six years and acquired a large and remunerative practice. Determined to thoroughly master his business, he continued his studies as opportunity offered, and after attending lectures, graduated at Boston Dental College, March 3, 1873. In order to secure a more central location he removed his office, in 1877, to Westminster Street, Providence, where he now enjoys an extensive patronage. For several years he has given his professional services to the patrons of the Homœopathic Dispensary of Providence, and has been notably charitable and helpful to any one in need. Having devoted himself assiduously to his business, he has attained a good reputation for professional skill and efficiency. Dr. Tillinghast is a member of the Merrimac Valley Dental Association, of the Rhode Island Dental Association, of the Alumni Association of the Boston Dental College, and also of the American Dental Association. For many years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken an active interest in the order. He was the originator of Ionic Lodge, at Greene, Rhode Island, of which he was for two years master. He is a member of the Scituate Royal Arch Chapter and of St. John's Commandery of Providence, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, November, 1874, Mary E., daughter of Augusta E. and Barbary S. (King) Field, of Scituate, Rhode Island, a lineal descendant of William Field, of Field's Point. They have one son, Bertley. Dr. Tillinghast is an energetic and enterprising citizen, heartily in sympathy with all movements calculated to promote the welfare of the community.

**J**ILLSON, OLLYS ALLEN, cashier of the Weybosset National Bank, Providence, son of Deacon Allen Bennett and Abby (Hunt) Jillson, was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, August 13, 1845. He is a descendant, in the sixth generation, of James Jillson, of Rehoboth (now Attleboro), Massachusetts. For several generations the Jillsons were holders of large tracts of land in that portion of Woonsocket called Union District, and in Bellingham, Massachusetts, and were influential citizens of Cumberland, Rhode Island. Some of them filled important civil offices. Generally they were members of the Society of Friends. Uriah Jillson, great-grandson of James Jillson, and great-grandfather of Ollys A., was born May 8, 1750. He was a strict adherent to the doctrines of the Society of Friends, and in the period of the Revolution was arrested and taken to Newport, where he was kept in custody, with others of like faith, for refusing to take up arms, but finally released without being compelled to compromise his religious views. Mr. Jillson's

mother is a descendant of Enoch Hunt, one of the first settlers of Weymouth, Massachusetts, who came to this country from Bucks County, England, and was admitted a freeman at Newport, in 1638, on the first settlement of the Island of Rhode Island. Her father was Nathaniel Hunt, of Webster, Massachusetts, son of Captain Nathaniel Hunt, of Seekonk, Massachusetts, who was a noted and successful captain in making voyages to the East Indies. Her uncle, Abram Hunt, was a State Senator in New York, and for several years was treasurer of that State. Mr. Jillson was educated in the Woonsocket High School and at the New London Literary and Scientific Institution, New London, New Hampshire. During his student life at home he made himself known to the citizens of Woonsocket as a newsboy, being thus employed for about six years. In 1864 and 1865 he was engaged in teaching at Sunapee, New Hampshire, and at Provincetown, Massachusetts. He afterward removed to Waterford, Massachusetts, where for some time he was bookkeeper in the woollen mill of Evans, Seagrave & Co., of Providence. In 1867 he entered the Weybosset National Bank, in Providence, as bookkeeper, and after serving for eight years in that capacity, was elected cashier of that institution, April 20, 1875, which position he still holds. In 1858 he united with the Woonsocket Baptist Church, and in 1870 transferred his membership to the Cranston Street Baptist Church, in Providence, in which he is a constituent member, and was the first clerk of the society, which office he has continued to fill until the present time. Having early developed superior musical talent, he also has had charge of the music of the church and Sabbath-school as chorister and leader, in which department he has rendered valuable service. He married, May 17, 1871, Clara Louisa Ladd, youngest daughter of Joseph Warren and Almy (Wicks) Ladd, of Providence, formerly of Warwick, Rhode Island, and has one son, Harold Ladd Jillson.

**LYMAN, COLONEL DANIEL WANTON**, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 24, 1844, and is the only son of the late Henry Bull and Caroline (Dyer) Lyman. He traces his descent from an English family of ancient extraction, and his ancestors in this country were among the early settlers of New England, as will be seen by reference to the biographical sketch of his father, which also appears in this volume. He received his preparatory education in the private and public schools of Providence, and in 1860 entered Brown University, where he continued his studies for three years. He has devoted much attention to military matters, and has taken an active and prominent part in politics. In 1863 he was commissioned Captain of Company D, First Regiment, Second Brigade, Rhode Island Militia, and subsequently served as adjutant of the regiment, and as major and aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Charles T. Rob-







*C. T. Gardner*

bins, Commanding Division of Rhode Island Militia. On the 25th of May, 1869, he was commissioned colonel and aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Seth Padelford, which position he held until May 27, 1873. In 1876 he was elected State Senator from North Providence, and again re-elected in 1879 and 1880. While a member of that body he was chairman of the Senate Committee on Militia, and was a member of the Joint Standing Committee on Printing. Colonel Lyman is a hereditary member of the Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati, in which he takes a deep interest. For several years he has been a director of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, with which corporation his father was connected in a similar capacity for nearly twenty years. He resides in the old homestead of his ancestors in North Providence, where much of his time is devoted to agricultural pursuits.

**G**ARDNER, CLARENCE TRIPP, physician and surgeon, son of Dr. Johnson and Phebe L. (Lisson) Gardner, was born October 24, 1844, in that part of Seekonk which now forms a part of East Providence, Rhode Island. He attended the common school in his native town until he was nine years of age, when the family removed to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he pursued his studies in the Grove Street Grammar School and the Pawtucket High School. In 1860 he entered Brown University, where he remained until the commencement of the Civil War in 1861, when he joined the First Regiment Rhode Island Detached Militia, under command of Colonel Burnside, and went to the defence of Washington. At the expiration of his term of service he immediately re-enlisted in the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery as first sergeant, and was promoted, July 8, 1862, to the rank of second lieutenant. He was soon afterward promoted to first lieutenant, and transferred to Battery B, First United States Artillery, which for a time he commanded, and resigned October 24, 1863. On retiring from the army he immediately entered Harvard Medical School, where he remained until the autumn of 1864, when, as acting assistant surgeon, he again entered the United States service, under a call for twenty assistant surgeons from Harvard Medical School. In this capacity he was assigned to the Light Artillery Brigade of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, under Captain Langdon of the First United States Artillery. He served in the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the James, and the Department of the South, and was in many engagements, among which were the first battle of Bull Run, Port Royal, James Island, siege of Pulaski, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Fort Gregg, Fort Sumter, Petersburg, and Appomattox Court-house. He was finally mustered out of service May 4, 1865. Soon after his return from the war he re-entered Harvard Medical School in the fall of 1865, and in 1866 graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year he was

admitted a member of the Rhode Island State Medical Society and of the Providence Medical Association. He served for some time as secretary of the former, and was for one year—from March 2, 1874—president of the latter. In his thirteen years of successful practice Dr. Gardner has gained a well-merited reputation as a faithful physician and skilful surgeon. He has performed most of the operations known to all departments of surgery with such marked success as to cause him to be widely known. In 1873 he was commissioned Surgeon of the First Light Infantry Regiment of Providence, which position he occupied for four years, after which he was elected a member of the honorary staff. On the 13th of May, 1862, he married Mary Frances Hawkins, daughter of Albert and Julia (Bourn) Hawkins, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. They have one son, Clarence Howard Gardner, who is now a student at Mowry and Goff's Classical School in Providence.

**R**ANKIN, FRANCIS HUNTINGTON, M.D., was born at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, New York, September 25, 1845. His grandfather, Henry Rankin, was a Scotch merchant, who came to this country in early manhood. The old homestead, "Berry Hill," near Kilsyth, Scotland, was in possession of his ancestors for nearly five hundred years. He became a wealthy and prominent merchant in New York city, and was associated in business with John Jacob Astor, Gardner G. Howland, Jesse Hoyt, and others. He was a man of sterling integrity and strong religious devotion, traits of character for which his family were distinguished. His son, Robert Gosman Rankin, the father of Dr. Rankin, was born in New York city in 1806, graduated at Yale College, and then studied law in the office of Chancellor Kent, finishing his legal studies in the renowned law school of Judges Reeves and Gould, in Litchfield, Connecticut, and commenced the practice of law in New York city. He there married Laura Wolcott, daughter of the Hon. Frederick Wolcott, a man noted for his intellectual gifts and high moral qualities. Mr. Rankin was an ardent student of natural science, fond of literary and scientific pursuits; a great promoter of educational enterprises; public-spirited; generous and active in every philanthropic and religious work; a man of culture, fine sensibilities, and extensive reading. For thirty-one years he was a regent of the University of New York, and was also connected with several of the prominent railroads and scientific enterprises of the day. He afterward removed to Fishkill, where for many years he was engaged in manufacturing interests, and later took up his residence in Newburgh, on the opposite bank of the Hudson, where he died August 29, 1878. Dr. Rankin's mother belonged to a family distinguished in the Colonial and Revolutionary history of our country, and connected with many families of distinction throughout New England. Her grandfather, Oliver Wolcott, was one of the signers of the Declaration



of Independence, and his son Oliver was Secretary of the Treasury during Washington's administration. Her mother was a daughter of Colonel Joshua Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut, whose family was also represented among the signers in the person of Samuel Huntington. Both families took a conspicuous part in the military and political history of New England, and five of Mrs. Rankin's ancestors—four of whom were Wolcotts—were Governors of Connecticut. The first Wolcott (Henry) came over in 1630 and was one of the first Colonial magistrates, a man of considerable property, the greater part of which he spent in bringing out the colony of which he was a member. The old Wolcott house at Litchfield "witnessed many a notable gathering beneath its roof. Thither often came Brother Jonathan—as Washington loved to call Governor Trumbull—to talk over public affairs with its hospitable owner," and Washington himself was once its guest. There were brought the remains of the leaden statue of George III., which the Sons of Liberty had pulled down from its pedestal in the Bowling Green in New York, and which the daughters of the Governor, Mrs. Rankin's aunts, assisted by the village ladies, moulded into bullets for the Continental army. Some of the cartridges were sent to General Putnam on the Hudson, and some distributed to the troops who opposed Tryon's invasion. In the words of a facetious writer of the day, "the King's troops had melted majesty fired at them." Dr. Francis Huntington Rankin is one of a large family of sons and daughters. In his early manhood he manifested a decided preference for the profession which he has since adopted. He pursued his classical studies at the College of the City of New York, and took his diploma as Doctor of Medicine at the medical department of the New York University in the spring of 1869. Shortly afterward he went abroad, where he spent a year in the hospitals of Vienna. Soon after the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, he went to Berlin, where he received an appointment as acting assistant surgeon in the Prussian army, and was stationed in the large military hospital-barracks in the suburbs of Berlin. After serving as assistant for a short time, he became acting full surgeon. On his return to America he received the "steel medal of thanks" from the Prussian government. He commenced the practice of medicine in New York city in the summer of 1871, and during his first year's practice held a position as Assistant Inspector on the New York Board of Health. He was subsequently connected with the New York Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, the Demilt, Children's, Northeast Dispensaries, and several other institutions. He was also tutor and assistant to the chair of *Materia Medica* in the medical department of the New York University. In the summer of 1876 he removed to Newport, Rhode Island, and entered into partnership with Dr. Austin L. Sands, a distinguished physician of that place, who died

in Cairo, Egypt, in 1877. On the 11th of November, 1879, Dr. Rankin married Grace Voorhis, daughter of Jacob Voorhis, Jr., of New York, a descendant of one of the early Knickerbocker settlers.

**B**LAKESLEE, REV. FRANCIS DURBIN, A.M., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and principal of Greenwich Academy, was born in Broome County, New York, February 1, 1846. His father was a devoted and successful minister of the same denomination, well known and reverently remembered in Pennsylvania and New York throughout the region included in the Wyoming Annual Conference. His paternal grandfather was an early emigrant to Pennsylvania from Vermont. On his mother's side, also, he comes of New England ancestry. Her father, when a young man, went from Cumberland, Rhode Island, to the Pennsylvania wilderness, where he established his home and became a prominent citizen. With New England blood in his veins, and the traditional ideas of New England entering so largely into his early life and subsequent training, it is with satisfaction that he finds here the principal field of his labors. His education was acquired in various country and village schools, in Wyoming Seminary, under the direction of that widely honored educator, Dr. Reuben Nelson, and in Genesee College, under the presidency of Dr. J. W. Lindsay, now the eminent Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the Boston University. He took his degree in 1872, one year after the completion of his course, from Syracuse University, which was the outgrowth of Genesee College. Previously he had been a school teacher, a government clerk in the army and in Washington, the principal of a Union school, and a successful pastor. After completing his college course, he was a pastor in Livingston County, New York, until 1873, when he was elected to the position which he now holds, principal of Greenwich Academy, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. This noted school, founded in 1802, has contributed no unworthy share of the educational force and credit of New England. It is not too much to say that during his seven years in this position, a longer time than it was ever before held by one man, the school has achieved a regeneration and success not surpassed in any period of its history. Its financial management has restored its current credit, and its literary character has placed it among the foremost preparatory schools. The principal's success as a school manager results from the spirit of justice that underlies all his actions, combined with firmness of execution, knowledge of human nature, and geniality of manner, all of which qualities are soon recognized by students and patrons. He aims to make the institution under his charge a powerful factor in the formation of sterling character in all who share its benefits. As a teacher he is thorough and energetic, demanding solid work from his pupils. Professor Blakeslee



is also a highly popular preacher, and his services in the pulpits of his own and other denominations are eagerly sought. His political action has been with the Republican party, but he is not a political worker. So highly is he respected in Greenwich, by all parties, that he has been more than once chosen without opposition as moderator of the town. He married, September 9, 1869, Augusta M. Hubbard, A.M., daughter of Hon. S. Hubbard, of Genesee, Livingston County, New York. They have had three children, George Hubbard, Albert Francis, and Theodora Louise.

**D**IXON, NATHAN FELLOWS, 3d, son of Hon. Nathan F., Jr., and Harriet (Swan) Dixon, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, August 28, 1847. His father and grandfather, of the same name, both of whom were eminent lawyers, are elsewhere sketched in this volume. His maternal grandfather was a Congregational clergyman. After attending the schools of his native town, and Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, he entered Brown University, from which he graduated with high rank in the class of 1869. He was peculiarly successful as a writer and speaker. On Decoration Day, May 30, 1870, he delivered before a large assembly in his native town an eloquent oration, which was afterwards published. Studying for the legal profession, he received the degree of LL.B. from the Law School of Albany, New York, in 1871, and settled for the practice of his profession in his native place. In 1877 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Rhode Island, in which office he is now serving the State and the nation. He is an attendant of the Congregational Church. He married, June 5, 1873, Grace McClure, daughter of Archibald McClure, Esq., of Albany, New York. His sister, Annie P., married Rev. James G. K. McClure. His brother, Edward H., is a practicing lawyer in the city of New York.

**S**TONE, WATERMAN, superintendent and secretary of the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad, was born at Cumberland, Rhode Island, March 10, 1847. His parents were Lemuel M. E. and Caroline E. (Phetteplace) Stone. His father, who is still living (1881), is a civil engineer, and has been engaged in the building of numerous railroads, among which are the Shore Line from New Haven to New London, now a part of the New York & New Haven road, completed July 22, 1852; the Hampshire & Hampden road, about forty miles long, chartered in May, 1856, and completed in July of the same year; and the Providence & Springfield road, extending at present a distance of twenty-two miles, opened in 1873. He was also for several years one of the engineers of the Boston & Albany road. After having been superintendent, treasurer, and general manager of the Providence, War-

ren & Bristol road for sixteen years, he was elected to a similar position on the Connecticut Valley road. His grandfather, Henry Stone, was a manufacturer, who resided at Seekonk, Massachusetts, and served in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was educated at Mowry and Goff's School, in Providence, where he pursued a full English and scientific course, on the completion of which he immediately engaged in civil engineering. On the 1st of July, 1871, he was appointed superintendent and treasurer of the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad, which position he still holds. For six years previous to his assuming that position he had been actively engaged in the management of the road, under the direction of his father, and his election to take his place gave great satisfaction to the many patrons of the road. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having with his wife been baptized on Good Friday, April 15, 1870. For several years he has been connected with "the Church of the Saviour" as organist, and now holds the position of junior warden and treasurer. On the 3d of January, 1872, he married Emily Clark Steere, a descendant, on her mother's side, of Captain John Whipple, one of the original settlers of Providence. Captain Whipple was born in England in 1616; came to Boston in 1630; removed to Providence in 1658; received a grant of land embracing a large territory at Louisquisset, in 1660; in the year 1675, during King Philip's War, was one of the twenty-five who voted, at a town meeting, to stay in Providence instead of going to Newport, a safer place, at which time most of the inhabitants left Providence; died in 1685; and his tombstone is now to be seen in the North Burying-Ground, Providence. Mr. Stone has four children, whose names are Mary Winsor, Charles Waterman, Robert Clark, and Elizabeth.

**A**MES, GEORGE HENRY, D.M.D., son of Benjamin Keath and Sarah Durbey (Carpenter) Ames, was born at Foxboro, Mass., April 24, 1848. He is a lineal descendant of William Ames, who was born at Bruton, Somersetshire, England, October 6, 1605, and settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, where he died, January 11, 1654. Numerous members of the Ames family are to be found in all parts of the country, and many of the descendants of William Ames have been distinguished for patriotism and intellectual gifts, the most conspicuous among the number being the celebrated orator and statesman, Hon. Fisher Ames. Several served their country during the Revolutionary War, among whom were Dr. Seth Ames, a brother of Hon. Fisher Ames, Captain Nathaniel Ames, Rev. Sylvanus Ames, a graduate of Harvard College, and for some time pastor of Trinity Church, Taunton, Massachusetts, who was chaplain in the army, and died in the camp at Valley Forge, during the hard winter of 1777-8, Captain Jotham Ames, who was lieutenant in the company of Captain Jacob Allen, at the capture of Bur-

goyne, and on the fall of Captain Allen in the action, took command, and others who served with equal gallantry and devotion. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Providence, at Lapham Institute, North Scituate, Rhode Island, and at the Harvard University Dental School. In 1869 he entered the office of Dr. Thomas Haley, D.M.D., of Biddeford, Maine, where he spent a year as a student of dentistry, gaining considerable practical knowledge of the various branches of the profession. In the fall of 1870 he entered the Dental School at Harvard University, where he graduated, February 14, 1872. Immediately after graduating he went to Foxboro, Massachusetts, and opened an office, where he practiced his profession until May 6, 1873, when he opened another office in Butler Exchange, Providence, Rhode Island, still continuing to visit Foxboro each week for the next two years. In January, 1874, he removed to the office of T. D. Thompson, D.D.S., with whom he entered into partnership, the firm-name being Thompson & Ames. He was associated with Mr. Thompson until September, 1877, when he succeeded to the practice of William B. Dennis, D.D.S., at 17 Mathewson Street, Providence, where he still continues to enjoy a large share of general practice. He is an active member of the American Academy of Dental Science, and one of the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Dental Society. For several years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the Providence Lodge of Knights of Honor, and a "fine-member" of the First Rhode Island Infantry of Providence. In 1879 he went abroad, for rest and pleasure, and visited many of the most important places of interest in Europe. Dr. Ames married, June 26, 1872, Myra Hatton, daughter of Captain Samuel and Almira (Marshall) Hatton, of Port Clyde, Maine. She died January 1, 1879, leaving one son, Reginald Mountford. On the 1st of March, 1881, Mr. Ames married Isabel Brownell, daughter of Stephen and Henrietta (Hunt) Brownell.

**C**USHMAN, REV. HENRY IRVING, A.M., pastor First Universalist Church, Providence, was born at Orford, Grafton County, New Hampshire, July 29, 1844, and is the son of Hartwell Coleman and Mary Ann (Earl) Cushman. He is a lineal descendant, in the ninth generation, of Robert Cushman the Puritan. From a sketch of the life of Robert Cushman by the Hon. John Davis, published in 1846, to accompany Mr. Cushman's sermon on "The Sin and Danger of Self-Love," the following facts are gathered, which are worthy of record: "Robert Cushman was one of the most distinguished characters among that collection of worthies who quitted England on account of their religious difficulties, and settled, with Mr. John Robinson, their pastor, in the city of Leyden, in Holland, in the year 1609." From 1617 to 1620 Mr. Cushman was prominent in all the arrangements

preliminary to the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers for America. He even procured the Mayflower and its pilot in London, and with his family sailed in that vessel, August 5, 1620. But, as Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, of Boston, says, "in consequence of the unsoundness of the smaller vessel, the Speedwell, it became necessary that part of the pilgrims should be left behind, and consequently Mr. Cushman, whom Governor Bradford called 'the right hand with the adventurers,' and who 'for divers years had managed all our business with them to our great advantage,' was selected as one who would be best able to keep together that portion of the flock left behind." Mr. Cushman afterwards came to America, landing at Plymouth, November 10, 1621. Here he remained a little more than a month, and on the 13th of December, 1621, sailed again for London, with a valuable cargo, in the same ship. This ship was taken by the French, and Mr. Cushman was carried into France, but arrived in London in February, 1622, where he acted in the interest of his friends in America until 1626, when he died. Robert Cushman's son Thomas became "ruling elder of the church of Plymouth," as the successor of Elder Brewster, in 1649. From him the whole Cushman family in America has descended. A genealogy of the Cushman family was published in 1855. The subject of this sketch prepared for college at an academy in his native town, and at the High School, in Chelsea, Massachusetts. He was graduated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, in the class of 1865. From the time of his graduation until the 1st of January, 1867, he studied theology with the Rev. C. H. Leonard, then of Chelsea, Massachusetts, now Professor in the Divinity School at Tuft's College, Medford, Massachusetts. As a licentiate under the rules of the Massachusetts Universalist Convention, he became pastor of the Second Universalist Society in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 1, 1867. He was ordained to the work of the ministry May 15 of the same year. In 1868 he received from Dartmouth College the degree of Master of Arts. In June, 1868, he became associate pastor with Rev. A. A. Miner, D.D., of the Second Universalist Society, in Boston, then worshipping at their church in School Street. He remained in this position six years and a half, during which time the society to which he ministered built a new church on Columbus Avenue. Upon leaving the old church in School Street, in the spring of 1872,—a place which had been so intimately connected with the rise and growth of the Universalist Church in America—the historical address was delivered by Mr. Cushman. This address, with others elicited by the occasion, and many papers of historic interest, were arranged by him for publication in pamphlet form. But the whole edition about to issue from the press, together with most of the copy, was destroyed in the great Boston fire of 1872. The most important literary work upon which Mr. Cushman has yet ventured was thus destroyed. His writings have not been uncommon, however, in the press of the



*Henry J. Cushman*





denomination to which he belongs. On the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of his native town; upon leaving the old church in Boston; upon entering the new church on Columbus Avenue; and on many other occasions, he has written hymns which have been received with much favor. In the spring of 1875 he became pastor of the First Universalist Church, in Providence, Rhode Island, as the successor of Rev. E. H. Capen, who was called to the presidency of Tufts College. In this position he still remains. He is a trustee of Dean Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts, and is secretary of the corporation. He is also a member of the Universalist Historical Society, the Rhode Island Historical Society, a member of the Board of Managers of the Rhode Island Temperance Union, and of the corporation of the Rhode Island Hospital. He was married, April 13, 1868, to Emily Eliza Gilman, daughter of Marcus Davis Gilman, Esq., of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Gilman now resides at Montpelier, Vermont, and is secretary of the Vermont Historical Society. He is at present preparing *A Bibliography of Vermont*, an elaborate historical work involving much research. Mr. and Mrs. Cushman have had five children, as follows: Mary Alice, who died June 18, 1877; Ruth Gilman; Robert; Marcus Gilman, who died July 18, 1877; Earl Baldwin, who died May 25, 1878; and Albert Henry. During the summer of 1879 Mr. and Mrs. Cushman travelled with the Tourjeó party in Europe, visiting Scotland, England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, and France, going as far south as Naples and Pompeii, in Italy.

**WILBUR, JOHN, M.D.**, son of Dr. William H. and Eliza S. (Mann) Wilbur, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, September 20, 1850. After attending private schools in Westerly, he pursued his studies for some time at the Friends' School in Providence. He began the study of medicine under the direction of his father, and in due time entered the Medical College of the University of New York, where he graduated in February, 1874, taking the Valentine Mott gold medal and the certificate of honor from that institution. He also attended the Aylett's Medical Institution of New York, from which he graduated the same year. Previous to his graduation he received the appointment of demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Vermont, which position he filled during the year 1874. In the spring of 1875 he returned to Westerly and engaged in the practice of his profession with his father for one year, at the end of which time he went to Europe for the purpose of completing his medical education, making a specialty of the study and practice of surgery. For the accomplishment of this purpose he visited Edinburgh and Glasgow, London and Paris, spending several months at celebrated hospitals in those cities. While in Paris his health became impaired and he returned home in 1876. Soon after his return he

resumed practice with his father, with whom he was associated until the death of the latter. He is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and is medical examiner for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, having received the appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father. For several years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, May, 1874, Justina Adele Eva Ferrell, daughter of James and Eunice Ferrell, of New York city. She is a graduate of Fourth Street College, New York. Dr. Wilbur succeeded to the large practice of his father, and has been remarkably successful as a surgeon. In the summer of 1881 he disposed of his practice, to devote his time to lecturing on physiology and anatomy.

**GOWER, FREDERIC ALLEN**, son of Rev. Harrison Bartlett and Maria Susan (Dix) Gower, was born in Sedgwick, Maine, July 25, 1851. His father, who was a Baptist clergyman, was graduated at Brown University, under President Wayland, in the class of 1846. His mother, a woman possessed of rare mental as well as physical endowments, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. Her girlhood was spent in Providence, where, previous to her marriage in 1848, she was engaged as a teacher in the public schools. At the age of three, young Gower removed with his parents to Philadelphia, his father having accepted a situation as editor in connection with the American Baptist Publication Society. While on a visit to his home in Farmington, Maine, in the summer of 1859, he was taken sick and died, leaving a widow without means, and three boys, the oldest, George Lewis, being but ten years of age, and the youngest, William Dix, being a lad of six years. The situation was trying, and called for the exercise of all those latent faculties and resources which have characterized Mrs. Gower in so eminent a degree, and which she doubtless imparted in a measure to her children. She at once accepted a situation as principal of the Ladies' Collegiate Institute in Worcester, Massachusetts. During her connection with the Institute the subject of this sketch attended the public schools of the city. At the age of ten he removed to Farmington, where he spent a year in the famous Abbot School, founded by the brothers, John and Jacob Abbot, and a nephew, A. H. Abbot, who at that time was the principal. In 1862 he removed to Providence, his mother having accepted a situation as teacher in the Fountain Street Grammar School. This school he also attended, where he enjoyed the superior instructions of the lamented Albert A. Gammell. He entered the High School, and under the teachings of E. H. Cutler and D. W. Hoyt was fitted for college. During this period he assisted his mother in an evening-school, took care of rooms, and in various ways helped himself, thus early developing that self-reliance and energy which have enabled him to seize his opportunities,

and to achieve his present success. In the fall of 1869 he entered the Freshman class of Brown University, then under the presidency of the late Rev. Dr. Caswell. During his Sophomore year he left Brown University and engaged for a time in the lumber business with his uncle, George D. Gower, of New Haven. He also studied six months, intending to complete his college course at Yale. His pecuniary resources, however, unexpectedly failed him, and in the fall of 1873 he returned to Providence. Here he remained upwards of three years, being connected with the *Evening Press* as a reporter, and finally as the leading writer in charge of the editorial department of the paper. Being an active member of the Franklin Lyceum, he was chosen one of the Lecture Committee. The course for 1876-7 having closed early in the season, it was determined to supplement it by one or two popular lectures, and upon him devolved the responsibility of securing them. Casting his eye over the papers, his attention was attracted by the notice of an experimental lecture on the telephone, given in Salem, February 12, 1877, by Professor Bell, of Boston, and by the astounding statement that the human voice had been transmitted through the instrument to Boston, sixteen miles away. Eleven days later Professor Bell gave a second lecture at Salem, and Gower was in the audience. At the close of the lecture he made the Professor's acquaintance, experimented with the instrument, and shortly after made arrangements for a similar lecture in Providence. This was the commencement of a close and intimate friendship between the two. Mr. Gower now abandoned journalism and joined with the Professor in his lectures and afterwards in his efforts to introduce the telephone. It was during this connection that he invented the "telephone harp," an instrument for producing loud effects upon the lecture platform. It was first exhibited with marked success before an audience of five thousand in the Moody and Sankey Tabernacle at Boston. It showed him to be a skilled telephone expert, and proved afterwards to be a good card of introduction for the young inventor to the scientists of Great Britain. In the spring of 1878 he left this country for London, to look after his interests in the Bell patent in England. After spending three months in the arrangement of this matter he crossed over to Paris, where he found Mr. Cornelius Roosevelt, of New York, engaged in the attempt to introduce the Bell telephone to the French people. Mr. Roosevelt had labored under difficulties in manufacturing the telephone, the patents being defective, and the French workmen unable at the time to make a good instrument, from lack of intelligent practical supervision. Mr. Gower entered into the business with his whole soul; made numerous inventions and combinations; brought out his own telephone; and at the end of two years saw a company, with ample means, established, which now owns his and all other telephone patents of any recognized value there, and which has a monopoly of the telephone business throughout France. This company, in which Mr.

Gower is a large stockholder, uses mainly the Gower instrument. After his affairs had become sufficiently arranged in Paris he crossed over to London, where he displayed a faculty for negotiation and organization truly remarkable. Severe tests of his telephone were made by prominent scientific men, government officers, and committees of both the army and navy, and the result was a complete recognition of its merits and its adoption in preference to all others. The Gower-Bell Telephone Company, of England, was speedily organized, with a capital of £200,000, and at once, as soon as the courts had established the claims of the government for a monopoly of the public use of the telephone, the postmaster-general contracted with Mr. Gower for 20,000 of his instruments to equip the department. This contract, which has three years to run, is for a gross amount of £180,000. Other large contracts, both public and private, have since been made, and the fortunate inventor is in the way of speedily realizing the fruits of his labors. He has recently been elected a member of the Royal Institution, an association of individuals who love science, and labor to promote its interests. Among its patrons, officers, and professors, are some of the most distinguished names of which Great Britain can boast. His election to the Institution is in grateful recognition of his public services in behalf of science in the development and use of the telephone.



THOMAS, REV. EUGENE E., son of Philip H. and Mary C. (Ellis) Thomas, was born in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, January 7, 1851. His great-grandfather, George Christian Thomas, was a Hessian, whose brothers were among the soldiers hired by England to help subdue the American colonies in the time of the Revolution. As these brothers could not be found when the British officers went to Hesse-Cassel for them, George Christian was taken in their stead, although he was then a minor. He was captured from the British and confined in prison, not long after his arrival in this country, at Newport. Instead of being exchanged as a prisoner he chose to remain in America, and settled in Providence. He afterwards removed to Cumberland, and his home, on the road from Cumberland Hill to Ashton, just below the home of Alfred Arnold, is still known as the "Thomas Farm." He was noted for his physical strength, a characteristic of his descendants. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood in North Attleboro, where he attended the district school in winter, being employed on the farm, and occasionally in the jewelry business, during the summer months. At the early age of eleven he entered the high school of his native village, and after two years entered the Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut, where in one year he completed his preparation for college. He entered Brown University in the fall of 1866, at the age of fifteen, and graduated in the class of 1870. He pursued the study of

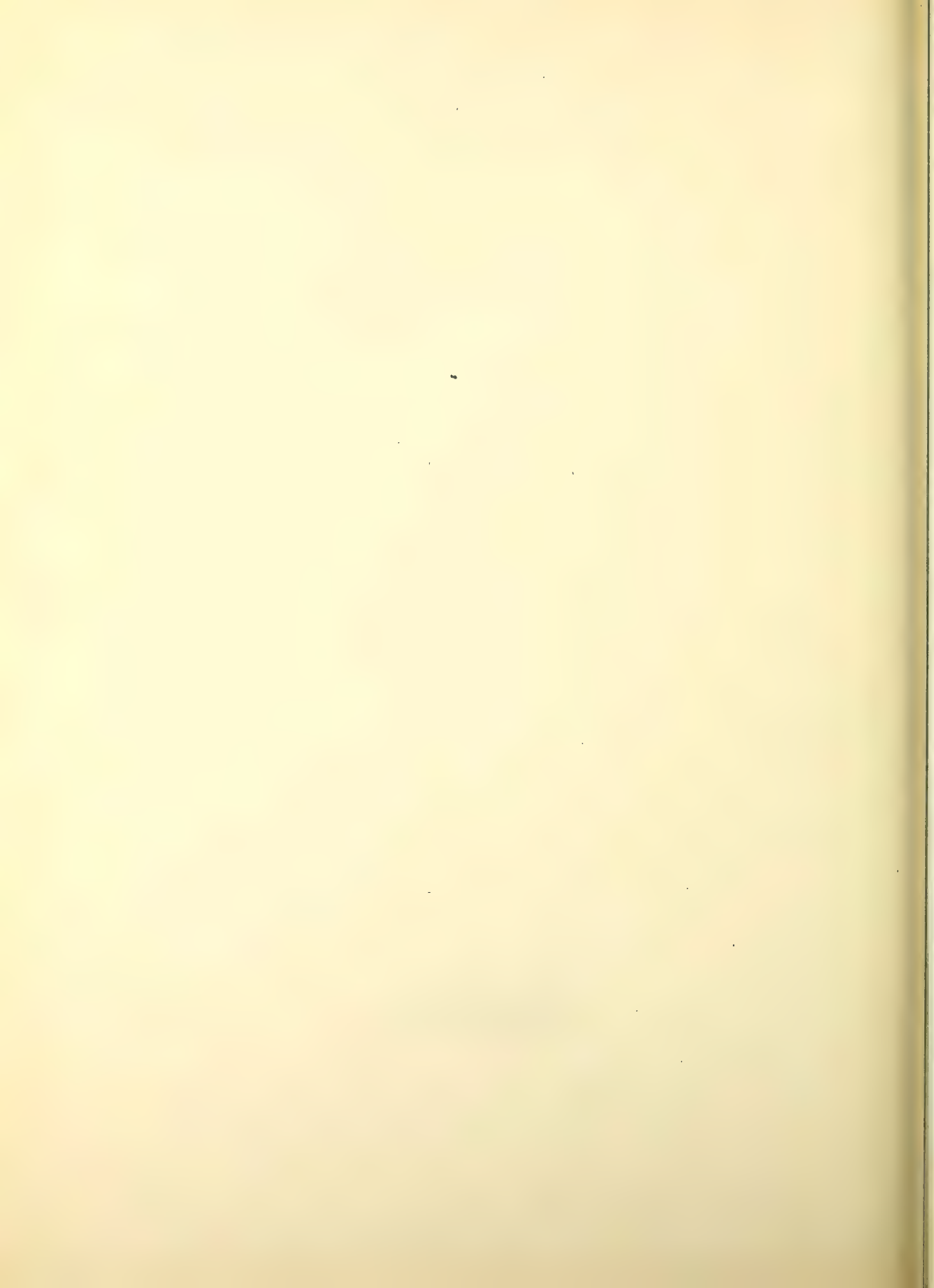


theology at Newton Theological Institute, graduating therefrom in June, 1873. His first sermon, preached on trial for license, was delivered in the Baptist church in North Attleboro, on the evening before entering Newton Theological Institute. During the summer of 1871 he supplied the Second Baptist Church in Kennebunk, Maine, and for nine months thereafter, on alternate Sabbaths, supplied the Baptist churches in Kennebunk and Milford, Massachusetts, and the latter exclusively during the summer of 1872. In April, 1873, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church in North Tewkesbury, Massachusetts, where he remained three years. At this place Mr. Thomas took an active part in educational matters, was a member of the School Committee, and for two years chairman of the Board of Education. In September, 1876, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where, in the winter of 1878, he participated in the controversy in that place on the subject of future punishment. One of his discourses was printed in pamphlet form, and extensively circulated. He has been an earnest advocate of the temperance reform, and has taken a prominent part on public occasions with Protestants and Catholics. In April, 1880, he was elected a representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly, from Woonsocket, and in June of the same year was elected Superintendent of Public Schools, both of which positions he now holds, also having charge of his pulpit and discharging other important duties, among which are those of a regular contributor to the editorial columns of the Woonsocket *Patriot*. He still continues his studies in theology, ecclesiastical history, and the Hebrew language and its kindred dialects. Mr. Thomas married, first, June 12, 1873, Sarah Amanda Taylor, daughter of Deacon George Taylor, of Kennebunk, Maine. She died of pneumonia, at North Tewkesbury, Massachusetts, February 26, 1875. They had one child, Eugene Ellis Thomas. On the 30th of March, 1876, Mr. Thomas married Mrs. Mary C. Goodspeed, daughter of Deacon Hoyt W. Hilton, of Lowell, Massachusetts. Her grandfather, who is still living, has been a Freewill Baptist preacher for over sixty years, was one of the founders of the newspaper called the *Morning*

*Star*, and is one of the foremost leaders of the denomination with which he is connected. There is one child by the second marriage, Philip Hilton Thomas.

**V**ANDYKE, REV. HENRY JACKSON, JR., pastor of the United Congregational Church of Newport, Rhode Island, son of Rev. Henry J. Vandyke, D.D., and Henrietta (Ashmead) Vandyke, was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1852. His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and early settled in New Brunswick, New Jersey. His mother is a descendant of the Ashmeads, an English family who came over with William Penn, and from him received grants of land. His father, a clergyman of wide reputation, pastor of a Presbyterian Church on Brooklyn Heights for twenty-eight years, was called to the chairs of theology in the seminaries at Columbia, South Carolina, and Alleghany, Pennsylvania, and to other prominent positions, and in 1876 was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The subject of this sketch graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1869, entered Princeton College in 1873, and graduated with highest honors, receiving the English Literature prize, and delivering the English salutatory and belles-lettres oration. He studied with a Hebrew rabbi in 1873-4, and entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1874, and in 1876 was appointed to deliver the master's oration before the college. In 1877 he became a corresponding editor of *The Presbyterian*, and editor of the *Princeton Book*, graduating from the Theological Seminary in 1877. By advice of Rev. Dr. Hodge and others, Mr. Vandyke declined calls to prominent places and went abroad to complete his theological studies, and also travelled in Scotland, Germany, and Italy. He spent two semesters at the University of Berlin, studying Christology and New Testament Criticism under Dr. Dorner and Dr. Weiss, and worked at the translation for the *Contemporary Review*. In October, 1878, he returned to America, and after a unanimous call settled as pastor of the United Congregational Church of Newport, Rhode Island. He has written considerably for magazines and reviews.











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